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Mobility of Population in Seattle [1]

A RECENT report on the mobility of population in Seattle visualizes the many types and social conditions related to mobility within a particular section of a particular municipality, and contains the results of an inductive study of the general problem of mobility, made in the setting of this important western city, which, according to the census of 1920, had a higher percentage of its population born out of the State of their residence than any of the 148 cities in the United States with a population of 50,000 or more, except Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla.

The municipalities of Europe have made efforts to collect accurate information concerning the movements of their residents, but American cities have been notably indifferent on this matter, and only very limited data are available in the United States census publications. The table given below, based upon census figures, shows some general population trends in various cities of the United States:

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH IN 25 OF THE LARGEST CITIES, 1920

City of residence *	Population, 1920	Per cent of total population—					
		Born in State of residence		Born in other States		Foreign born	
		1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
New Orleans	387,219	80.1	79.7	12.4	11.2	7.1	8.4
Baltimore	733,826	72.7	73.8	15.6	12.1	11.6	13.9
Rochester	295,750	67.8	65.6	7.5	6.8	24.1	27.1
Pittsburgh	588,343	66.7	62.3	12.6	10.9	20.5	26.4
Buffalo	506,775	66.6	64.2	9.0	7.4	24.0	28.0
Cincinnati	401,247	66.3	65.3	22.8	18.6	10.7	15.6
Milwaukee	457,147	64.9	60.4	10.7	9.5	24.1	29.8
Indianapolis	314,194	64.7	63.9	29.2	27.2	5.4	8.5
Philadelphia	1,823,779	63.9	63.4	13.8	11.6	22.0	24.8
St. Louis	772,897	61.2	57.9	25.0	23.3	13.4	18.4
Boston	748,060	56.2	51.7	11.0	11.6	32.4	36.3
New York	5,620,048	55.3	51.2	8.0	7.6	36.1	40.8
Newark	414,524	54.6	52.8	16.7	14.9	28.4	31.9
Jersey City	298,103	53.2	49.1	21.0	21.6	25.6	29.1
Cleveland	796,841	51.8	52.8	17.7	11.9	30.1	35.0
Chicago	2,701,705	51.4	46.6	18.3	17.0	29.9	35.8
Minneapolis	380,582	48.7	43.4	27.6	26.9	23.2	28.6
Kansas City	324,410	45.2	42.9	45.5	44.5	8.5	10.3
San Francisco	506,676	44.9	43.5	24.1	20.9	29.4	34.1
Detroit	993,678	44.9	52.7	25.3	13.0	29.3	33.8
Washington	437,571	36.6	42.1	55.8	49.7	6.7	7.5
Portland, Oreg	258,288	29.7	24.4	50.4	50.6	19.3	24.3
Denver	256,491	28.9	25.7	53.5	54.6	14.9	18.6
Seattle	315,320	22.9	16.1	49.7	53.8	25.7	28.4
Los Angeles	576,673	20.1	20.0	57.8	58.6	21.2	20.7

* Arranged in the order of percentage born in State of residence, Abstract of the Census, 1920, pp. 284–288.

[1] Lind, Andrew W.: A Study of Mobility of Population in Seattle. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1925. (University of Washington publications in social sciences, vol. 3, No. 1.)

In the general discussion of his subject Mr. Lind states that the disorganizing features of mobility are conspicuous under the present industrial system. Workers without tools, land, or permanent jobs are perpetually tempted to sever their connection with environments and social groups which barely afford them a living. A high degree of mobility breaks down the powerful disciplinary influence of social groups against antisocial individuals. For example, the social rebuke, fine, reprimand, ostracism, and actual expulsion have "little coercive force" if an individual may maintain his status by migration to another community. Moreover, unless a social group can hold the support of a body of more or less permanent residents, that group will not be able to preserve its integrity; and the home, the school, the church, and the State are finding it more and more difficult to retain "the whole-hearted interest and loyalty necessary for proper functioning."

Certain sections of any metropolis have a more shifting population than others. The young, unmarried, more mobile citizens usually reside temporarily in the central area of a large municipality. The population of the adjoining sections is somewhat less noticeably vagrant, while the only relative permanence in the population is found in the areas occupied by those who own moderate or well-to-do homes.

An analysis of intertransfer rates of the public schools in 70 different sections of Seattle discloses a rather high degree of mobility of population in the down-town districts; only 44.2 per cent of the total annual enrollment at the central school were still there at the end of the year. Two neighboring schools had percentages almost as low. A school near the center of the city having chiefly Chinese and Japanese pupils showed a very low mobility rate, the movement of Orientals being confined largely to one area. The schools in the section of the city occupied by the more wealthy residents had a comparatively low mobility rate.

Nearly 26 per cent of the 1920 population of Seattle and 19.2 per cent of the school children studied were born in other lands. Of the foreign-born residents of the city, three out of four were natives of Europe and 8.7 per cent were Asiatics. Of the foreign-born children in the school survey, 14.1 per cent were from central and northwestern Europe, 14.2 per cent from Asia, and 52.6 per cent from Canada.

It was decided that one of the best ways of securing desired information on migration in Seattle was through the pupils of the public schools themselves. The principals of seven public schools in the central part of the city and of two public schools in other sections agreed to arrange to have the children in the upper four grades write autobiographies giving data as to place of birth, age, changes of residence, and the reasons for such changes. The children were also asked to secure additional information from their parents on the matter.

The autobiographies of the children of three schools gave the following reasons for change of residence:

REASONS FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS GIVEN BY CHILDREN, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL AND FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE

Reasons ascribed	School						Order of frequency of type
	Central		Washington		Pacific		
	Number of times reported	Order of frequency of appearance	Number of times reported	Order of frequency of appearance	Number of times reported	Order of frequency of appearance	
Requirement of work	50	1	3	18	16	5	
General economic reasons [1]	45	2	28	11	14	7	
Search for work	32	5	11	8	5	16	
Too far to work	24	7	6	15	13	8	
Excessive rent	6	20	11	9	15	6	1
Business failure	15	13	13	17	3	20	
Change in occupation	14	14	6	16	10	9	
Purchase of home	8	19	16	3	8	11	
Poor housing conditions	41	4	28	2	28	2	
To improve housing conditions	16	11	6	14	28	3	
Home too small	15	12	15	5	26	4	2
Uncongenial neighbors	4	21	10	10	5	18	
Influence of relatives	45	3	12	7	28	1	3
Health	27	6	9	11	10	10	
Climate	16	10	13	6	3	21	4
To see country (wanderlust)	23	8	3	19	6	14	5
Landlord compelled move	19	9	15	4	5	17	6
Broken family	10	17	2	21	4	19	
Death in family	14	15	8	12	8	12	7
To benefit children	14	16	6	13	8	13	8
Discontent of mother	10	18	3	20	6	15	9

[1] Includes such reasons as the following: "Hope to do better," "We thought we could make more money," "On account of bad business conditions," etc.

Each of the above causes of mobility is discussed in the study. Some of the points of these discussions are given below:

The highly seasonal industries of the Northwest call for great labor mobility. Migrating workers are by no means all single men. A very considerable percentage of the most extreme examples of mobility found in the survey through the schools were cases of fathers engaged in logging, milling, harvesting, fishing, and occupations which made it necessary for them to be continually changing their residence from one section of the country to another. Salesmen, teachers, Army officers, authors, ministers, and others engaged in kindred lines often migrate because of the nature of their calling. It is a matter of common knowledge, also, that the period of expansion and decline of certain industries within the community result in a corresponding "influx and egress" of skilled and unskilled workers. The Seattle shipyard boom is given as an outstanding illustration of this point.

The "doleful note of unemployment" was recurrent in the autobiographies of the school children, together with references to frantic efforts to find economic relief. The more forlorn the financial failure and the more hopeless the outlook for a job in the home community the stronger the urge is to go elsewhere.

The cheapness and ease of modern transportation, the search for cheaper quarters by families in the moderate income groups

(the rentals for the simplest and most unsatisfactory quarters range from $25 to $50 a month), and bad plumbing and other insanitary housing conditions are all responsible for many family moves; as are also the attempts of wage earners to secure dwellings nearer their work.

Economic surplus or sufficiency also plays its part as a stimulus to mobility. A move resulting from the purchase of a home falls under this category. In Seattle, as in other cities, there is evident the tendency to move into a section "of the highest social prestige consistent with the economic status of the family."

In reviewing the results of the mobility of population in terms of social and personal disorganization, the adverse influence of migration on industry is cited. In five representative industrial establishments in Seattle the labor turnover was found to range from 2 to 20 per cent, averaging 10 per cent.

> In each instance, where an enlightened and progressive labor attitude prevailed, "movement to another city" was the principal reason ascribed by employees for quitting their jobs, indicating the direct influence of the factor of mobility upon labor turnover. In most cases the relationship was less direct, and such factors as the uncongenial working conditions, the seasonal and cyclical character of the industry, insufficient wages, petty jealousies, and quarrels served as the immediate cause of labor turnover. Especially is this true of the industries and the specific plants reporting rather high rates of annual charge [change] in personnel, typical of which is the laundry trade.

The reaction of the mobility of certain occupational groups upon the membership of various unions is shown in the following table:

TURNOVER IN MEMBERSHIP OF 13 TRADE-UNIONS IN SEATTLE THROUGH MOVEMENT INTO OR OUT OF THE CITY, 1924

Name of union	Normal membership	Admissions		Removals		Withdrawals[1]	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Meat cutters, No. 8	340	47	13.8	5	1.5	27	7.9
Metal polishers	20	2	10.0	3	15.0	2	10.0
Newsboys, No. 15834	200	2	1.0			59	29.5
Painters, decorators, paperhangers, No. 300	643	178	27.7	96	14.9	11	1.7
Plumbers	200	51	25.5	16	8.0	21	10.5
Sheet metal workers, No. 99	200	60	30.0	53	26.5	4	2.0
Sign painters	80	13	16.3	13	16.3		
Structural iron workers, No. 86	80	102	127.5	103	128.8	1	1.3
Tailors, No. 71	200	18	9.0	13	6.5	9	4.5
Theatrical stage employees, No. 154	53					1	1.9
Typographical, No. 202	325	78	24.0	80	24.6	13	.4
Waiters, No. 239	264	130	49.2	85	32.2	15	5.7
Waitresses, No. 240	400	172	43.0	148	37.0	174	43.5

[1] Refers to those individuals who withdrew temporarily or permanently from the union. It does not necessarily imply intercity movement as do the preceding two columns.

While some union leaders consider labor migration inevitable and even desirable, the majority of them regard it as an evil and are endeavoring to regularize industry with a view to controlling such mobility.

Recent investigations of juvenile delinquency and truancy show much heavier ratios of juvenile offenders and truants in districts with nomadic populations. Although statistics on the distribution of general criminality in the municipality could not be secured, it is

well known that the vice area in Seattle "is coextensive with its area of greatest mobility." The study also suggests a close correlation between mobility and family desertion, and mobility and dependency.

In recent years poverty-stricken "tin-Lizzie" tourists have become a grave social menace. Some of these itinerant indigents have been stranded in Seattle, and the authorities were obliged to permit them to remain in the city until they secure jobs or charitable assistance. These "gasoline gypsies" also are willing to work more cheaply than local wage earners, which, of course, is highly objectionable from the labor viewpoint.

In discussing the reactions of migration upon personality the author states that "a permanent and healthy life organization can not be erected about institutions and stimulations which are constantly changing and which are in themselves disorganizing." This is especially evident in childhood. The retardation in school of the children of migrants is referred as an outstanding illustration.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices [1] received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food, December 15, 1924, and November 15 and December 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per pound of pork chops was 29.3 cents on December 15, 1924; 37.5 cents on November 15, 1925; and 35.7 cents on December 15, 1925. These figures show an increase of 22 per cent in the year and a decrease of 5 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 9.2 per cent December 15, 1925, as compared with December 15, 1924, and a decrease of 1 per cent December 15, 1925, as compared with November 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DECEMBER 15, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1925, AND DECEMBER 15, 1924

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Dec. 15, 1925, as compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	38.2	40.3	40.3	+5	0
Round steak	do	32.4	34.4	34.4	+6	0
Rib roast	do	28.0	29.5	29.6	+6	+0.3
Chuck roast	do	20.2	21.6	21.5	+6	−0.4
Plate beef	do	13.1	14.1	14.1	+8	0
Pork chops	do	29.3	37.5	35.7	+22	−5
Bacon	do	39.9	49.2	48.6	+22	−1
Ham	do	46.6	53.5	53.1	+14	−1
Lamb, leg of	do	35.4	38.4	38.5	+9	+0.3
Hens	do	34.4	35.8	36.5	+6	+2
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.8	36.4	36.9	+16	+1
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.8	14.3	14.3	+4	0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.0	11.6	11.6	+5	0
Butter	Pound	52.5	59.7	58.6	+12	−2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	30.3	31.2	31.3	+3	+0.3
Cheese	do	34.9	37.4	37.5	+7	+0.3
Lard	do	22.1	23.3	22.6	+2	−3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	25.5	25.8	25.7	+1	−0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	69.8	69.4	66.2	−5	−5
Eggs, storage	do	48.2	47.4	47.4	−2	0

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DECEMBER 15, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1925, AND DECEMBER 15, 1924—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Dec. 15, 1925, as compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.4	9.4	+6	0
Flour	do	5.6	6.0	6.1	+9	+2
Corn meal	do	5.2	5.3	5.2	0	−2
Rolled oats	do	9.0	9.2	9.1	+1	−1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.8	11.0	11.0	+2	0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.4	25.2	25.3	+4	+0.4
Macaroni	Pound	19.8	20.5	20.4	+3	−0.4
Rice	do	10.6	11.4	11.4	+8	0
Beans, navy	do	10.1	9.9	9.8	−3	−1
Potatoes	do	2.3	5.2	5.2	+126	0
Onions	do	5.3	5.7	5.7	+8	0
Cabbage	do	4.0	4.2	4.6	+15	+10
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.6	12.3	12.3	−2	0
Corn, canned	do	17.1	17.1	16.9	−1	−1
Peas, canned	do	18.4	18.1	17.9	−3	−1
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.7	12.9	12.7	−7	−2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.8	6.6	6.7	−24	+2
Tea	do	73.8	75.7	75.9	+3	+0.3
Coffee	do	50.5	51.2	51.3	+2	+0.2
Prunes	do	17.3	17.2	17.1	−1	−1
Raisins	do	14.6	14.2	14.4	−1	+1
Bananas	Dozen	36.9	34.7	34.9	−5	+1
Oranges	do	43.2	65.5	48.9	+13	−25
All articles combined					+9.2	−1.0

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on December 15, 1913, and on December 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in December of each of these specified years, compared with December, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of lard was 15.8 cents in December, 1913; 34.9 cents in December, 1919; 25.6 cents in December, 1920; 15.9 cents in December, 1921; 17.5 cents in December, 1922; 18.9 cents in December, 1923; 22.1 cents in December, 1924; and 22.6 cents in December, 1925.

As compared with December, 1913, these figures show an increase of 121 per cent in December, 1919; 62 per cent in December, 1920; 1 per cent in December, 1921; 11 per cent in December, 1922; 20 per cent in December, 1923; 40 per cent in December, 1924; and 43 per cent in December, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 59.2 per cent in December, 1925, as compared with December, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DECEMBER 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—								Per cent of increase, Dec. 15 of each specified year as compared with Dec. 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.1	39.1	39.7	35.3	36.8	38.6	38.2	40.3	56	58	41	47	54	52	61
Round steak	do	22.6	35.9	35.7	30.8	31.5	32.9	32.4	34.4	59	58	36	39	46	43	52
Rib roast	do	19.9	30.3	30.1	26.7	27.3	28.3	28.0	29.6	52	51	34	37	42	41	49
Chuck roast	do	16.2	24.3	23.2	19.2	19.4	20.4	20.2	21.5	50	43	19	20	26	25	33
Plate beef	do	12.4	17.3	16.5	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.1	14.1	40	33	3	2	5	6	14
Pork chops	do	20.3	38.1	33.0	30.4	29.5	26.5	29.3	35.7	88	63	50	45	31	44	76
Bacon	do	26.7	50.3	47.4	38.7	40.3	37.5	39.9	48.6	88	78	45	51	40	49	82
Ham	do	26.5	49.9	49.9	44.4	45.4	44.7	46.6	53.1	88	88	68	71	69	76	100
Lamb	do	18.5	33.6	35.2	32.3	35.6	35.5	35.4	38.5	82	90	75	92	92	91	108
Hens	do	20.8	39.1	40.2	35.8	33.6	33.4	34.4	36.5	88	93	72	62	61	65	75
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	[1]36.4	[1]38.4	33.9	31.4	31.3	31.8	36.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.1	16.7	16.8	14.1	13.7	14.3	13.8	14.3	84	85	55	51	57	52	57
Milk, evaporated	[2]	----	16.9	14.8	12.7	11.9	12.2	11.6	11.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Butter	Pound	39.7	78.0	62.0	52.1	60.2	60.3	52.5	58.6	96	56	31	52	52	32	48
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	39.5	36.8	29.1	28.0	29.5	30.3	31.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cheese	do	22.5	43.3	39.0	33.0	36.6	37.7	34.9	37.5	92	73	47	63	68	55	67
Lard	do	15.8	34.9	25.6	15.9	17.5	18.9	22.1	22.6	121	62	1	11	20	40	43
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	37.7	29.5	21.6	23.3	24.0	25.5	25.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	47.6	90.1	92.4	70.5	66.5	64.9	69.8	66.2	89	94	48	40	36	47	39
Eggs, storage	do	34.5	63.5	69.4	49.1	40.8	41.4	48.2	47.4	84	101	42	18	20	40	37
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.2	10.8	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.4	82	93	63	54	55	59	68
Flour	do	3.3	7.7	6.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	6.1	133	100	52	48	36	70	85
Corn meal	do	3.1	6.6	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	113	77	32	29	42	68	68
Rolled oats	do	----	9.2	10.9	9.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Corn flakes	[3]	----	14.1	14.1	11.9	9.7	9.7	10.8	11.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wheat cereal	[4]	----	27.6	30.2	29.3	25.5	24.3	24.4	25.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Macaroni	Pound	----	19.8	21.6	20.2	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rice	do	8.7	17.7	13.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.6	11.4	103	52	7	9	11	22	31
Beans, navy	do	----	12.2	9.4	8.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Potatoes	do	1.8	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.2	139	78	72	17	44	28	189
Onions	do	----	8.1	4.1	8.0	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cabbage	do	----	6.1	3.4	5.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Beans, baked	[5]	----	17.0	16.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Corn, canned	[5]	----	18.9	17.8	16.0	15.2	15.6	17.1	16.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Peas, canned	[5]	----	19.2	18.7	17.8	17.4	17.7	18.4	17.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tomatoes, canned	[6]	----	16.1	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.7	12.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	14.5	10.5	6.5	8.3	10.4	8.8	6.7	169	94	20	54	93	63	24
Tea	do	54.5	69.3	72.1	67.7	68.5	70.2	73.8	75.9	27	32	24	26	29	35	39
Coffee	do	29.7	48.9	39.7	35.6	36.7	37.8	50.5	51.3	65	34	20	24	27	70	73
Prunes	do	----	29.3	25.6	18.7	20.1	17.8	17.3	17.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Raisins	do	----	23.9	32.4	25.5	19.2	16.0	14.6	14.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bananas	Dozen	----	40.4	41.8	37.3	37.1	39.1	36.9	34.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oranges	do	----	52.0	49.5	50.3	48.5	41.5	43.2	48.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All articles combined.[7]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	89.1	71.1	44.1	41.0	44.5	45.7	59.2

[1] Both pink and red. [2] 15-16 ounce can. [3] 8-ounce package. [4] 28-ounce package. [5] No. 2 can.
[6] Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified articles of food for the years 1913 and 1925 and for each month of 1925:

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS 1913 AND 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925

Article	Unit	Average for 1913	1925												Average for 1925
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.4	38.7	38.5	39.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	42.2	42.0	41.6	41.2	40.3	40.3	40.6
Round steak	do	22.3	32.8	32.7	33.6	34.6	35.0	35.2	36.5	36.2	35.6	35.4	34.4	34.4	34.7
Rib roast	do	19.8	28.5	28.4	29.1	29.7	29.8	29.8	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.5	29.6	29.6
Chuck roast	do	16.0	20.5	20.4	21.0	21.6	22.1	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.6
Plate beef	do	12.1	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.0	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.8
Pork chops	do	21.0	30.7	30.3	37.4	36.8	36.0	36.2	39.2	40.0	40.4	39.1	37.5	35.7	36.6
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	40.3	40.6	44.4	46.6	46.4	47.0	48.7	49.3	49.4	49.6	49.2	48.6	46.7
Ham, sliced	do	26.9	47.6	48.1	51.2	53.5	53.0	53.0	54.4	54.9	54.9	54.3	53.5	53.1	52.6
Lamb	do	18.9	38.8	38.3	39.0	38.6	38.6	38.4	39.3	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.6
Hens	do	21.3	35.8	36.1	36.9	37.9	37.9	36.9	36.6	36.2	36.6	36.5	35.8	36.5	36.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	31.7	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.5	32.3	34.1	35.5	36.4	36.9	32.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.0
Milk, evaporated	do	-----	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4
Butter	Pound	38.3	52.3	50.6	55.5	53.3	51.9	52.7	53.2	54.1	55.8	59.4	59.7	58.6	54.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.3	30.4
Cheese	do	22.1	35.9	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.2	37.4	37.5	36.7
Lard	do	15.8	22.8	22.8	23.1	23.2	22.6	22.9	23.5	24.3	24.0	24.1	23.3	22.6	23.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	25.3	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	34.5	70.5	53.4	39.1	38.1	39.3	42.3	46.2	48.9	51.9	60.3	69.4	66.2	52.1
Eggs, storage	do	-----	53.7	50.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.0	47.4	47.4	-----
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Flour	do	3.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Corn meal	do	3.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	-----	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	-----	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.3	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	-----	20.0	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.4
Rice	do	8.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.1
Beans, navy	do	-----	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.2
Potatoes	do	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	5.2	5.2	3.6
Onions	do	-----	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.9	8.7	9.9	9.5	8.0	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.1
Cabbage	do	-----	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Corn, canned	do	-----	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.4	17.1	16.9	17.8
Peas, canned	do	-----	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.9	18.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.7	13.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.2
Tea	do	54.4	74.2	74.8	75.1	75.5	75.6	75.8	75.8	75.9	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.9	75.5
Coffee	do	29.8	51.6	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.2	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.5
Prunes	do	-----	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.3
Raisins	do	-----	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	-----	33.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	37.3	36.5	36.2	34.5	34.6	35.1	34.7	34.9	35.7
Oranges	do	-----	44.8	44.7	48.3	51.8	55.5	60.9	61.2	59.8	61.0	64.6	65.5	48.9	55.6

Table 4 shows the trend in the United States of the retail prices of specified articles of food, by relative figures. These figures have been computed by dividing the average price for each month of 1925 and the average for the year 1925 by the average price for each article for the year 1913. Should the percentage increase since 1913 be desired, it is only necessary to subtract 100 from these relative figures.

TABLE 4.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS 1913 AND 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Article	Unit	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Average for 1925
Sirloin steak	Lb.	152.4	151.6	155.9	159.1	160.6	161.4	166.1	165.4	163.8	162.2	158.7	158.7	159.8
Round steak	Lb.	147.1	146.6	150.7	155.2	157.0	157.8	163.7	162.3	159.6	158.7	154.3	154.3	155.6
Rib roast	Lb.	143.9	143.4	147.0	150.0	150.5	150.5	153.5	153.0	152.0	151.5	149.0	149.5	149.5
Chuck roast	Lb.	128.1	127.5	131.3	135.0	138.1	136.3	140.0	138.1	137.5	137.5	135.0	134.4	135.0
Plate beef	Lb.	109.9	109.1	111.6	114.1	115.7	114.0	115.7	114.9	114.9	116.5	116.5	116.5	114.1
Pork chops	Lb.	146.2	144.3	178.1	175.2	171.4	172.4	186.7	190.5	192.4	186.2	178.6	170.0	174.3
Bacon, sliced	Lb.	149.3	150.4	164.4	172.6	171.9	174.1	180.4	182.6	183.0	183.7	182.2	180.0	173.0
Ham, sliced	Lb.	177.0	178.8	190.3	198.9	197.0	197.0	202.2	204.1	204.1	201.9	198.9	197.4	195.5
Lamb	Lb.	205.3	202.6	206.3	204.2	204.2	203.2	207.9	204.8	203.7	203.2	203.2	203.7	204.2
Hens	Lb.	168.1	169.5	173.2	177.9	177.9	173.2	171.8	170.0	171.8	171.4	168.1	171.4	171.8
Milk, fresh	Qt.	156.2	156.2	155.1	155.1	153.9	153.9	155.1	156.2	159.6	160.7	160.7	160.7	157.3
Butter	Lb.	136.6	132.1	144.9	139.2	135.5	137.6	138.9	141.3	145.7	155.1	155.9	153.0	143.1
Cheese	Lb.	162.4	164.7	165.2	165.2	164.3	165.2	165.6	166.5	167.4	168.3	169.2	169.7	166.1
Lard	Lb.	144.3	144.3	146.2	146.8	143.0	144.9	148.7	153.8	151.9	152.5	147.5	143.0	147.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.	Doz.	204.4	154.8	113.3	110.4	113.9	122.6	133.9	141.7	150.4	174.8	201.2	191.9	151.0
Bread	Lb.	164.3	169.6	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9
Flour	Lb.	181.8	193.9	193.9	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8	178.8	181.8	184.8	184.8
Corn meal	Lb.	180.0	183.3	183.3	183.3	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	176.7	176.7	173.3	180.0
Rice	Lb.	123.0	124.1	125.3	126.4	126.4	126.4	128.7	129.9	129.9	129.9	131.0	131.0	127.6
Potatoes	Lb.	147.1	152.9	147.1	141.2	158.8	205.9	258.8	258.8	211.8	217.6	305.9	305.9	211.8
Sugar, granulated.	Lb.	147.3	140.0	140.0	136.4	130.9	130.9	129.1	127.3	127.3	123.6	120.0	121.8	130.9
Tea	Lb.	136.4	137.5	138.1	138.8	139.0	139.3	139.3	139.5	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.5	138.8
Coffee	Lb.	173.2	174.8	175.5	174.8	175.2	170.5	170.5	170.8	171.1	171.5	171.8	172.1	172.8
All articles combined.[1]	-----	154.3	151.4	151.1	150.8	151.6	155.0	159.9	160.4	159.0	161.6	167.1	165.5	157.4

[1] See note 6, p. 8.

Table 5 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1 in each year, 1913 to 1925, and in each month of 1925.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN EACH MONTH OF 1925

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925	.406	2.5	.347	2.9	.296	3.4	.216	4.6	.138	7.2	.366	2.7
January	.387	2.6	.328	3.0	.285	3.5	.205	4.9	.133	7.5	.307	3.3
February	.385	2.6	.327	3.1	.284	3.5	.204	4.9	.132	7.6	.303	3.3
March	.396	2.5	.336	3.0	.291	3.4	.210	4.8	.135	7.4	.374	2.7
April	.404	2.5	.346	2.9	.297	3.4	.216	4.6	.138	7.2	.368	2.7
May	.408	2.5	.350	2.9	.298	3.4	.221	4.5	.140	7.1	.360	2.8
June	.410	2.4	.352	2.8	.298	3.4	.218	4.6	.138	7.2	.362	2.8
July	.422	2.4	.365	2.7	.304	3.3	.224	4.5	.140	7.1	.392	2.6
August	.420	2.4	.362	2.8	.303	3.3	.221	4.5	.139	7.2	.400	2.5
September	.416	2.4	.356	2.8	.301	3.3	.220	4.5	.139	7.2	.404	2.5
October	.412	2.4	.354	2.8	.300	3.3	.220	4.5	.141	7.1	.391	2.6
November	.403	2.5	.344	2.9	.295	3.4	.216	4.6	.141	7.1	.375	2.7
December	.403	2.5	.344	2.9	.296	3.4	.215	4.7	.141	7.1	.357	2.8

Year	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per doz*	*Doz.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925	.467	2.1	.526	1.9	.233	4.3	.366	2.7	.521	1.9	.548	1.8
January	.403	2.5	.476	2.1	.228	4.4	.358	2.8	.705	1.4	.523	1.9
February	.406	2.5	.481	2.1	.228	4.4	.361	2.8	.534	1.9	.506	2.0
March	.444	2.3	.512	2.0	.231	4.3	.369	2.7	.391	2.6	.555	1.8
April	.466	2.1	.535	1.9	.232	4.3	.379	2.6	.381	2.6	.533	1.9
May	.464	2.2	.530	1.9	.226	4.4	.379	2.6	.393	2.5	.519	1.9
June	.470	2.1	.530	1.9	.229	4.4	.369	2.7	.423	2.4	.527	1.9
July	.487	2.1	.544	1.8	.235	4.3	.366	2.7	.462	2.2	.532	1.9
August	.493	2.0	.549	1.8	.243	4.1	.362	2.8	.489	2.0	.541	1.8
September	.494	2.0	.549	1.8	.240	4.2	.366	2.7	.519	1.9	.558	1.8
October	.496	2.0	.543	1.8	.241	4.1	.365	2.7	.603	1.7	.594	1.7
November	.492	2.0	.535	1.9	.233	4.3	.358	2.8	.694	1.4	.597	1.7
December	.486	2.1	.531	1.9	.226	4.4	.365	2.7	.662	1.5	.586	1.7

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN EACH MONTH OF 1925—Continued

Year	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
1925	.367	2.7	.140	7.1	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.111	9.0
January	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.092	10.9	.060	16.7	.054	18.5	.107	9.3
February	.364	2.7	.139	7.2	.095	10.5	.064	15.6	.055	18.2	.108	9.3
March	.365	2.7	.138	7.2	.094	10.6	.064	15.6	.055	18.2	.109	9.2
April	.365	2.7	.138	7.2	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.055	18.2	.110	9.1
May	.363	2.8	.137	7.3	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.110	9.1
June	.365	2.7	.137	7.3	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.110	9.1
July	.366	2.7	.138	7.2	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.112	8.9
August	.368	2.7	.139	7.2	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.113	8.8
September	.370	2.7	.142	7.0	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.113	8.8
October	.372	2.7	.143	7.0	.094	10.6	.059	16.9	.053	18.9	.113	8.8
November	.374	2.7	.143	7.0	.094	10.6	.060	16.7	.053	18.9	.114	8.8
December	.375	2.7	.143	7.0	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.052	19.2	.114	8.8

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8				
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4				
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4				
1925	.036	27.8	.072	13.9	.515	1.9	.755	1.3				
January	.025	40.0	.081	12.3	.516	1.9	.742	1.3				
February	.026	38.5	.077	13.0	.521	1.9	.748	1.3				
March	.025	40.0	.077	13.0	.523	1.9	.751	1.3				
April	.024	41.7	.075	13.3	.521	1.9	.755	1.3				
May	.027	37.0	.072	13.9	.522	1.9	.756	1.3				
June	.035	28.6	.072	13.9	.508	2.0	.758	1.3				
July	.044	22.7	.071	14.1	.508	2.0	.758	1.3				
August	.044	22.7	.070	14.3	.509	2.0	.759	1.3				
September	.036	27.8	.070	14.3	.510	2.0	.758	1.3				
October	.037	27.0	.068	14.7	.511	2.0	.758	1.3				
November	.052	19.2	.066	15.2	.512	2.0	.757	1.3				
December	.052	19.2	.067	14.9	.513	2.0	.759	1.3				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 6 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles[2] by years from 1907 to 1925, and by months for 1924 and 1925. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 6 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.[2] For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 15 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

[1] For index numbers for each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1921, pp. 19-21; for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1923, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1925, p. 21.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1924 AND 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	------	------	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	------	87.2	------	95.0	87.6	------	105.3	105.3	------	------	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	------	------	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	------	89.6	------	101.5	92.2	------	111.2	107.7	------	------	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	------	------	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	------	91.3	------	109.4	93.9	------	112.3	106.6	------	------	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	------	------	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	------	94.6	------	108.2	94.9	------	101.0	109.3	------	------	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	------	------	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	------	95.5	------	101.6	94.3	------	130.5	111.4	------	------	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	------	------	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	------	97.4	------	105.2	101.6	------	132.1	115.1	------	------	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	101.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	186.7	209.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135.0	153.9	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	125.1	148.9	147.2	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	112.0	164.3	134.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
1924: Average for year	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	120.3	165.7	138.6	135.0	159.7	155.1	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	145.3	131.4	145.9
January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	109.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
August	160.2	156.1	147.0	131.3	108.3	165.7	141.9	173.2	122.2	163.4	129.3	126.1	155.7	153.9	157.1	154.5	156.7	117.2	152.9	149.1	145.6	130.3	144.2
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	170.5	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	150.4	126.6	156.6	156.2	157.1	154.5	160.0	118.4	152.9	156.4	148.7	130.5	146.8
October	155.9	151.1	144.4	129.4	108.3	178.6	148.5	175.1	135.4	164.8	173.0	125.1	157.5	156.2	157.1	160.6	166.7	119.5	141.2	160.0	154.7	132.0	148.7
November	152.4	147.5	142.4	127.5	109.1	150.5	148.5	174.7	141.8	162.0	197.4	127.7	157.0	155.1	158.9	163.6	170.0	120.7	129.4	160.0	164.4	135.1	150.1
December	150.4	145.3	141.4	126.3	108.3	139.5	147.8	173.2	139.9	161.5	202.3	137.1	157.9	155.1	158.9	169.7	173.3	121.8	135.3	160.0	169.5	135.7	151.5
1925: Average for year	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	147.5	171.8	151.0	143.1	166.1	157.3	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	172.8	138.8	157.4
January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	144.3	168.1	204.4	136.6	162.4	156.2	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	173.2	136.4	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	144.3	169.5	154.8	132.1	164.7	156.2	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	174.8	137.5	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	113.3	144.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.4	139.2	165.2	155.1	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	143.0	177.9	113.9	135.5	164.3	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	175.2	139.0	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	174.1	197.0	144.9	173.2	122.6	137.6	165.2	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	170.5	139.3	155.0
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	186.7	180.4	202.2	148.7	171.8	133.9	138.9	165.6	155.1	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	170.5	139.3	159.9
August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	153.8	170.0	141.7	141.3	166.5	156.2	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	170.8	139.5	160.4
September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	151.9	171.8	150.4	145.7	167.4	159.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	171.4	139.3	159.0
October	162.2	158.7	151.5	137.5	116.5	186.2	183.7	201.9	152.5	171.4	174.8	155.1	168.3	160.7	167.9	178.8	176.7	129.9	217.6	123.6	171.5	139.3	161.6
November	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.0	116.5	178.6	182.2	198.9	147.5	168.1	201.2	155.9	169.2	160.7	167.9	181.8	176.7	131.0	305.9	120.0	171.8	139.2	167.1
December	158.7	154.3	149.5	134.4	116.5	170.0	180.0	197.4	143.0	171.4	191.9	153.0	169.7	160.7	167.9	184.8	173.3	131.0	305.9	121.8	172.1	139.5	165.5

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO DECEMBER, 1925

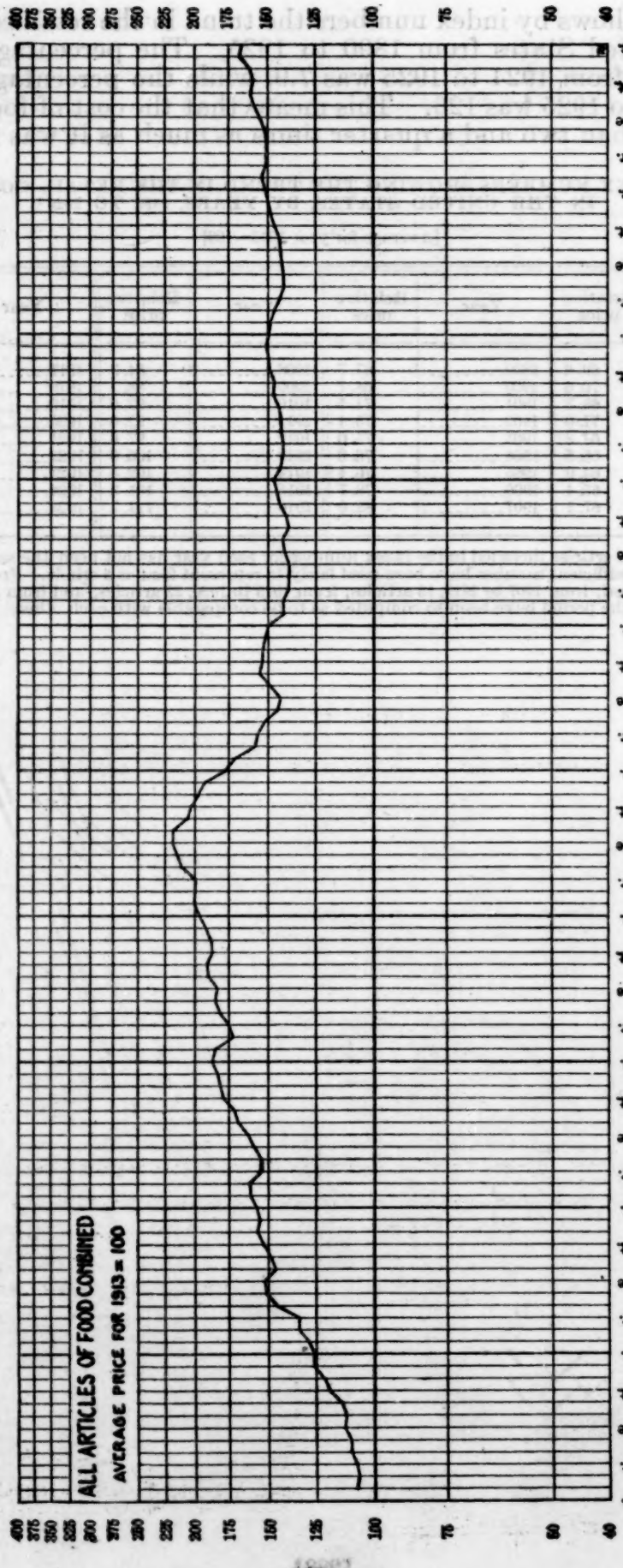


Table 7 shows by index numbers the trend in the retail cost of food in the United States from 1890 to 1925. The percentage increase in the cost from 1924 to 1925 was 7.9, while the percentage increase from 1890 to 1925 was 126. This means that the cost of food in 1925 was more than two and a quarter times as much as it was in 1890.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING THE TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1925[1]

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price
1890	69.6	1890	67.7	1908	84.3	1917	146.4
1891	70.6	1900	68.7	1909	88.7	1918	168.3
1892	69.3	1901	71.5	1010	93.0	1919	185.9
1893	71.0	1902	75.4	1911	92.0	1920	203.4
1894	67.8	1903	75.0	1912	97.6	1921	153.3
1895	66.5	1904	76.0	1913	100.0	1922	141.6
1896	64.9	1905	76.4	1914	102.4	1923	146.2
1897	65.4	1906	78.7	1915	101.3	1924	145.9
1898	67.1	1907	82.0	1916	113.7	1925	157.4

[1] The number of articles included in the index number for each year has not been the same throughout the period, but a sufficient number have been used fairly to represent food as a whole. From 1890 to 1907, 30 articles were used; from 1907 to 1913, 15 articles; from 1913 to 1920, 22 articles; and from 1921, 43 articles. The relatives for the period have been so computed as to be comparable with each other.

Retail Prices of Foods in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 8 for 40 cities for 15, 1925. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this report exact comparisons of prices in the prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.7	33.9	38.0	37.7	22.3	37.0	38.9	38.9	28.0	36.7	39.7	39.3
Round steak	do	21.3	30.4	34.3	34.0	20.8	32.7	34.9	35.2	23.0	32.4	34.9	34.2
Rib roast	do	19.7	25.8	28.6	28.2	17.5	29.5	30.1	30.5	20.5	26.5	27.5	28.4
Chuck roast	do	15.8	20.2	21.3	20.9	15.3	20.2	21.5	21.6	16.1	20.9	22.6	22.6
Plate beef	do	9.9	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.3	15.1	14.8	10.0	13.7	13.9	13.9
Pork chops	do	23.3	29.6	37.0	35.7	17.0	25.9	36.3	35.0	20.6	31.3	37.1	37.3
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	37.5	48.1	48.1	20.5	35.4	46.3	44.1	33.0	40.5	49.6	49.1
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	45.4	54.7	53.3	27.5	50.0	57.3	56.3	32.0	47.1	53.1	53.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	35.0	37.1	37.9	17.5	37.1	40.4	40.4	21.9	37.0	37.8	37.2
Hens	do	20.3	32.1	33.8	33.6	20.7	35.3	37.3	38.2	19.3	32.0	33.9	34.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.4	35.4	39.8	----	27.3	35.6	36.5	----	31.2	37.5	38.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.8	17.5	19.3	19.3	8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	12.8	13.6	13.6	----	10.7	11.4	11.3	----	12.1	12.6	12.7
Butter	Pound	40.4	54.4	59.6	59.0	40.2	58.4	63.6	63.3	44.0	57.3	62.2	62.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	----	30.5	32.3	32.0	----	28.2	30.1	30.3	----	35.3	36.4	36.5
Cheese	do	25.0	32.5	35.6	35.7	23.3	34.8	36.4	36.6	23.0	35.2	37.7	37.9
Lard	do	15.5	21.8	23.0	22.4	14.8	21.4	21.8	20.7	15.7	22.7	23.6	22.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	25.0	24.7	24.6	----	24.7	24.7	24.7	----	21.7	22.0	22.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	43.3	62.5	60.0	68.3	40.4	71.5	68.1	66.1	41.8	66.2	61.8	68.4
Eggs, storage	do	28.5	50.4	47.5	48.1	33.1	47.2	45.3	46.2	35.0	51.4	48.6	52.2
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.3	10.4	10.4	5.5	9.0	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.5	10.2	10.2
Flour	do	3.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	3.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	3.6	6.5	7.1	7.1
Corn meal	do	2.6	4.6	4.2	4.0	2.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	----	9.7	9.5	9.3	----	8.7	8.7	8.7	----	9.7	10.1	9.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	11.3	11.4	11.2	----	10.2	10.3	10.1	----	12.0	11.9	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	----	25.2	25.6	26.0	----	22.2	24.1	24.0	----	25.7	25.7	26.0
Macaroni	Pound	----	21.1	21.8	21.8	----	19.0	19.3	19.0	----	19.1	19.3	19.1
Rice	do	8.6	10.0	10.9	11.0	9.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	8.2	10.8	12.0	11.8
Beans, navy	do	----	12.6	11.7	11.9	----	9.4	8.7	8.8	----	11.9	11.7	11.5
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.1	6.5	6.4	1.8	2.2	5.1	5.4	2.1	3.6	6.1	6.1
Onions	do	----	7.0	7.8	7.9	----	5.7	6.0	5.8	----	6.9	7.9	7.7
Cabbage	do	----	5.0	5.0	5.2	----	4.0	4.3	4.5	----	5.2	5.4	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.4	12.3	12.3	----	11.4	11.2	11.3	----	13.3	13.2	12.6
Corn, canned	do	----	15.8	17.8	18.1	----	16.3	16.0	15.8	----	18.3	18.6	18.4
Peas, canned	do	----	18.9	18.5	18.4	----	16.8	16.0	15.5	----	21.8	22.6	22.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	13.6	13.1	12.7	----	12.6	10.7	10.3	----	12.6	12.3	11.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	9.3	7.0	7.1	4.9	8.1	6.0	6.1	5.2	9.3	7.1	7.3
Tea	do	60.0	93.3	100.8	100.8	56.0	70.3	75.8	76.9	61.3	90.6	92.9	92.1
Coffee	do	32.0	48.1	51.1	50.7	24.4	47.8	48.3	48.6	28.8	52.4	54.0	54.0
Prunes	do	----	16.7	17.5	17.1	----	16.0	15.2	15.4	----	19.6	19.8	19.6
Raisins	do	----	15.4	15.5	15.5	----	13.2	13.1	13.2	----	16.2	15.0	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	----	27.8	28.1	28.5	----	26.6	25.3	25.9	----	35.9	36.9	37.8
Oranges	do	----	32.1	54.0	40.0	----	40.8	59.1	48.3	----	38.8	54.9	46.4

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

December 15, 1913 and 1924, and for November 15 and December dates, with the exception of December, 1913, as these cities were

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

oneeity with those in another can not be made for some articles, particularly meats and vegetables. Also and since some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
1913	1924						1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 33.0	[1] 60.1	[1] 66.8	[1] 66.1	46.6	48.3	48.7	21.6	36.8	38.8	38.9	28.2	28.2	28.5	22.5	32.3	31.8	32.3
34.3	48.1	51.8	51.5	39.6	41.7	41.7	18.8	31.0	33.3	33.2	23.5	25.8	25.0	21.0	30.5	29.5	30.0
23.7	36.4	40.9	41.0	34.6	37.0	36.9	16.4	28.3	29.1	29.2	23.5	25.0	24.6	20.0	26.8	26.8	26.4
16.2	25.0	28.5	28.3	25.5	28.4	27.7	15.0	21.2	22.1	22.3	15.6	17.2	17.2	15.0	18.6	19.7	18.8
-----	17.3	19.2	19.2	10.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.3	14.2	14.1	9.9	11.9	11.7	12.5	13.6	14.0	13.8
21.9	31.7	42.9	37.8	30.6	40.3	37.2	17.6	30.8	40.0	37.9	26.2	32.2	33.1	25.0	30.5	34.4	33.5
24.3	39.8	48.4	48.5	43.4	52.3	51.6	20.6	34.3	45.1	44.7	48.6	56.3	56.0	27.0	35.4	44.6	44.3
30.7	51.9	59.0	58.5	51.7	57.3	56.3	26.3	46.1	51.2	50.9	51.9	57.5	56.8	27.5	45.3	49.4	48.9
20.2	36.7	40.7	40.5	36.6	39.1	40.4	15.4	29.6	34.1	35.6	33.9	37.3	35.2	24.0	41.9	43.6	42.9
24.0	39.0	39.7	40.2	38.4	40.3	40.1	19.8	35.1	36.2	37.5	28.1	31.8	30.8	21.8	34.8	36.8	36.8
-----	29.9	36.9	36.5	28.8	33.4	33.2	-----	28.6	38.1	37.7	36.9	30.6	30.6	-----	29.8	37.3	39.1
8.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	14.0	13.4	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
-----	11.4	12.2	12.3	11.1	11.4	11.5	-----	10.5	11.4	11.4	10.3	11.0	11.0	-----	10.7	11.9	11.9
37.9	51.3	59.6	59.3	52.6	58.5	59.2	39.1	54.1	60.1	60.2	49.9	60.9	56.9	39.0	51.9	57.9	57.5
-----	29.5	29.3	30.0	29.1	29.5	29.9	-----	29.3	29.8	30.0	32.3	32.5	32.5	-----	31.3	31.8	32.1
23.4	37.1	39.5	39.7	37.7	39.4	39.6	21.5	35.6	38.3	38.2	35.5	37.4	37.0	21.0	31.5	34.2	35.2
15.8	23.1	23.4	22.6	21.8	22.9	22.1	14.2	21.2	22.1	21.4	24.6	25.7	25.7	15.0	23.1	23.7	23.7
-----	24.5	25.9	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.5	-----	25.7	26.4	26.3	29.5	28.4	27.5	-----	25.5	24.5	24.6
57.5	94.2	91.7	85.1	89.8	92.7	83.3	47.6	73.5	74.7	71.9	73.8	79.9	70.2	46.7	61.4	55.3	53.0
36.0	51.8	52.8	54.7	52.1	49.2	50.8	31.4	47.6	45.8	46.4	44.4	48.2	44.2	35.2	46.8	43.9	45.1
5.9	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.8	6.4	10.6	10.8	10.8
3.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	3.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	3.7	6.5	7.3	7.4
3.6	6.1	6.7	6.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	2.6	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.1
-----	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	-----	8.1	8.8	9.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	-----	9.4	9.4	9.4
-----	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.3	10.6	10.6	-----	10.1	10.4	10.4	12.0	12.4	12.4	-----	11.5	11.7	11.8
-----	24.1	25.0	25.2	23.3	24.7	25.1	-----	24.0	24.1	24.2	26.8	27.3	27.6	-----	25.0	26.4	26.6
-----	22.7	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.7	-----	20.8	21.8	22.1	20.1	19.7	20.2	-----	19.1	18.8	19.1
9.4	11.4	12.5	12.4	10.9	11.2	11.5	9.3	10.1	11.5	11.2	11.2	12.3	12.0	5.6	8.0	8.8	9.0
-----	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.3	-----	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.7	10.8	10.2	-----	10.9	10.4	10.6
1.7	1.9	5.2	5.1	2.0	4.9	5.2	1.7	1.5	4.9	4.8	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.5	5.6	5.7
-----	5.1	5.9	6.2	5.2	6.0	5.8	-----	5.1	6.6	6.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	-----	6.1	6.1	5.9
-----	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	-----	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.4	-----	4.3	4.1	4.2
-----	14.3	13.5	13.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	-----	10.6	10.3	10.3	14.9	14.9	15.0	-----	10.4	10.3	10.3
-----	19.5	19.5	19.3	20.0	19.5	19.4	-----	16.4	16.5	16.3	17.0	15.6	16.0	-----	16.6	16.0	15.7
-----	21.9	21.3	21.1	21.5	21.2	21.1	-----	16.5	16.4	16.1	17.0	16.0	16.4	-----	18.2	18.0	17.5
-----	13.2	12.7	12.4	14.8	13.3	13.1	-----	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.8	14.8	14.5	-----	11.8	10.8	10.6
5.3	8.8	6.6	6.7	8.7	6.4	6.3	5.1	8.3	6.2	6.4	10.1	7.7	7.7	5.0	8.7	6.2	6.4
58.6	70.5	75.8	76.0	61.6	61.1	61.1	45.0	65.0	68.2	68.6	81.9	82.5	83.3	50.0	71.1	75.8	75.8
33.0	56.4	56.0	56.0	47.3	48.4	48.6	29.3	49.3	49.1	49.4	55.1	56.4	56.6	26.8	45.2	46.2	45.6
-----	17.1	16.8	17.0	18.1	16.9	17.1	-----	16.8	16.2	16.5	16.7	17.5	17.8	-----	16.2	15.9	15.8
-----	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.6	13.9	13.8	-----	14.2	13.3	14.0	15.4	14.8	14.6	-----	14.0	13.9	14.3
-----	50.0	41.4	43.5	31.3	34.0	34.4	-----	47.2	42.1	42.6	[1] 16.9	[1] 13.2	[1] 14.6	-----	39.2	38.3	39.2
-----	46.6	77.5	51.3	45.5	69.9	52.5	-----	47.8	76.1	52.1	47.0	65.8	55.0	-----	25.4	43.0	36.1

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.1	41.0	44.8	44.7	23.0	33.7	35.4	35.9	24.6	36.0	36.2	36.5
Round steak	do	21.2	31.6	35.3	35.2	20.7	30.0	31.7	32.0	21.7	29.2	30.1	30.2
Rib roast	do	19.7	31.3	34.3	34.3	19.5	27.0	28.2	28.5	18.6	25.4	26.1	26.1
Chuck roast	do	15.7	21.3	24.3	24.5	15.3	17.9	19.6	20.2	17.0	19.9	21.3	21.6
Plate beef	do	11.8	12.8	14.4	14.5	11.8	14.2	15.2	15.4	12.5	11.9	13.1	12.9
Pork chops	do	17.9	26.1	35.5	32.4	18.9	24.8	33.2	32.0	19.4	30.1	36.9	34.8
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	43.6	52.8	52.7	22.6	35.1	43.3	41.9	27.9	40.8	50.4	49.0
Ham, sliced	do	31.8	47.7	53.6	54.0	27.8	46.5	53.6	51.0	36.3	49.3	54.2	54.5
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	34.4	38.6	39.2	17.5	32.6	35.9	35.9	18.0	34.2	36.1	37.1
Hens	do	17.7	32.7	34.5	35.6	22.7	34.3	32.2	34.1	19.3	35.6	36.3	37.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.6	37.9	38.3	----	29.2	36.0	36.0	----	30.3	35.6	37.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	13.8	14.8
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	10.5	10.9	10.9	----	10.1	10.8	10.8	----	10.5	11.3	11.4
Butter	Pound	38.3	51.5	57.6	56.3	39.3	52.0	57.5	57.3	42.2	52.8	61.7	59.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	27.9	29.4	29.3	----	31.2	32.3	32.2	----	35.9	33.2	33.1
Cheese	do	25.3	39.6	42.2	42.0	21.4	34.2	36.1	36.8	24.0	33.8	37.8	38.3
Lard	do	15.0	21.9	23.1	22.2	13.9	20.8	21.6	20.3	16.4	23.5	24.1	23.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	26.4	26.6	26.7	----	25.6	25.6	25.9	----	27.0	27.2	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.0	70.9	67.9	60.8	38.0	67.0	69.1	59.1	48.0	75.4	79.6	67.4
Eggs, storage	do	32.0	49.0	45.5	45.2	30.6	44.4	45.8	45.0	34.3	50.6	50.7	49.6
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	4.8	8.5	9.2	9.2	5.6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	3.3	5.4	5.9	6.0	3.1	5.6	5.9	5.9
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.9	5.2	5.5	5.6
Rolled oats	do	----	8.5	8.5	8.5	----	8.4	8.7	8.6	----	8.7	9.5	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	----	10.1	10.1	10.1	----	10.2	10.2	10.2	----	11.1	11.2	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	----	23.9	24.6	24.7	----	23.3	24.3	24.3	----	24.3	25.0	25.1
Macaroni	Pound	----	18.8	20.0	20.0	----	18.2	20.2	20.1	----	20.3	21.5	21.4
Rice	do	9.0	11.3	11.4	11.7	8.8	10.6	11.1	11.2	9.0	10.7	11.7	11.9
Beans, navy	do	----	9.8	9.7	9.7	----	8.4	8.3	8.3	----	9.4	8.8	8.9
Potatoes	do	1.7	2.2	5.0	4.9	1.8	2.2	5.4	5.5	2.0	2.0	4.3	4.5
Onions	do	----	4.9	5.7	5.7	----	4.8	5.4	5.6	----	4.7	5.1	5.2
Cabbage	do	----	3.9	4.3	4.9	----	3.6	4.2	4.6	----	3.7	4.1	4.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.6	12.8	12.8	----	11.1	11.3	11.3	----	12.3	13.0	13.0
Corn, canned	do	----	17.3	16.8	17.3	----	15.6	15.7	15.6	----	17.2	18.2	17.8
Peas, canned	do	----	17.8	17.6	17.8	----	17.3	17.9	17.6	----	17.5	17.8	17.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	14.6	14.4	14.1	----	13.5	13.1	12.9	----	14.5	14.2	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	8.1	6.3	6.4	5.2	8.5	6.8	6.7	5.4	9.0	6.8	7.0
Tea	do	55.0	73.6	74.1	74.8	60.0	74.1	76.7	76.5	50.0	66.6	79.0	79.7
Coffee	do	30.7	50.4	51.8	52.1	25.6	45.0	45.7	46.0	26.5	52.0	53.6	53.9
Prunes	do	----	19.6	18.4	18.6	----	17.4	17.7	17.8	----	17.5	17.4	17.3
Raisins	do	----	15.9	15.2	15.1	----	14.3	14.2	14.3	----	14.7	14.0	14.1
Bananas	Dozen	----	41.8	41.3	42.1	----	39.5	37.5	38.5	----	49.3	47.5	47.5
Oranges	do	----	50.5	74.0	56.4	----	33.9	57.8	42.7	----	49.0	74.4	51.5

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Texas				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
37.2	37.3	37.3	23.6	33.5	33.3	33.3	22.9	28.4	30.0	29.9	24.8	37.7	39.5	40.2	[1]34.3	[1]57.7	[1]60.9	[1]60.9
31.9	32.7	32.4	21.3	28.8	29.9	30.3	20.7	24.8	26.3	26.3	20.4	29.9	32.2	32.5	27.3	42.1	45.1	45.6
28.9	29.1	29.1	20.6	27.0	27.5	27.3	16.7	20.6	21.7	22.2	20.2	26.6	29.5	30.2	23.3	27.6	31.3	31.2
21.8	22.5	22.3	16.4	21.1	21.4	21.4	15.0	16.2	17.1	17.4	15.4	19.4	22.2	21.7	18.3	21.4	22.6	23.4
15.0	15.3	15.4	13.6	16.0	15.4	15.8	9.9	9.6	10.6	10.5	11.7	12.2	13.5	13.7	-----	14.2	13.2	13.2
27.9	34.1	32.9	21.6	31.3	35.2	34.9	20.0	27.0	36.1	33.2	18.2	27.6	38.5	36.8	20.2	29.6	39.3	35.5
43.0	49.6	48.9	37.5	40.9	46.5	48.0	28.0	41.5	50.2	50.2	22.3	39.6	50.6	50.7	25.4	35.6	46.4	46.1
46.4	52.7	52.7	31.6	49.4	56.3	56.7	30.0	48.3	55.7	55.7	28.0	51.1	57.2	57.2	30.4	47.1	50.5	51.3
38.4	42.2	41.7	22.5	40.6	43.9	43.9	15.6	32.7	35.3	35.4	16.0	35.3	40.0	40.5	19.0	39.1	42.1	41.6
34.5	36.4	36.8	19.3	28.8	29.3	29.5	19.9	27.5	28.1	28.6	18.6	34.1	36.8	37.9	24.6	42.3	42.9	42.1
32.4	39.3	39.3	-----	30.9	40.3	40.3	-----	33.4	38.6	38.4	-----	30.9	38.7	39.4	-----	31.5	35.9	36.7
12.0	11.0	12.0	10.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.3	11.8	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10.5	11.4	11.3	-----	13.6	13.3	13.5	-----	10.4	11.2	11.2	-----	10.2	11.1	11.0	-----	12.2	12.5	12.6
50.5	58.4	57.5	41.3	53.7	58.1	57.2	37.9	50.0	57.6	55.8	38.9	51.0	59.0	58.1	36.4	49.4	56.6	56.5
30.0	31.2	31.5	-----	33.3	33.8	34.1	-----	29.9	30.1	30.5	-----	29.4	30.5	30.4	-----	32.2	31.6	31.6
35.5	37.7	37.6	20.0	34.1	37.0	37.1	26.1	37.2	39.1	39.3	22.7	35.4	37.2	37.9	23.6	37.6	39.2	38.9
20.5	21.4	20.2	17.2	24.5	25.9	26.3	16.1	23.0	24.1	24.0	16.0	22.4	23.9	22.9	15.3	21.3	22.7	21.7
25.7	25.9	25.9	-----	22.6	24.0	23.9	-----	25.3	24.7	24.7	-----	25.7	27.0	27.0	-----	26.0	27.9	27.6
67.3	63.3	59.7	45.0	64.7	55.9	63.9	47.1	68.6	64.0	60.7	45.3	69.8	68.1	70.5	55.8	103.3	94.2	95.7
47.8	46.0	45.7	37.5	55.0	45.5	53.0	36.0	46.8	44.8	42.7	33.5	46.3	46.7	46.9	36.0	49.5	51.2	49.2
7.8	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	5.6	7.9	8.4	8.4	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.2	9.3
5.3	6.1	6.2	3.3	5.3	5.8	5.9	2.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	3.3	5.7	6.1	6.2
4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	2.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.8	5.3	5.6	5.8	3.6	7.4	7.7	7.6
9.3	9.5	9.5	-----	10.2	10.4	9.9	-----	9.1	8.8	8.7	-----	8.9	9.6	9.5	-----	9.7	9.9	9.6
10.6	10.8	10.8	-----	10.7	10.9	11.0	-----	11.5	12.0	12.0	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	-----	11.2	11.7	11.7
23.9	24.3	24.6	-----	25.8	26.4	27.2	-----	24.6	25.0	25.5	-----	24.1	25.5	25.5	-----	25.7	26.2	26.2
19.1	23.7	23.7	-----	21.4	21.5	21.6	-----	20.7	19.2	19.2	-----	20.4	21.7	21.7	-----	23.0	24.6	24.3
11.7	12.6	12.5	9.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	8.6	10.2	11.4	11.6	8.4	10.0	11.9	11.9	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.7
9.3	8.8	8.6	-----	11.9	11.8	11.7	-----	11.0	10.7	10.4	-----	8.6	8.9	9.0	-----	10.4	10.4	10.4
2.1	5.1	5.2	2.4	4.1	6.1	5.8	1.6	2.0	4.7	4.5	1.6	1.4	4.4	4.5	1.8	1.9	5.3	5.2
5.6	5.9	6.4	-----	7.2	7.2	7.0	-----	4.2	4.9	4.8	-----	4.3	5.4	5.3	-----	5.8	6.0	5.9
4.6	4.3	4.7	-----	5.9	5.4	5.5	-----	3.2	3.2	3.4	-----	2.9	3.5	3.8	-----	4.9	4.9	5.1
13.5	13.1	13.1	-----	15.0	14.5	14.3	-----	14.2	13.7	13.6	-----	12.1	11.8	11.8	-----	12.4	12.3	12.3
15.6	15.6	15.5	-----	18.0	18.3	18.0	-----	17.5	16.3	15.9	-----	17.0	16.9	16.4	-----	16.8	17.3	17.2
16.3	16.2	15.8	-----	22.8	21.1	21.2	-----	17.0	16.8	16.5	-----	17.6	17.3	17.2	-----	19.0	18.9	18.5
14.4	14.4	14.1	-----	14.7	13.3	13.2	-----	14.3	14.2	14.1	-----	13.8	13.5	13.4	-----	14.2	12.7	12.5
9.0	7.0	7.1	5.6	9.5	7.1	7.4	5.2	9.1	6.3	6.8	5.1	8.3	6.8	6.9	5.3	9.0	6.7	6.8
80.0	84.8	85.2	66.7	100.0	102.7	104.2	52.8	68.6	67.6	67.8	43.3	61.7	73.1	73.1	44.2	60.1	62.8	63.4
50.4	51.6	51.6	36.7	58.6	59.3	59.8	29.4	50.6	52.4	51.8	29.3	49.9	51.9	52.0	33.0	51.6	53.5	53.0
18.6	17.4	18.1	-----	20.2	22.1	21.1	-----	18.6	19.1	18.1	-----	18.6	18.5	18.7	-----	15.3	15.5	15.9
14.7	14.6	14.8	-----	16.1	16.0	16.7	-----	14.4	14.7	14.7	-----	15.0	14.5	14.9	-----	14.9	14.5	14.1
40.0	38.0	36.5	-----	35.9	33.8	38.8	-----	[2]14.7	[2]11.3	[2]11.5	-----	[2]36.4	[2]33.8	[2]35.0	-----	[2]10.5	[2]9.9	[2]9.9
45.5	63.9	50.5	-----	48.2	68.5	60.1	-----	45.9	63.6	47.8	-----	48.2	79.6	50.0	-----	40.6	54.0	48.1

[1]Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	27.7	30.4	30.8	25.5	34.1	36.8	36.9	25.5	34.2	35.9	35.5
Round steak	do	26.9	29.6	30.0	24.2	32.5	34.8	34.2	21.0	28.5	30.5	30.5
Rib roast	do	22.3	23.5	23.8	17.8	24.9	28.1	28.0	21.3	26.2	26.6	26.8
Chuck roast	do	16.9	19.0	19.2	16.3	20.5	23.7	23.6	14.1	18.3	20.2	20.6
Plate beef	do	14.6	15.8	15.6	12.5	13.7	14.7	14.9	10.6	10.5	12.4	11.5
Pork chops	do	27.7	37.1	34.6	20.7	26.9	35.7	34.3	22.5	30.3	35.5	36.0
Bacon, sliced	do	41.6	49.7	49.5	29.7	37.0	45.7	45.7	30.1	35.5	47.4	47.4
Ham, sliced	do	45.8	51.7	51.3	30.3	47.4	54.2	53.5	29.3	42.5	53.6	53.0
Lamb, leg of	do	31.0	36.0	36.0	19.0	38.3	40.8	41.7	20.6	35.7	39.5	38.8
Hens	do	33.2	35.3	35.8	20.8	32.3	34.7	34.7	24.2	34.6	38.8	38.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.8	34.8	35.0	-----	33.8	31.4	32.9	-----	30.8	37.3	38.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.0	17.3	17.3	8.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.3	19.3	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.5	11.6	11.5	-----	10.1	10.6	10.7	-----	11.6	12.3	12.3
Butter	Pound	52.4	58.1	57.6	38.3	51.6	57.1	57.0	39.6	53.6	59.8	59.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	31.7	31.4	31.3	-----	31.5	32.4	32.2	-----	30.1	31.7	30.9
Cheese	do	32.5	34.5	34.5	21.8	33.7	37.0	37.2	22.5	31.8	35.1	35.3
Lard	do	23.3	24.2	24.2	14.6	19.8	21.4	19.8	15.3	22.3	24.3	23.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.8	17.5	17.5	-----	25.6	26.9	26.4	-----	24.5	24.5	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	63.1	54.7	61.7	38.5	65.1	64.5	61.4	50.0	67.1	72.1	72.2
Eggs, storage	do	45.1	41.3	46.4	32.8	48.0	45.7	49.8	40.0	49.9	49.3	50.4
Bread	Pound	8.3	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.1	10.5	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	5.5	6.0	6.0	3.1	5.5	5.8	5.9	3.7	5.8	6.6	6.8
Corn meal	do	5.1	4.9	4.7	2.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.2
Rolled oats	do	9.2	9.2	9.1	-----	7.7	8.1	8.1	-----	9.4	9.9	9.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.8	11.8	11.8	-----	10.1	10.1	10.1	-----	11.4	11.6	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.4	25.5	25.7	-----	24.9	24.8	25.1	-----	24.9	25.0	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	19.2	19.2	-----	19.1	20.6	20.6	-----	20.6	20.9	20.3
Rice	do	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.2	11.1	11.6	11.3	6.8	9.8	10.6	10.9
Beans, navy	do	11.1	10.7	10.2	-----	8.9	8.8	8.8	-----	10.7	11.0	11.0
Potatoes	do	3.9	6.2	6.2	1.7	1.8	4.9	4.9	2.5	3.1	6.7	6.3
Onions	do	6.5	6.3	6.7	-----	4.9	6.1	6.1	-----	6.3	8.0	8.1
Cabbage	do	5.1	5.2	6.1	-----	3.7	4.1	4.4	-----	4.6	6.3	6.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.3	12.5	12.5	-----	12.8	11.8	11.6	-----	11.4	11.3	11.5
Corn, canned	do	17.2	17.0	16.3	-----	16.1	15.7	15.9	-----	19.3	19.2	19.2
Peas, canned	do	17.9	17.5	15.8	-----	16.8	16.7	16.7	-----	18.5	19.7	19.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.7	11.4	10.8	-----	14.6	14.2	14.2	-----	11.9	11.2	11.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.7	6.6	6.7	5.8	8.9	6.7	6.9	5.9	9.1	7.1	7.2
Tea	do	73.9	74.2	74.2	60.0	79.3	79.2	80.0	60.0	95.5	95.7	97.5
Coffee	do	46.1	45.6	46.3	30.0	49.9	51.4	51.4	34.5	51.4	50.8	51.5
Prunes	do	17.9	16.8	16.8	-----	19.3	19.8	20.0	-----	17.3	17.9	18.4
Raisins	do	15.3	14.3	14.4	-----	15.7	15.0	15.7	-----	15.3	15.8	16.5
Bananas	Dozen	30.0	29.4	30.0	-----	29.6	30.0	30.0	-----	29.0	28.6	29.2
Oranges	do	41.9	56.1	44.4	-----	39.6	58.8	44.0	-----	27.5	53.9	36.9

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.6	36.4	38.1	38.0	25.0	31.6	32.5	32.7	23.1	34.6	35.5	35.7	23.0	30.3	32.5	32.5	[1]34.5	[1]53.8	[1]57.4	[1]57.9
22.1	30.1	31.4	31.2	20.0	28.2	29.5	29.1	21.3	28.5	29.3	29.3	20.0	27.3	28.3	28.2	28.8	43.2	45.9	44.9
18.1	26.6	26.0	26.3	20.0	24.4	26.1	26.5	19.4	28.2	28.4	28.5	18.1	23.5	24.4	24.4	20.8	26.6	28.4	28.1
15.6	18.0	19.4	19.4	16.3	18.5	19.2	19.1	16.1	18.4	19.1	19.2	15.5	17.5	18.8	18.6	17.3	20.7	22.3	22.8
12.2	10.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	14.6	15.2	14.7	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.3	14.8	15.0	-----	15.5	15.7	15.7
19.6	25.5	35.4	32.5	20.0	28.1	34.0	34.1	25.3	37.3	43.7	40.7	19.0	25.3	33.6	32.0	19.3	29.3	39.5	35.4
30.3	41.7	51.3	49.8	36.7	39.7	48.8	48.3	33.5	48.2	58.2	57.5	27.0	35.6	47.1	46.4	24.0	35.5	43.6	43.1
28.8	46.3	55.7	55.0	27.5	47.9	50.7	50.4	34.5	58.5	67.3	66.4	28.5	42.3	46.3	48.3	27.5	39.9	46.4	45.3
18.7	34.5	33.6	33.5	18.8	37.5	40.0	37.9	19.1	32.2	37.8	37.4	18.2	35.6	38.8	39.5	20.0	34.8	38.0	37.3
16.4	30.2	30.9	32.4	20.0	28.5	30.8	29.9	27.9	40.6	42.4	42.6	21.6	36.8	37.1	38.0	24.5	41.8	42.2	41.4
----	34.5	37.6	38.2	----	32.3	38.1	38.0	----	32.9	35.1	35.0	----	29.3	32.9	35.9	-----	30.9	38.2	37.8
9.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.5	15.7	15.3	15.0	10.0	14.2	15.0	15.0	8.6	13.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
----	11.5	11.8	11.8	----	11.8	12.4	12.3	----	9.5	10.2	10.2	----	11.3	11.9	11.6	-----	12.7	13.0	13.0
40.3	50.5	56.8	56.8	45.0	53.2	58.8	58.9	39.7	51.5	65.2	58.9	41.3	54.2	59.8	58.1	41.4	53.9	60.1	59.9
----	27.0	27.6	27.9	----	30.7	29.4	29.4	----	30.7	33.7	33.7	----	31.0	33.0	32.8	-----	27.0	28.0	27.5
22.0	36.6	36.9	36.9	23.3	33.5	37.6	38.5	19.5	37.2	39.7	39.7	22.5	33.4	37.5	37.2	22.3	35.4	37.4	38.0
16.4	22.7	23.3	22.3	16.5	23.4	24.4	24.4	18.1	22.0	24.9	24.5	15.8	20.7	22.6	21.6	15.8	21.0	22.7	21.4
----	26.7	27.5	27.8	----	22.7	23.3	22.5	----	25.5	25.6	25.8	----	27.7	28.2	28.2	-----	24.6	26.3	26.3
38.0	62.6	60.9	58.9	40.0	57.9	55.7	57.5	53.3	56.8	63.9	55.5	36.6	62.5	71.1	60.0	52.4	81.2	82.0	75.5
33.0	46.1	42.3	44.6	----	50.3	51.3	48.5	38.3	45.3	50.4	46.1	33.3	46.0	47.0	48.7	37.0	51.2	50.3	49.5
6.0	8.5	9.8	9.8	6.0	8.1	8.8	8.8	6.0	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.3	8.6	8.6
3.0	5.4	5.9	6.1	3.6	6.0	6.6	6.6	3.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.5	6.8	3.4	5.8	6.1	6.3
2.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.2	5.5	5.3
----	9.1	9.2	9.2	----	10.1	10.2	10.5	----	9.9	9.9	10.0	----	8.2	8.4	8.8	-----	9.0	8.8	8.8
----	11.1	12.4	12.4	----	11.5	12.3	12.3	----	10.5	10.1	10.1	----	10.6	10.7	10.5	-----	10.9	11.4	11.3
----	25.3	26.5	26.7	----	24.7	24.6	24.6	----	22.9	24.7	24.8	----	24.6	24.2	24.3	-----	24.5	25.0	25.0
----	21.0	21.1	21.1	----	20.1	20.8	20.6	----	17.3	17.5	17.4	----	17.8	18.4	18.4	-----	24.2	24.5	24.5
8.7	10.5	10.4	10.8	8.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	7.7	11.1	11.1	11.0	9.0	10.1	11.6	11.6	8.8	10.2	11.2	11.3
----	10.1	9.8	9.8	----	10.3	9.8	9.9	----	9.8	9.7	9.5	----	8.5	8.3	8.4	-----	9.7	9.3	9.4
1.9	2.1	5.1	5.0	2.2	3.0	5.8	5.8	1.9	2.9	5.5	5.2	2.0	1.9	5.5	5.1	1.6	1.6	4.8	4.7
----	6.7	6.9	6.6	----	6.4	7.0	7.0	----	6.1	5.8	5.8	----	4.9	5.5	5.4	-----	4.6	4.9	4.9
----	4.0	4.4	5.3	----	4.7	4.8	5.8	----	4.9	5.0	4.9	----	4.0	5.5	5.1	-----	3.6	3.3	3.4
----	14.0	13.6	13.6	----	12.6	11.9	12.0	----	12.5	11.6	11.6	----	11.5	11.1	11.0	-----	14.3	14.2	14.3
----	15.4	16.1	15.6	----	19.4	17.4	18.2	----	17.6	17.0	16.6	----	16.6	18.0	17.8	-----	19.2	18.5	18.2
----	16.4	16.4	16.0	----	19.4	18.9	19.1	----	18.9	18.4	18.4	----	16.1	17.5	17.3	-----	21.7	20.2	19.6
----	14.2	13.0	12.9	----	13.9	12.9	12.7	----	[2]15.8	[2]15.8	[2]15.9	----	12.2	12.1	12.2	-----	-----	13.8	13.5
5.5	8.9	6.8	7.0	5.3	9.5	7.4	7.7	5.3	8.5	6.3	6.5	5.3	8.9	6.9	7.0	5.3	8.9	6.8	6.9
54.0	78.7	79.3	79.7	50.0	93.5	100.8	101.9	54.5	74.8	76.5	75.9	65.0	73.6	76.3	78.5	47.5	60.0	62.2	62.2
27.8	53.5	53.3	53.5	30.8	54.4	56.1	55.5	36.3	54.6	53.9	54.3	27.5	50.6	51.8	50.0	32.0	52.1	52.5	52.5
----	17.9	18.0	17.5	----	18.4	17.7	17.7	----	15.9	16.1	15.7	----	14.3	18.9	16.4	-----	16.0	16.1	15.8
----	15.7	15.4	15.5	----	16.2	16.1	15.8	----	12.2	12.2	12.3	----	13.9	14.5	14.2	-----	14.4	14.3	14.4
----	[3]13.2	[3]10.5	[3]10.7	----	[3]11.2	[3]9.4	[3]9.4	----	[3]12.2	[3]9.4	[3]10.6	----	35.0	37.0	38.0	-----	[3]10.4	[3]8.5	[3]8.5
----	49.2	69.0	51.1	----	43.5	60.7	48.7	----	40.4	56.3	45.3	----	31.8	60.9	45.4	-----	42.5	63.6	49.5

[1] No 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	33.0	34.4	34.3	23.4	36.1	36.9	36.7	19.3	28.2	30.5	30.2
Round steak	do	20.0	29.1	31.7	31.0	21.6	31.5	31.0	32.7	18.0	24.3	27.4	26.7
Rib roast	do	21.0	24.0	25.4	25.8	18.8	26.1	26.4	26.6	18.7	22.9	24.1	23.8
Chuck roast	do	15.0	17.2	19.0	18.8	16.4	21.6	23.0	22.8	14.7	17.7	18.7	18.3
Plate beef	do	12.5	13.0	14.8	14.5	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.9	10.0	9.8	11.1	10.8
Pork chops	do	20.0	24.9	33.8	31.7	17.4	25.7	34.0	31.9	17.2	27.0	33.7	32.5
Bacon sliced	do	30.0	36.0	45.4	43.3	27.4	39.3	47.3	46.8	26.7	43.1	50.0	49.3
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	45.3	51.3	50.4	27.8	44.1	49.3	49.2	28.3	45.6	51.3	50.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	35.0	37.3	38.1	18.5	34.0	37.7	38.4	14.6	32.4	34.0	34.6
Hens	do	19.6	29.8	31.8	33.4	17.2	28.9	30.2	32.4	16.4	30.6	30.3	32.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	36.9	32.3	32.9	.....	34.7	31.6	31.6	.....	36.1	36.3	36.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	15.3	15.3	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	.....	11.0	11.6	11.6	.....	10.8	11.3	11.3	.....	10.9	12.1	12.0
Butter	Pound	38.8	50.2	56.5	56.1	38.8	49.0	56.9	55.1	36.9	48.1	55.7	54.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	.....	27.2	26.0	26.4	.....	28.8	29.7	29.5	.....	27.7	28.8	28.5
Cheese	do	22.0	30.4	34.2	34.4	22.3	32.1	35.0	35.1	21.3	31.8	36.5	36.5
Lard	do	15.0	20.1	20.8	19.6	16.0	21.9	23.6	22.5	15.4	21.8	22.8	21.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	24.2	24.2	24.0	.....	26.4	26.8	26.8	.....	27.7	27.4	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.0	60.1	53.7	57.6	40.0	70.5	62.6	62.7	39.1	61.0	52.9	53.1
Eggs, storage	do	30.0	47.6	43.3	45.3	33.0	45.1	43.4	43.6	31.6	49.0	44.6	42.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.2	9.7	9.7	5.7	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.0	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.5	6.0	6.8	6.8	3.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	2.8	5.4	5.5	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	2.5	4.9	5.3	5.5
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.2	9.5	9.5	.....	8.5	8.6	8.7	.....	8.2	8.3	8.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.1	11.1	11.1	.....	10.2	10.5	10.5	.....	11.2	10.8	11.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	24.1	26.0	25.9	.....	23.7	24.3	24.4	.....	23.9	25.8	25.8
Macaroni	Pound	.....	20.0	19.6	19.6	.....	17.2	18.7	18.6	.....	17.6	18.9	19.0
Rice	do	8.1	9.6	10.3	10.3	9.0	10.6	11.6	11.7	8.6	10.7	11.6	11.8
Beans, navy	do	.....	9.6	9.5	9.6	.....	9.2	9.2	9.0	.....	9.5	9.3	9.4
Potatoes	do	2.0	2.7	5.6	5.5	1.7	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.6	1.4	4.3	4.5
Onions	do	.....	4.9	5.3	5.2	.....	4.7	4.7	4.9	.....	5.1	5.1	5.4
Cabbage	do	.....	3.4	3.9	4.6	.....	3.4	3.9	4.5	.....	2.4	4.0	4.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	12.1	12.1	12.1	.....	11.6	11.4	11.2	.....	13.6	13.1	13.2
Corn, canned	do	.....	16.8	16.6	16.6	.....	16.6	16.9	16.7	.....	15.6	16.4	15.9
Peas, canned	do	.....	18.9	18.4	18.4	.....	16.9	16.8	16.7	.....	16.8	16.0	15.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.6	12.0	11.8	.....	14.8	14.4	13.9	.....	14.6	14.6	14.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	8.5	6.8	6.9	5.5	8.1	6.1	6.2	5.0	8.7	6.4	6.5
Tea	do	63.8	93.5	96.4	94.5	50.0	69.6	71.9	71.7	45.0	63.4	62.1	61.8
Coffee	do	27.5	51.3	50.4	51.1	27.5	46.0	47.4	47.4	30.8	51.9	54.1	54.2
Prunes	do	.....	16.3	17.3	17.6	.....	18.3	17.3	17.6	.....	16.8	17.0	16.7
Raisins	do	.....	15.4	14.6	15.2	.....	14.4	14.4	14.5	.....	15.1	14.2	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	.....	31.0	30.0	32.0	.....	[1] 11.2	[2] 9.2	[2] 9.6	.....	[3] 13.8	[3] 10.5	[3] 11.0
Oranges	do	.....	33.7	61.2	50.4	.....	46.2	70.2	46.6	.....	47.0	71.4	50.1

[1] Whole [2] No. 3 can. [3] Per pound.

LES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
			Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
30.7	32.9	32.9	27.2	44.2	45.8	45.7	30.8	51.6	54.6	55.0	21.5	32.0	33.0	33.1	25.7	42.5	45.5	45.7
29.6	31.7	31.7	26.5	42.5	42.1	42.7	28.4	42.4	44.5	44.2	19.1	28.4	29.1	29.6	25.3	40.4	43.0	43.2
24.6	26.4	27.7	21.0	35.2	35.9	35.6	22.8	34.7	35.9	36.0	18.5	27.8	29.0	28.4	21.3	37.0	39.2	38.9
19.3	20.4	20.8	17.3	23.7	25.0	25.2	18.8	25.3	26.7	26.9	15.4	19.4	19.7	20.2	15.8	22.8	25.2	25.3
15.8	16.0	16.1	12.4	12.8	13.8	13.9	-----	14.2	16.0	15.2	12.0	16.4	17.5	17.8	14.5	18.5	20.6	20.6
34.6	40.4	37.9	21.0	30.5	37.2	35.8	19.6	28.9	39.4	34.9	24.0	28.3	36.6	36.3	18.4	31.1	40.7	39.2
38.6	44.8	45.6	25.3	39.1	45.2	44.5	28.2	40.4	50.4	50.2	30.4	38.1	46.5	45.6	25.5	39.4	49.5	49.7
43.7	50.7	50.4	[1]19.8	[1]25.7	53.2	53.8	30.8	52.6	57.5	56.9	27.0	44.9	49.6	50.8	29.0	52.1	59.4	58.8
36.3	39.4	40.6	20.0	36.5	38.2	38.7	18.7	36.8	39.5	40.4	20.5	36.4	38.7	39.2	15.4	34.7	36.9	37.4
34.3	36.4	36.1	23.4	37.3	37.7	38.0	23.3	39.7	42.2	42.1	22.0	33.8	35.0	36.7	20.7	37.1	39.0	38.8
29.2	36.9	38.2	-----	26.9	35.1	35.3	-----	30.5	33.9	34.6	-----	38.7	37.7	38.3	-----	29.3	34.9	35.8
20.0	17.8	17.8	9.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	9.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.9
11.3	12.1	11.7	-----	10.6	11.2	11.2	-----	11.7	12.2	12.2	-----	10.4	11.0	11.1	-----	10.3	11.2	11.2
55.3	60.6	59.7	43.7	55.8	61.1	61.3	37.3	50.2	58.8	58.6	39.8	53.2	58.8	59.0	41.1	53.3	60.9	60.5
30.6	30.8	30.5	-----	31.6	31.3	30.9	-----	31.9	33.2	33.2	-----	31.4	32.0	32.3	-----	30.2	30.3	30.5
33.9	37.2	37.3	24.8	37.9	39.8	39.8	23.5	36.4	38.9	38.8	21.9	33.5	35.8	35.8	20.2	36.3	37.8	38.0
22.7	23.2	22.1	16.3	22.1	23.4	22.8	15.6	21.8	23.8	22.8	15.0	21.2	22.6	22.0	16.1	22.2	24.1	23.3
20.9	21.1	21.3	-----	25.1	26.3	26.3	-----	25.3	25.8	25.7	-----	22.0	22.5	22.4	-----	26.0	25.8	25.8
61.4	59.2	63.6	57.2	82.6	81.6	77.4	56.4	89.1	92.2	88.1	34.0	57.6	54.9	57.1	54.3	81.3	82.5	75.3
51.2	47.9	47.0	35.6	51.3	47.6	47.5	34.2	52.1	49.6	49.3	30.0	45.4	43.3	43.5	36.7	49.6	48.5	48.6
9.4	9.6	9.6	5.5	8.7	9.2	9.3	6.0	8.3	8.9	8.9	5.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	6.1	9.5	9.6	9.6
6.0	6.6	6.6	3.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	3.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	3.7	6.4	7.4	7.4	3.2	5.6	6.0	6.1
4.7	4.0	4.2	3.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	3.2	6.3	6.7	6.7	2.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.4	6.4	6.6	6.6
8.6	8.8	8.6	-----	8.2	8.3	8.5	-----	9.1	9.2	9.2	-----	9.1	9.1	9.0	-----	8.8	8.6	8.7
10.9	11.3	11.3	-----	9.5	10.1	10.1	-----	10.6	10.9	10.9	-----	10.5	10.5	10.5	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0
24.2	24.8	24.8	-----	23.3	24.0	24.0	-----	23.6	24.9	24.9	-----	23.9	24.4	24.6	-----	22.8	23.8	23.7
20.1	20.8	20.6	-----	21.0	21.1	21.1	-----	22.0	23.0	23.0	-----	8.7	9.6	9.5	-----	20.6	21.2	21.2
10.0	10.6	11.1	9.0	10.3	10.7	10.9	9.3	10.9	12.1	11.9	7.5	9.5	9.9	10.2	8.0	10.2	10.6	10.6
10.6	9.5	9.5	-----	10.2	10.0	10.3	-----	9.6	10.1	9.9	-----	9.8	9.0	9.0	-----	10.4	11.1	11.1
3.1	6.5	6.2	2.5	2.4	5.4	5.5	1.7	2.0	5.3	5.2	2.2	3.0	5.9	6.0	2.4	2.7	5.7	5.8
5.2	5.5	5.5	-----	5.2	5.4	5.7	-----	5.4	6.2	6.2	-----	4.9	5.2	5.1	-----	4.9	5.6	6.2
4.7	4.8	5.3	-----	4.2	4.8	5.0	-----	4.1	4.8	4.9	-----	3.9	4.7	4.8	-----	3.6	4.3	4.2
11.9	11.0	11.0	-----	11.5	11.5	11.5	-----	12.1	11.9	11.6	-----	12.0	11.4	11.4	-----	11.6	11.5	11.5
17.1	17.6	16.9	-----	17.0	17.2	17.3	-----	17.9	18.9	18.9	-----	16.2	15.6	15.3	-----	16.6	16.2	15.3
17.4	16.2	16.5	-----	18.6	17.2	17.2	-----	20.2	20.1	20.4	-----	17.1	16.5	17.2	-----	17.6	16.3	15.8
12.7	11.6	11.8	-----	12.2	11.4	11.2	-----	[1]22.5	[1]22.7	[1]22.7	-----	12.8	11.8	11.6	-----	13.3	11.4	11.2
9.1	6.6	6.8	5.3	8.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	8.8	6.5	6.5	5.1	8.1	6.0	6.1	4.9	8.0	5.8	5.8
80.3	79.7	88.2	53.8	56.1	61.8	62.4	55.0	60.7	58.5	58.5	62.1	81.1	82.2	81.6	43.3	62.2	64.2	63.9
50.3	51.3	50.0	29.3	47.9	49.4	49.5	33.8	52.3	52.8	53.3	25.0	43.9	37.7	37.7	27.2	46.9	47.8	47.7
17.1	17.6	17.0	-----	16.5	16.0	15.8	-----	16.9	17.2	17.2	-----	18.3	18.8	17.9	-----	16.2	16.0	15.8
15.5	14.7	14.7	-----	14.0	13.7	13.8	-----	14.3	13.9	13.8	-----	14.5	13.6	13.9	-----	14.9	14.3	14.3
26.9	21.4	24.3	-----	36.3	37.2	37.2	-----	33.8	33.5	34.2	-----	20.0	18.0	17.9	-----	39.9	39.2	38.6
31.6	55.0	38.9	-----	44.3	77.0	56.6	-----	44.4	74.5	52.1	-----	44.6	55.0	42.5	-----	48.3	91.3	57.9

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	38.7	40.3	40.3	26.0	34.5	36.8	36.9	31.4	32.5	32.7
Round steak	do	32.2	33.7	33.9	22.4	30.6	33.1	33.1	29.8	31.6	31.5
Rib roast	do	32.0	31.6	31.2	20.0	24.8	26.4	26.6	22.5	23.0	23.2
Chuck roast	do	22.4	22.6	21.9	16.6	20.0	21.2	21.2	19.7	19.5	19.7
Plate beef	do	15.0	15.7	16.2	11.2	10.8	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.3	13.2
Pork chops	do	28.1	35.8	35.0	19.7	26.8	36.8	34.5	26.5	32.6	32.5
Bacon, sliced	do	35.1	48.1	45.7	28.0	42.8	52.2	52.1	41.8	50.0	49.3
Ham, sliced	do	37.5	44.6	44.8	30.0	47.8	55.5	55.0	45.0	51.4	51.5
Lamb, leg of	do	35.6	41.4	40.3	16.3	35.9	37.7	36.3	34.4	36.8	36.1
Hens	do	33.6	35.7	36.8	15.6	28.6	29.1	29.6	30.8	31.1	31.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.9	34.6	35.3	------	33.2	37.8	38.1	32.2	37.6	37.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.5	8.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.7
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	10.7	11.4	11.4	------	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.6
Butter	Pound	56.4	59.9	59.7	37.2	48.5	55.1	55.0	50.0	55.7	54.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	28.9	27.5	27.8	------	29.3	31.3	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.2
Cheese	do	32.1	34.8	34.4	23.5	33.2	36.9	37.3	33.5	35.8	35.4
Lard	do	21.1	22.8	21.3	17.6	23.8	25.7	25.2	22.9	23.7	22.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.1	22.2	21.7	------	26.8	28.0	27.9	27.4	27.4	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	67.9	63.9	68.3	36.0	57.2	48.7	54.3	70.6	60.1	63.9
Eggs, storage	do	51.0	46.1	47.8	31.7	45.6	43.8	44.4	47.2	45.8	45.8
Bread	Pound	8.1	9.5	9.5	5.2	9.4	9.8	9.8	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	5.6	6.0	6.1	2.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9
Corn meal	do	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.5	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8
Rolled oats	do	9.0	8.6	8.5	------	10.4	10.7	10.5	8.9	9.2	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.7	10.4	10.3	------	12.1	12.5	12.4	11.4	12.0	12.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.2	23.9	23.9	------	24.9	27.8	28.1	25.9	25.3	25.1
Macaroni	Pound	19.7	19.3	19.3	------	21.0	21.6	21.3	19.7	20.8	20.8
Rice	do	11.0	11.4	11.5	8.5	9.9	10.8	11.4	10.4	11.6	11.3
Beans, navy	do	9.9	9.1	8.9	------	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.9
Potatoes	do	2.5	5.8	5.8	2.0	1.9	5.5	5.2	1.9	4.9	4.9
Onions	do	5.5	6.4	6.4	------	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.3
Cabbage	do	4.1	4.1	4.6	------	3.7	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.6	4.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	10.1	10.1	------	14.7	14.8	14.8	12.7	11.8	12.1
Corn, canned	do	16.8	16.1	16.0	------	16.9	16.7	16.9	14.7	16.6	15.7
Peas, canned	do	21.6	21.3	20.8	------	17.0	16.9	17.0	18.6	18.8	18.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.5	10.6	11.2	------	14.8	15.2	14.9	15.6	14.4	14.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.4	6.0	6.2	5.7	8.9	6.7	6.9	9.3	7.4	7.4
Tea	do	89.5	91.4	91.4	56.0	77.4	77.1	77.6	62.1	64.2	65.1
Coffee	do	50.9	49.3	50.2	30.0	55.2	57.5	58.8	50.3	52.1	51.9
Prunes	do	16.5	16.5	17.0	------	16.9	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.6	19.9
Raisins	do	14.3	14.0	13.8	------	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.3	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	35.5	33.8	33.8	------	[1] 13.6	[1] 9.9	[1] 11.5	[1] 13.0	[1] 9.4	[1] 9.6
Oranges	do	42.5	60.5	49.4	------	43.9	56.6	46.8	48.0	65.4	51.8

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "Sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "Porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 30.0	[1] 49.2	[1] 54.8	[1] 53.5	27.0	43.8	45.9	46.1	[1] 57.2	[1] 59.6	[1] 59.7	21.8	27.6	28.0	27.8	[1] 39.2	[1] 68.3	[1] 72.7	[1] 72.2
26.0	37.4	39.6	40.6	22.8	35.7	37.5	37.6	42.4	45.1	45.3	21.0	24.5	25.2	25.2	31.0	46.3	50.1	50.5
21.8	33.1	36.5	36.5	21.8	32.9	33.1	33.5	28.5	30.0	29.0	18.7	22.9	24.4	24.1	23.8	36.8	39.9	39.3
17.8	20.7	23.2	23.2	16.7	22.7	24.1	24.0	19.6	20.7	20.7	16.0	15.9	16.6	17.1	18.8	27.0	29.6	29.1
12.1	11.1	11.7	11.8	12.7	11.3	12.3	12.1	14.7	16.2	16.1	13.0	11.4	12.1	12.2	-----	19.0	19.4	19.4
20.6	30.9	39.9	39.7	20.8	30.0	37.6	36.4	30.3	40.3	35.8	21.4	29.5	36.8	36.2	19.6	33.6	43.4	38.4
25.0	37.1	47.3	46.8	28.8	42.9	57.3	50.9	38.3	46.0	45.9	30.3	44.3	52.1	52.1	22.8	37.3	47.6	47.5
29.1	51.9	58.4	57.3	29.0	53.9	59.0	58.8	47.6	54.3	52.6	30.8	49.0	52.5	52.5	32.7	53.5	57.2	56.5
18.8	37.5	40.2	40.5	20.7	38.6	39.5	40.3	34.4	39.1	37.8	17.1	33.2	34.9	34.4	19.0	38.3	41.9	42.1
22.6	37.7	40.3	39.9	24.8	40.4	41.3	42.5	38.2	39.8	39.9	21.0	30.3	32.1	34.1	24.2	41.1	41.9	42.3
-----	28.3	37.6	37.4	-----	28.8	36.7	37.6	28.7	38.3	38.6	-----	37.5	32.3	34.3	-----	31.4	34.9	36.2
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.2	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.5	9.7	11.7	12.7	12.7	9.0	14.8	14.7	14.7
-----	11.4	11.5	11.6	-----	10.4	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.4	-----	10.3	10.4	10.3	-----	11.4	12.1	12.1
46.6	57.6	63.4	63.1	42.0	54.8	60.7	59.6	54.1	59.9	59.3	41.5	49.7	62.9	58.2	38.8	49.9	57.8	57.7
-----	31.7	32.7	32.8	-----	30.9	32.6	32.5	29.5	29.5	29.9	-----	29.8	31.5	31.0	-----	29.7	29.8	29.8
25.0	36.9	40.3	41.2	24.5	37.0	38.7	38.6	35.7	38.1	38.4	20.8	36.3	39.4	38.9	22.0	35.0	35.9	37.0
15.2	21.1	23.4	22.1	15.6	21.0	22.7	22.1	21.9	22.8	21.5	17.3	23.4	24.8	25.0	15.8	21.9	22.7	22.0
-----	25.3	25.7	25.7	-----	26.0	26.3	26.4	24.4	25.3	25.0	-----	29.1	29.2	29.2	-----	26.9	27.2	26.9
48.3	76.3	77.0	71.7	49.2	76.7	71.9	70.8	77.7	85.7	74.4	50.8	56.1	60.5	48.0	57.3	87.1	89.8	79.3
34.7	47.5	48.6	49.3	35.1	49.7	47.9	48.0	53.9	51.9	51.8	37.5	47.1	49.0	39.0	35.6	50.0	48.5	47.7
4.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	5.4	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.0	5.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	6.1	8.8	9.2	9.2
3.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	3.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	2.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	3.4	6.2	6.4	6.6
2.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	3.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	3.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	2.9	5.1	5.1	5.0
-----	8.2	8.7	8.7	-----	9.1	9.4	9.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	-----	10.3	10.3	10.3	-----	9.4	9.1	9.1
-----	9.8	10.1	10.0	-----	10.2	10.6	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.6	-----	11.5	11.3	11.4	-----	10.8	10.8	10.9
-----	23.6	24.6	24.6	-----	24.5	25.3	25.4	24.8	25.6	25.8	-----	26.1	26.6	26.9	-----	24.2	24.4	24.5
-----	20.5	21.5	21.2	-----	22.8	23.4	23.1	24.7	24.5	24.6	-----	17.7	18.0	17.8	-----	23.2	23.8	23.7
9.8	11.1	12.2	12.2	9.2	11.1	12.0	11.9	11.4	12.4	12.9	8.6	10.7	11.2	11.4	9.3	10.5	11.1	11.5
-----	10.0	9.3	9.5	-----	9.4	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.2	10.0	-----	10.4	10.2	10.0	-----	10.1	10.3	10.3
2.3	2.7	5.9	6.0	1.9	2.1	4.8	5.0	1.7	5.1	4.8	1.2	2.3	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.0	5.0	5.0
-----	4.7	5.6	5.4	-----	5.5	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.4	5.4	-----	4.7	4.4	4.4	-----	5.0	5.5	5.5
-----	3.7	4.7	4.6	-----	4.0	4.6	4.9	2.5	3.5	3.7	-----	3.8	2.8	3.0	-----	3.9	4.1	4.3
-----	11.0	10.9	10.9	-----	12.5	12.8	12.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	-----	14.6	14.6	14.6	-----	12.1	11.8	11.8
-----	15.4	15.3	15.4	-----	16.8	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.0	16.8	-----	19.6	19.7	19.7	-----	18.3	18.4	18.1
-----	16.3	15.4	15.6	-----	18.5	18.0	17.7	20.2	19.5	19.2	-----	19.9	19.6	19.4	-----	20.2	19.8	19.7
-----	12.4	11.6	11.3	-----	14.0	13.3	13.4	[2] 22.9	[2] 22.6	[2] 23.3	-----	[3] 16.9	[3] 17.1	[3] 16.8	-----	13.9	13.9	13.7
5.0	8.0	6.1	6.2	5.5	8.9	6.9	7.0	8.8	6.5	6.7	6.0	9.4	6.9	6.9	5.1	8.3	6.4	6.5
54.0	62.0	70.7	71.4	58.0	79.2	82.1	82.1	60.2	61.1	61.2	55.0	75.8	75.2	76.1	48.3	59.3	60.8	61.3
24.5	44.0	45.6	45.8	30.0	49.6	51.8	51.1	54.6	54.5	54.2	35.0	53.1	52.6	53.2	30.0	53.9	54.1	54.3
-----	15.6	14.4	14.5	-----	19.0	18.2	18.5	16.0	15.8	15.9	-----	11.1	14.5	14.1	-----	17.6	17.6	17.4
-----	13.5	13.5	13.4	-----	14.3	14.1	14.6	13.6	13.1	13.1	-----	13.2	13.1	13.5	-----	14.4	14.0	14.1
-----	32.7	31.6	32.5	-----	42.5	37.3	39.4	[4] 11.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.2	-----	[4] 13.1	[4] 12.8	[4] 13.4	-----	34.3	31.9	33.3
-----	40.9	71.3	49.4	-----	45.2	66.2	48.8	45.5	66.1	49.1	-----	42.7	58.1	49.6	-----	44.8	75.6	49.6

[1] No. 3 can. [2] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.2	38.2	40.3	39.3	39.0	39.4	39.9	26.6	35.6	36.6	36.6
Round steak	do	20.0	32.9	35.1	34.9	32.5	33.6	33.6	23.6	33.1	34.3	34.0
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.6	32.4	32.1	30.0	29.7	29.6	19.5	28.6	29.9	30.0
Chuck roast	do	15.9	21.4	23.3	22.5	23.0	23.9	24.3	15.9	19.3	20.9	20.6
Plate beef	do	13.2	15.0	15.8	16.0	12.6	13.3	13.6	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.2
Pork chops	do	20.8	29.5	38.2	37.0	32.5	39.5	39.1	17.8	25.8	32.5	32.4
Bacon, sliced	do	25.0	34.6	46.4	43.8	37.2	43.5	43.5	25.0	39.2	45.8	45.4
Ham, sliced	do	25.0	39.6	44.6	44.5	46.6	51.9	52.5	27.3	44.4	50.3	50.2
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	42.8	45.6	45.0	35.4	38.1	38.7	18.3	34.1	38.0	38.0
Hens	do	19.3	33.5	35.0	36.2	38.8	39.3	40.0	17.3	29.9	31.7	33.4
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.6	35.8	36.4	30.4	37.6	37.8		33.1	37.9	38.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	12.5	12.5	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		12.6	12.7	12.8	11.4	11.6	11.6		9.7	10.7	10.7
Butter	Pound	42.2	59.6	62.7	62.6	53.0	59.1	58.6	39.6	53.3	61.0	59.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		30.8	31.7	31.7	30.3	31.8	32.3		27.8	28.3	28.5
Cheese	do	22.3	35.5	36.5	36.4	35.8	38.2	38.5	20.7	32.8	36.0	36.0
Lard	do	15.4	22.0	23.2	22.4	22.3	22.5	21.7	12.7	18.1	18.6	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.4	26.2	25.6	23.1	23.8	23.6		25.5	26.5	26.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.0	67.4	61.8	67.3	78.7	72.7	73.6	40.8	60.4	61.0	55.7
Eggs, storage	do	33.2	48.6	46.9	48.3	48.8	47.0	48.6	28.8	42.4	43.9	41.8
Bread	Pound	5.3	9.0	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.2	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	2.9	5.2	5.8	5.8
Corn meal	do	2.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	2.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
Rolled oats	do		9.5	9.4	9.2	8.1	9.4	9.4		8.5	8.8	8.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		10.9	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.3		10.2	10.1	10.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.3	25.4	25.4	23.9	25.1	25.4		23.7	24.7	24.4
Macaroni	Pound		20.8	21.1	20.8	19.8	21.8	21.8		21.2	21.5	21.2
Rice	do	10.0	12.3	12.8	12.7	10.5	11.1	11.0	8.2	9.9	10.7	10.5
Beans, navy	do		11.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.9		9.2	8.4	8.4
Potatoes	do	2.0	3.0	6.1	6.3	1.3	4.8	5.0	1.7	2.1	5.2	5.2
Onions	do		6.3	6.7	6.7	4.5	5.0	4.9		5.0	5.7	5.6
Cabbage	do		4.5	4.9	5.2	1.9	3.2	3.2		3.1	4.0	4.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0		11.3	11.2	11.1
Corn, canned	do		15.5	16.2	16.1	17.6	16.9	16.9		16.2	16.2	16.0
Peas, canned	do		19.9	20.3	19.8	19.4	18.9	18.9		17.5	16.8	16.7
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.5	11.7	11.4	14.5	13.8	13.8		13.5	12.6	11.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	8.7	6.6	6.7	8.2	6.0	6.2	5.1	8.3	6.5	6.7
Tea	do	56.0	86.9	88.5	89.1	64.3	66.6	67.4	55.0	71.2	71.0	72.6
Coffee	do	26.8	48.9	49.9	49.9	47.2	49.5	49.5	24.4	48.7	49.0	48.6
Prunes	do		18.6	19.1	18.6	19.0	18.3	18.3		19.3	19.0	19.5
Raisins	do		14.2	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.0		14.8	14.7	14.8
Bananas	Dozen		38.8	36.2	36.2	41.8	36.8	38.2		32.5	32.7	32.7
Oranges	do		40.0	66.8	48.6	45.2	72.5	50.0		45.7	59.2	47.4

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
25.0	33.6	33.4	34.2	22.6	27.7	27.8	27.5	21.0	29.7	31.4	31.7	28.5	31.3	30.5	25.5	49.0	52.1	50.9
20.8	27.8	27.9	28.6	20.0	23.8	25.1	25.1	20.0	26.8	28.6	28.6	22.5	25.8	25.5	21.5	39.1	43.1	42.6
19.6	27.2	27.5	27.9	19.0	20.4	20.9	20.9	21.7	28.5	29.9	30.0	21.3	25.0	24.5	22.8	35.9	37.6	37.4
16.0	20.9	21.3	21.8	14.5	16.0	16.4	16.4	15.0	17.9	19.3	20.0	13.1	15.7	16.0	17.6	26.3	28.9	28.4
10.3	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.5	11.4	11.9	12.0	15.0	14.3	15.1	15.5	10.9	13.8	13.0	11.3	10.6	12.7	13.0
17.4	26.2	33.8	32.2	23.4	29.8	36.9	36.5	24.2	37.1	45.1	43.2	27.2	34.8	33.9	20.8	33.9	43.1	40.1
26.0	40.1	48.9	48.8	29.0	38.4	47.3	47.0	34.4	52.2	62.2	63.0	34.1	44.6	43.8	25.8	43.1	50.4	50.3
27.0	42.1	48.8	48.2	30.0	43.8	51.2	50.8	34.0	54.8	64.2	64.4	35.6	45.0	44.2	27.7	53.5	58.8	57.5
16.3	30.8	31.6	33.0	18.0	31.4	33.6	34.1	16.6	35.8	40.0	39.8	40.0	43.0	39.0	18.7	43.3	44.9	46.1
16.8	28.7	29.0	30.3	22.6	28.3	30.9	31.5	24.5	41.5	42.4	43.4	32.9	34.5	33.5	21.8	41.9	43.9	43.8
-----	35.6	37.1	36.9	-----	36.2	35.8	35.8	-----	28.2	35.2	35.1	30.2	36.6	37.4	-----	34.6	35.1	35.6
7.8	11.0	12.0	12.0	8.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.3	17.5	17.5	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
-----	11.8	12.0	12.1	-----	9.9	10.6	10.6	-----	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	-----	11.5	12.0	12.1
36.9	47.9	53.3	52.9	40.0	50.3	58.8	55.1	38.6	53.2	68.1	62.0	55.1	61.6	61.2	37.8	50.1	58.9	58.4
-----	28.6	28.8	29.5	-----	30.2	30.9	30.8	-----	29.1	32.2	32.3	33.4	36.3	36.6	-----	31.5	33.0	35.0
21.0	33.8	35.5	35.5	24.2	28.5	32.0	32.1	21.0	37.1	40.1	39.2	32.1	35.8	35.8	18.3	34.8	36.1	36.2
14.8	22.2	22.6	21.7	19.7	24.3	24.9	25.0	18.0	23.9	25.8	25.8	21.3	22.1	22.0	16.5	23.0	24.6	24.0
-----	27.2	28.2	28.2	-----	29.6	29.6	29.6	-----	27.6	28.1	28.1	19.5	19.1	19.0	-----	25.9	27.1	27.1
37.6	59.1	52.1	56.1	48.3	56.2	56.5	52.6	53.3	57.3	66.6	53.2	64.4	67.4	71.2	52.5	78.8	71.0	78.3
30.8	46.6	41.6	43.1	37.0	44.8	45.0	42.5	41.7	45.9	50.3	48.4	47.4	47.6	47.8	35.3	50.3	50.0	51.8
6.0	9.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	9.9	10.5	10.5	5.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	8.7	10.2	10.2	5.5	9.0	10.3	10.3
2.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	2.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.1	3.6	5.8	6.2	6.3
2.5	5.1	5.8	5.4	3.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	3.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	-----	5.9	7.7	7.7
-----	9.0	10.0	10.0	-----	8.9	8.9	8.9	-----	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	-----	9.8	10.0	10.0
-----	11.3	12.2	12.2	-----	11.9	12.3	12.5	-----	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.5	10.3	-----	10.4	11.1	11.1
-----	25.0	25.9	25.8	-----	24.5	25.4	25.8	-----	23.6	25.1	25.1	23.9	24.5	24.3	-----	25.7	26.3	26.3
-----	18.6	19.0	19.0	-----	19.4	19.4	19.5	-----	13.2	14.9	14.8	17.6	18.1	18.1	-----	22.7	23.7	23.4
10.0	10.7	11.4	11.2	8.2	10.4	11.5	11.3	8.5	10.7	11.4	11.5	9.2	10.1	10.6	8.5	10.4	11.6	11.4
-----	9.6	9.9	9.6	-----	10.8	10.7	10.2	-----	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.4	11.3	11.0	-----	11.9	12.7	12.2
1.4	1.3	4.2	4.1	1.4	2.0	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.1	5.2	5.1	2.6	6.2	6.5	1.9	2.0	4.8	5.0
-----	5.0	5.6	6.1	-----	3.9	2.9	2.8	-----	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.7	6.4	6.8	-----	5.0	5.9	5.9
-----	2.8	4.0	4.6	-----	4.3	3.1	2.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.7	5.1	5.3	-----	3.2	3.1	3.8
-----	14.0	14.1	13.8	-----	14.7	14.5	14.5	-----	13.8	14.0	14.1	12.4	11.9	12.0	-----	12.0	11.4	11.4
-----	15.4	15.3	15.3	-----	16.0	16.0	16.0	-----	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	16.9	16.9	-----	17.3	17.5	17.5
-----	16.9	16.4	16.4	-----	16.6	16.4	16.3	-----	18.7	18.8	18.8	17.9	16.7	16.7	-----	18.4	18.6	18.3
-----	14.8	14.7	14.6	-----	15.0	15.9	16.0	-----	[1]16.0	[1]15.9	[1]15.8	12.1	10.9	10.6	-----	13.6	13.5	12.8
5.1	9.1	6.9	7.1	5.8	9.6	7.3	7.4	5.4	8.8	6.3	6.5	8.4	6.5	6.7	5.5	8.7	6.7	6.7
45.0	72.8	71.9	72.5	65.7	85.8	84.7	84.7	50.0	66.7	68.3	68.4	67.6	78.3	78.3	52.5	62.6	66.7	66.7
30.0	52.6	52.0	52.0	35.8	57.6	56.9	57.8	32.0	50.7	52.2	52.8	46.0	48.2	48.9	31.3	49.3	52.9	53.1
-----	19.7	17.0	16.6	-----	16.1	15.9	15.5	-----	16.1	14.1	14.3	15.9	15.8	15.5	-----	16.7	18.3	18.3
-----	16.3	14.8	15.2	-----	13.3	13.5	13.4	-----	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.5	-----	14.1	14.2	14.3
-----	[2]13.1	[2]10.3	[2]11.5	-----	[2]16.5	[2]14.2	[2]14.6	-----	37.8	34.4	34.4	32.9	31.8	33.9	-----	34.2	33.8	34.1
-----	54.2	78.1	53.8	-----	39.5	54.4	43.8	-----	43.6	60.5	47.0	31.1	54.5	41.1	-----	49.6	68.7	55.1

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1924	Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.6	30.8	32.4	32.1	32.3	33.1	33.8	26.5	42.8	43.8	44.0
Round steak	do	20.6	26.0	28.3	28.1	31.9	32.3	33.2	22.6	36.7	37.1	37.9
Rib roast	do	20.0	24.6	25.8	25.3	21.4	22.9	23.2	21.0	33.3	32.8	33.3
Chuck roast	do	15.6	16.7	18.1	18.2	19.0	19.1	20.3	17.3	23.7	23.3	23.5
Plate beef	do	12.9	13.1	13.9	14.1	12.0	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.5	13.1	13.4
Pork chops	do	24.0	32.0	38.5	37.3	25.7	33.8	32.1	19.9	30.6	40.3	39.2
Bacon, sliced	do	33.0	48.5	56.9	55.7	39.6	47.2	46.9	24.9	37.4	48.4	47.8
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	51.5	57.9	57.5	45.6	52.0	50.7	29.0	53.1	59.0	58.8
Lamb, leg of	do	18.0	32.0	35.7	35.6	38.0	37.2	39.6	19.4	38.9	41.1	41.9
Hens	do	24.6	32.2	34.5	35.5	30.3	31.1	32.4	22.0	37.6	38.8	39.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	31.4	36.0	36.5	33.6	37.6	37.6	.....	29.2	37.3	38.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.8	10.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	.....	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.8	12.0	11.9	.....	11.5	11.9	12.0
Butter	Pound	43.8	51.4	61.7	58.0	52.5	59.5	57.6	42.3	54.8	62.0	61.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	.....	30.0	31.8	31.9	31.4	32.5	32.3	.....	29.9	31.0	31.0
Cheese	do	22.3	34.3	36.4	36.7	37.1	37.2	36.2	23.5	37.6	39.5	39.4
Lard	do	16.9	23.2	24.9	24.6	22.4	23.4	22.8	15.0	22.2	22.8	21.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	28.9	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.6	.....	25.1	25.1	24.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	54.2	56.9	62.5	53.9	72.4	63.9	66.3	42.1	76.4	76.0	71.6
Eggs, storage	do	37.0	.....	49.6	48.0	46.9	47.2	47.3	35.0	50.3	49.0	49.0
Bread	Pound	6.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.6	10.1	10.1	5.5	8.8	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1	3.8	5.8	6.4	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.3	2.6	5.1	5.5	5.4
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.2	9.0	9.1	10.6	10.1	10.2	.....	9.1	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	.....	10.5	10.6	10.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	25.8	26.5	26.5	26.0	27.1	26.8	.....	23.4	24.5	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.1	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.8	19.8	.....	22.0	23.4	23.8
Rice	do	7.7	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	9.4	11.1	12.3	12.6
Beans, navy	do	.....	11.1	10.7	10.7	9.4	9.3	9.1	.....	9.4	9.3	9.3
Potatoes	do	1.5	2.4	4.5	4.4	2.1	5.6	5.4	1.8	2.4	5.5	5.5
Onions	do	.....	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	.....	5.1	6.4	6.2
Cabbage	do	.....	4.6	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.5	.....	3.8	4.6	4.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	14.3	14.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	11.4	.....	11.1	10.8	11.0
Corn, canned	do	.....	18.8	19.0	19.1	16.1	16.8	16.3	.....	17.0	16.4	15.8
Peas, canned	do	.....	20.7	20.6	20.5	17.9	17.4	17.0	.....	16.6	17.4	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	[1] 17.4	[1] 18.1	[1] 18.3	15.3	14.7	14.1	.....	12.3	11.6	11.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	9.5	6.9	6.9	9.7	7.0	7.3	5.0	8.3	6.5	6.5
Tea	do	50.0	78.1	79.8	79.6	76.4	77.0	77.7	57.5	81.2	87.7	87.1
Coffee	do	28.0	52.4	52.0	52.4	49.5	53.3	53.5	28.8	47.5	48.2	47.3
Prunes	do	.....	14.8	14.9	15.5	16.4	17.7	17.2	.....	19.0	17.9	17.3
Raisins	do	.....	15.1	14.0	14.3	15.7	14.7	14.9	.....	14.4	14.0	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	.....	[2] 15.5	[2] 12.9	[2] 13.4	[2] 12.9	[2] 9.9	[2] 11.3	.....	37.1	34.7	34.7
Oranges	do	.....	46.3	61.2	48.0	44.3	63.3	48.5	.....	41.1	61.0	49.0

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 9 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [3] in December, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in December, 1924, and in November, 1925. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[4]

[3] For list of articles see note 6, p. 8.

[4] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 9.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN DECEMBER, 1925, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN NOVEMBER, 1925, DECEMBER, 1924, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase December, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease December, 1925, compared with November, 1925	City	Percentage increase December, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease December, 1925, compared with November, 1925
	1913	December, 1924			1913	December, 1924	
Atlanta	68.2	12.7	[1] 0.3	Minneapolis	63.7	11.7	0.0
Baltimore	72.1	8.6	.5	Mobile		6.2	.3
Birmingham	72.3	7.8	[1] .6	Newark	59.2	8.7	.4
Boston	67.9	8.7	1.6	New Haven	67.2	9.7	1.2
Bridgeport		9.1	1.2	New Orleans	62.3	7.0	[1] .3
Buffalo	72.0	9.8	.7	New York	69.7	8.4	1.4
Butte		5.2	3.1	Norfolk		10.1	[1] .6
Charleston, S. C	64.9	6.8	.4	Omaha	64.6	11.9	[1] .3
Chicago	73.8	8.4	1.4	Peoria		9.8	.2
Cincinnati	64.1	13.3	1.3	Philadelphia	69.4	10.7	1.0
Cleveland	62.2	8.3	.8	Pittsburgh	67.6	8.9	.4
Columbus		9.3	[1] .2	Portland, Me		8.0	2.7
Dallas	60.8	4.2	[1] .9	Portland, Oreg	44.7	5.2	3.2
Denver	50.2	7.0	1.4	Providence	66.9	7.6	1.9
Detroit	73.4	12.3	[1] .1	Richmond	75.7	8.4	[1] .1
Fall River	66.6	8.3	0.0	Rochester		9.1	[1] .3
Houston		7.4	[1] .6	St. Louis	67.5	10.6	1.0
Indianapolis	59.9	9.8	.6	St. Paul		10.8	[1] .4
Jacksonville	64.5	13.1	.6	Salt Lake City	40.0	4.0	2.3
Kansas City	62.8	10.5	.8	San Francisco	60.0	7.9	3.5
Little Rock	55.7	7.4	.1	Savannah		15.8	[1] .6
Los Angeles	51.9	7.2	3.2	Scranton	72.5	11.4	[1] .9
Louisville	60.7	9.2	2.9	Seattle	53.3	8.5	2.5
Manchester	61.8	8.9	1.7	Springfield, Ill		8.1	.2
Memphis	56.2	7.9	0.0	Washington, D. C	71.7	7.8	1.1
Milwaukee	63.8	7.0	.3				

[1] Increase.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of December 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities, that is, every merchant in the following-named 44 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, S. C.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, and Springfield, Ill.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in December, 1925:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING DECEMBER, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99	100	97	99	100	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	44	14	5	12	8	5

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States*

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, December 15, 1924, and November 15 and December 15, 1925, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, DECEMBER 15, 1924, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1925

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.46**	(1)	(1)
Chestnut	**8.15**	**7.68**	**15.37**	(1)	(1)
Bituminous	**5.48**	**5.39**	**9.28**	**$9.71**	**$9.74**
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.35	7.93	8.30
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[2] 7.70	[2] 7.24	[2] 16.25	(1)	(1)
Chestnut	[2] 7.93	[2] 7.49	[2] 15.75	(1)	(1)
Bituminous			7.56	7.80	8.00
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.95	7.50	7.54
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	16.00	17.00	17.80
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	16.00	17.00	17.80
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.38	16.00	16.50
Chestnut			15.38	16.00	16.50
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.66	(1)	(1)
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.51	(1)	(1)
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			11.03	11.02	11.03
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[2] 8.38	[2] 7.75	[2] 17.00	[2] 17.00	(1)
Chestnut	[2] 8.50	[2] 8.00	[2] 17.10	[2] 17.10	(1)
Bituminous	[2] 6.75	[2] 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.75	18.13	18.13
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.75	18.08	18.08
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.14	9.65	9.49
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.21	7.77	7.54
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.88	15.83	(1)
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.88	15.83	(1)
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	8.19	9.93	9.96
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			6.78	7.72	7.82

[1] Insufficient data.

[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

* Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, DECEMBER 15, 1924, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			$17.25	$16.83	$17.25
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	14.18	13.72	13.72
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.25	16.00	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.25	16.25	16.25
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.44	10.64	10.69
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.50	[1]	[1]
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.38	[1]	[1]
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.07	10.59	10.70
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.83	17.21	17.25
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.83	17.13	17.13
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			12.17	11.67	12.00
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.50	16.75	[1]
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.50	16.75	[1]
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	7.20	7.54	7.58
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	14.00	14.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			15.08	14.20	14.50
Stove, No. 4			16.50	15.83	16.17
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.08	7.98	7.98
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			15.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	11.00	11.14	11.18
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	16.25	15.94	15.94
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.43	7.36	7.41
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.75	17.75	[1]
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.25	[1]
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[2] 4.34	[2] 4.22	8.09	7.51	7.83
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.80	16.80	17.13
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.65	16.66	17.20
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	9.44	11.27	11.17
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	18.10	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.95	18.07	18.07
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.91	11.47	11.40
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			9.92	9.69	9.65
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	13.62	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.43	14.50	14.75
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.20	16.25	17.00
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.20	16.25	17.00
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[2] 6.06	[2] 6.06	11.19	10.61	10.61
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	14.33	20.50	[1]
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	14.33	19.63	[1]
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.38	17.00	17.00
Chestnut			15.38	17.00	17.00
Bituminous			9.25	10.43	10.52

[1] Insufficient data.

[2] Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, DECEMBER 15, 1924, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$10.11	$10.08	$10.30
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----	----	6.28	7.04	7.06
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[2] 7.16	[2] 6.89	[2] 15.39	[2] 16.00	[1]
Chestnut	[2] 7.38	[2] 7.14	[2] 15.29	[2] 16.20	[1]
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[2] 7.94	[2] 7.38	[2] 16.50	[1]	[1]
Chestnut	[2] 8.00	[2] 7.44	[2] 16.50	[1]	[1]
Bituminous	[4] 3.16	[4] 3.18	6.89	6.13	6.13
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----	----	16.56	16.56	16.56
Chestnut	----	----	16.56	16.56	16.56
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.66	13.24	13.22
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.67	[4] 16.67
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.67	[4] 16.67
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	[1]	[1]
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	[1]	[1]
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.83	11.39	11.45
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----	----	14.25	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	----	----	14.15	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.63	17.20	17.20
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.88	16.95	16.95
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.53	6.53	6.61
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	18.10	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.95	18.04	18.04
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	11.63	11.88	11.80
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.25
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.38	8.41	8.40
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	26.50	25.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	17.28	16.61	17.06
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----	----	[6] 17.00	[6] 17.00	[6] 17.00
Chestnut	----	----	[6] 17.00	[6] 17.00	[6] 17.00
Bituminous	----	----	[6] 11.50	[6] 11.75	[6] 11.75
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.70	[1]	[1]
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.62	[1]	[1]
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	10.21	9.84	9.85
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----	----	4.43	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[2] 7.50	[2] 7.38	[2] 15.83	[2] 15.92	[2] 16.25
Chestnut	[2] 7.65	[2] 7.53	[2] 15.63	[2] 15.75	[2] 16.08
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile	----	----	[2] 11.58	[2] 14.33	[2] 14.08
Prepared sizes, high volatile	----	----	[2] 8.88	[2] 9.88	[2] 9.88
Run of mine, mixed	----	----	[2] 7.38	[2] 8.00	[2] 8.06

[1] Insufficient data. [2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds. [4] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[5] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[6] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half-ton is made. The additional charge has been included in the above prices.

The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and bituminous coal in January and July, 1913 to 1923, and for each month of 1924 and January to December, 1925. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

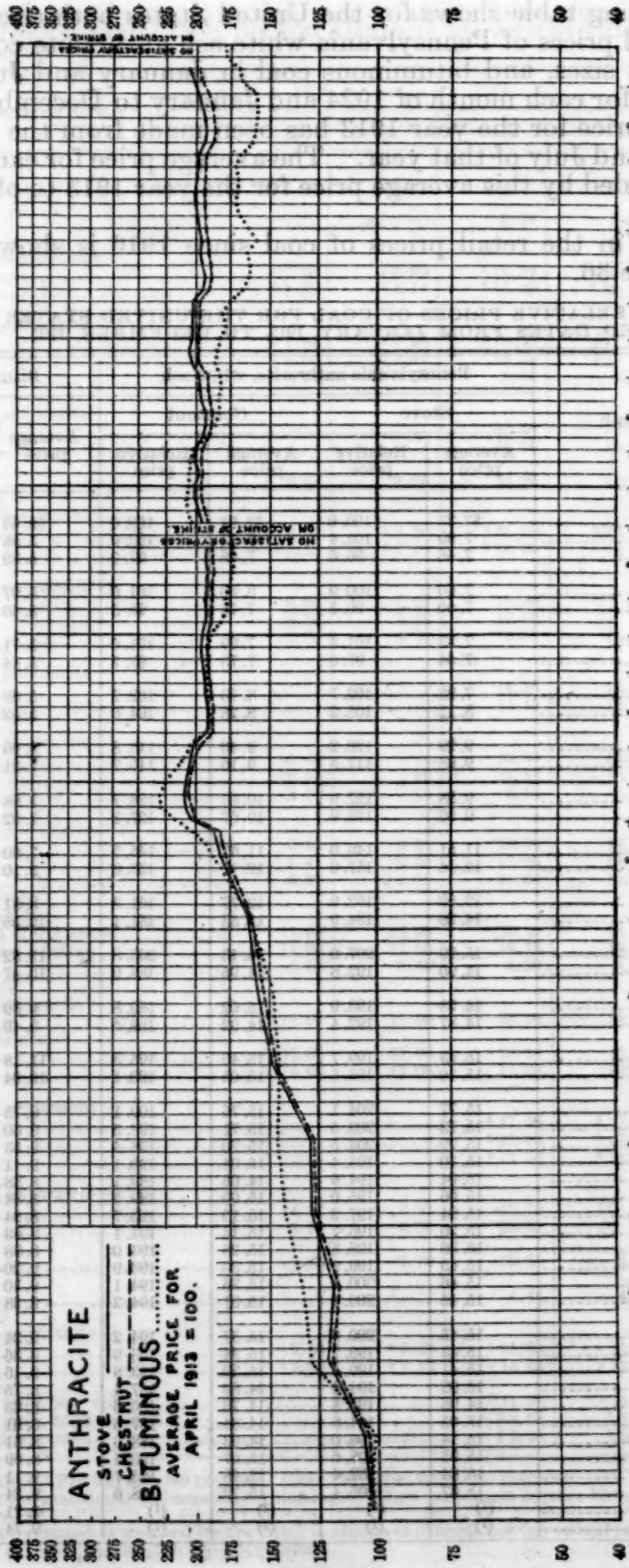
The trend in the retail prices of coal since 1916 is shown in the chart on page 36.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1925

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut			
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price
1913—						
Average for year	$7.73	100.0	$7.91	100.0	$5.43	100.0
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914—						
January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915—						
January	7.83	101.4	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916—						
January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917—						
January	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918—						
January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919—						
January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920—						
January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921—						
January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922—						
January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923—						
January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924—						
January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
February	15.73	203.5	15.71	198.5	9.80	180.3
March	15.72	203.5	15.70	198.4	9.53	175.4
April	15.10	195.4	15.04	190.1	9.11	167.7
May	15.04	194.6	14.96	189.1	8.88	163.5
June	15.06	195.0	15.00	189.5	8.84	162.7
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
August	15.20	196.7	15.13	191.1	8.63	158.8
September	15.36	198.8	15.28	193.0	8.88	163.5
October	15.45	199.9	15.35	193.9	9.20	169.2
November	15.46	200.1	15.36	194.1	9.30	171.2
December	15.46	200.1	15.37	194.2	9.28	170.8
1925—						
January	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
February	15.43	199.7	15.34	193.9	9.36	172.2
March	15.41	199.4	15.32	193.6	9.16	168.6
April	15.02	194.4	14.83	187.4	8.75	161.0
May	14.98	193.8	14.78	186.8	8.63	158.8
June	15.05	194.8	14.84	187.5	8.61	158.4
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5
August	15.35	198.6	15.07	190.4	8.69	159.8
September	15.64	202.4	15.48	195.7	9.11	167.7
October	15.87	205.4	15.72	198.6	9.24	169.9
November	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.71	178.6
December	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.74	179.2

[1] Insufficient data.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1916 TO DECEMBER 1925



Retail Prices of Gas in the United States [a]

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

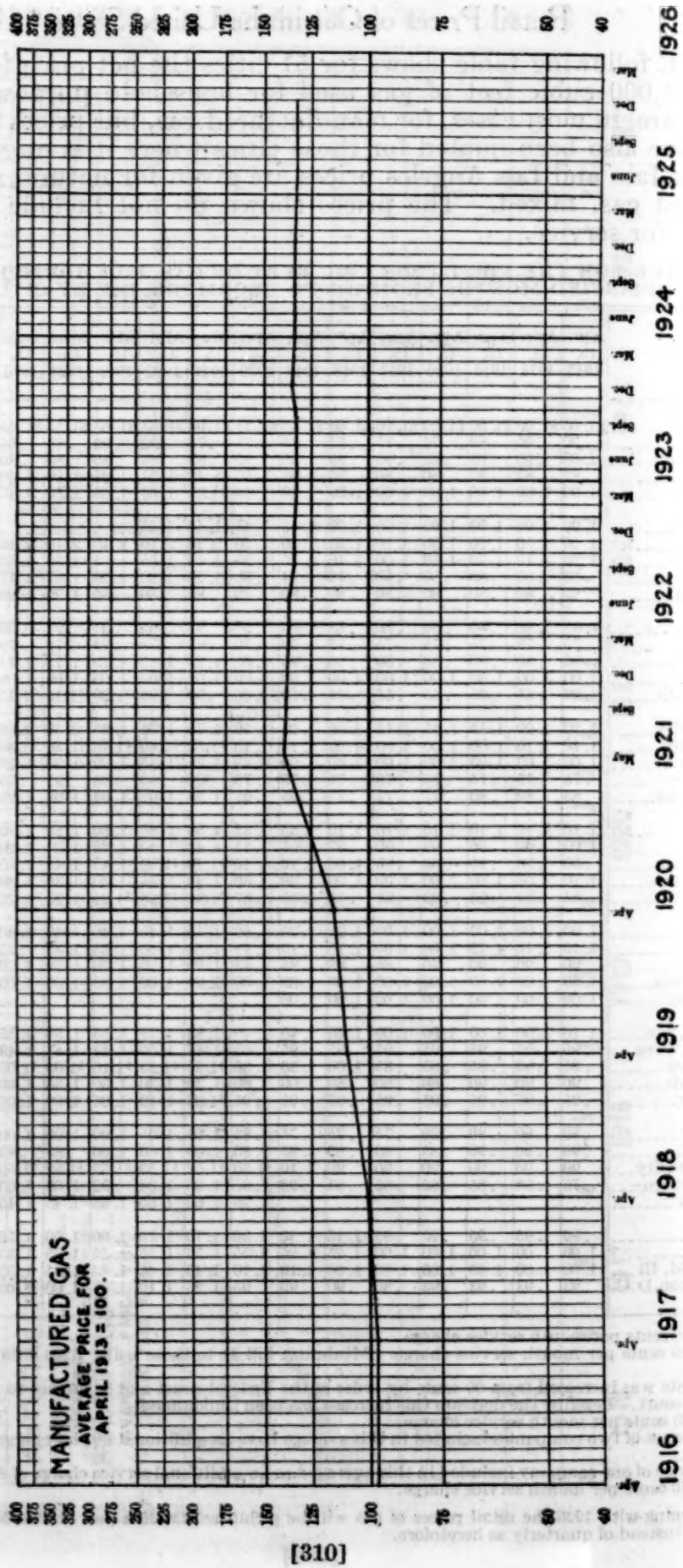
NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1925, BY CITIES

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	Dec. 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90	$1.65	$1.65	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.34	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.18
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1]1.30	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	----	----	----	----	----	----
Butte	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.76	.94	.90	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	[2].79	[2].79	[2].79	[2].79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.05
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	[3]1.20	[3]1.15	[3]1.15	[3]1.10	[3]1.10	[3]1.10
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[4]1.50	[4]1.40	[4]1.40	[4]1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	[1]1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.98	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.01	.98	.95	.93
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1]1.10	[1]1.10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	[5]1.36	[5]1.28	[5]1.21	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Portland, Me	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Portland, Oreg	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	[1]1.25	[1]1.25	[1]1.10	[1]1.05	[1]1.05	[1]1.05	[1]1.00	[1]1.00
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	[7]1.05	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Salt Lake City	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	[4]1.30	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	.95
Savannah	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Washington, D.C.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[2] Plus 10 cents per month service charge. Minimum bill $1 to those using 1,200 cubic feet or less per month.
[3] The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.
[4] Plus 25 cents per month service charge.
[5] The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[6] The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[7] Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

[a] Beginning with 1925 the retail prices of gas will be published twice a year in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, instead of quarterly as heretofore.

TREND OF PRICES OF GAS FOR DOMESTIC USE IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1916, TO DECEMBER, 1925



[310]

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

Natural gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	Dec. 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925
Buffalo	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.42						
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.75	$0.75
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	[1] .45	[1] .45	[1] .45	[1] .45	[1] .50
Columbus					.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55	.55
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	[8] .68	1.01
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	[1] .80	[1] .80	[1] .85	[1] .85	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	[1] .55	[1] .55	[1] .55	[1] .55	[1] .55
Louisville		.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.53	.53	[9] .60	[9] .60	[9] .60

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed

Los Angeles			$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75	$0.76	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68
Buffalo											[10] .62	[10] .62	.60	.60	.60	.60

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[8] Plus 33 cents per month meter charge.
[9] Minimum bill $1.
[10] Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, 1923, and 1924, and June 15 and December 15, 1925. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in December, 1925, showed an increase of 33 per cent since April, 1913. From June, 1925, to December, 1925, there was no change in the price of gas.

AVERAGE[1] AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED

[Average price in April, 1913=100.0]

Date	Average price	Relative price	Date	Average price	Relative price
Apr. 15, 1913	$0.95	100.0	Sept. 15, 1922	$1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	99.0	Dec. 15, 1922	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	97.9	Mar. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	96.8	June 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1917	.92	96.8	Sept. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100.0	Dec. 15, 1923	1.28	134.7
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109.5	Mar. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	114.7	June 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
May 15, 1921	1.32	139.0	Sept. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Sept. 15, 1921	1.31	137.9	Dec. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Dec. 15, 1921	1.30	136.8	June 15, 1925	1.26	132.6
Mar. 15, 1922	1.29	135.8	Dec. 15, 1925	1.26	132.6
June 15, 1922	1.29	135.8			

[1] Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt-hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1925. For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, an explanation of the various methods is given on page 44.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1925, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	December, 1924	June, 1925	December, 1925
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore [2]	First 20 hours use of demand	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[4] 8.0	[4] 8.0	[4] 8.0	8.0
	Next kilowatt-hours up to 800														4.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[5] 8.5	[5] 8.5	[5] 8.5	[5] 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:															
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[7] 11.2	[7] 11.4	[7] 11.8	[7] 11.0	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	9.5	9.5	8.5
Company B	do	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[7] 11.5	[7] 11.4	[7] 11.8	[7] 11.0	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	9.5	9.5	8.5
Bridgeport	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5
Buffalo [2]	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours											4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0								
Chicago [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:															
Company A	All current	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0							
Company B	All current	[11] 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	[12] 3.0	[12] 3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt-hours	5.0													
Columbus	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt-hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[14] 9.5	[14] 9.5	[14] 8.6	[14] 8.6	[14] 8.6	[15] 9.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 975 kilowatt-hours											8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Houston [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[16] 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:															
Company A	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[17] 7.5	[17] 7.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 7.5	[18] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours			[19] 5.0	[20] 5.0	[20] 5.0	[19] 6.0	[19] 6.0	[19] 7.0	[19] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3
Company B	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[14] 7.0	[14] 7.0	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 7.5	[18] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours			[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 7.0	[19] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 7.6	[22] 8.4	[22] 9.0	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours per room											5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Next 10 kilowatt-hours per room			4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours per room											10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 7.6	[22] 8.4	[22] 9.0	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours per room											5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt-hours	[6] 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:															
Company A	First 100 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	do	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2					
Louisville	1 to 149 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours						[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[24] 6.0	[24] 6.0	[24] 6.0	[3] 9.0	[3] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess										5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Milwaukee	First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 5 active rooms.[25]	[26] 11.4	[26] 10.5	[26] 10.5	[26] 9.5	[26] 9.5	[27] 10.3	[27] 10.3	[27] 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt-hours for each active room.	[28] 4.8	[28] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[27] 5.6	[27] 5.6	[27] 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	[27] 2.7	[27] 2.7	[27] 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room.	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	9.5	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per active room.	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	11.7	9.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt-hours	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 9.0	[15] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours												8.0	8.0	8.0
New Haven	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt-hours [33]	[30] 13.0	[30] 12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	[19] 6.0	[19] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8

[1] First 150 kilowatt-hours.
[2] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[3] First 50 kilowatt-hours.
[4] First 40 kilowatt-hours.
[6] The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt-hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt-hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt-hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt-hours per month.
[6] All current.
[7] All current. Price includes a coal charge, and a surcharge of 10 per cent from December, 1918, through December, 1919, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, through December, 1921.
[8] First 100 kilowatt-hours.
[9] First 25 kilowatt-hours.
[10] First 36 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[11] First 10 kilowatt-hours.
[12] Service charge 30 cents per month additional.
[13] First 2 kilowatt-hours per active room.
[14] First 200 kilowatt-hours.
[15] First 500 kilowatt-hours.
[16] First 2 kilowatt-hours per 16 candlepower of installation.
[17] All current. This rate applies to a 5-year contract with a minimum charge of $1 per month. For a 1-year contract, the rates per kilowatt-hour are 10 cents without a minimum charge, or 9½ cents with a minimum of $1 per month.
[18] First 1.5 kilowatt-hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt-hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt-hour per socket for excess sockets.
[19] Excess.
[20] Next 1.5 kilowatt-hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt-hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt-hour per socket for excess sockets.
[21] First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms.
[22] First 3 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum, 3 rooms. Price for December, 1918, includes a surcharge of 10 per cent, and December, 1919, a surcharge of 14 per cent.
[23] Surcharge, 25 cents per month additional.
[24] First 80 kilowatt-hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt-hour is refunded.
[25] And the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[26] First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[27] Same schedule as in December, 1917, plus a surcharge of 8 mills.
[28] Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt-hours.
[29] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt-hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[30] First 30 hours' use of connected load.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1925, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	December, 1924	June, 1925	December, 1925
New York:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	[31] 10.0	[31] 10.0	[32] 8.0	[32] 8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	[33] 7.9	[33] 7.7	[33] 7.6	[33] 7.5	[33] 7.4	[33] 7.3	[33] 7.2
Company B	All currents [34]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C [1]	First 60 hours' use of demand	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	[33] 9.0	[33] 8.7	[33] 8.6	[33] 8.5	[33] 8.3	[33] 7.8	[33] 7.8
Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha	All current	[30] 11.4	[30] 10.5	[9] 8.0	[9] 8.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 125 kilowatt-hours	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	6.0	6.0										
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [35]	[36] 9.9	[36] 9.9	[35] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [35]				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:															
Company A	First 12 kilowatt-hours	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 48 kilowatt-hours				[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt-hours	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours												8.0	8.0	8.0
Pittsburgh [1]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand							6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me.	All current	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:															
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt-hours [38]	[39] 6.7	[39] 6.7	[39] 6.7	[39] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	[40] 5.7	[40] 5.7	[40] 5.7	[40] 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B	First 13 kilowatt-hours	[41] 9.0	[41] 9.0	[41] 9.0	[41] 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt-hours [42]	[43] 7.0	[43] 7.0	[43] 7.0	[43] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	[19] 4.0	[19] 4.0	[19] 4.0	[19] 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	[44] 7.5	[44] 7.5	[44] 7.5	[44] 7.5	[44] 6.9	[44] 7.0	[44] 6.9	[44] 6.9	[44] 6.8
Richmond	First 100 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rochester	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:															
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours per active room.	[26] 9.5	[26] 9.5	[26] 8.6	[26] 8.1	[26] 7.6	[26] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt-hours per room.			[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7				
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Company B	First 27 kilowatt-hours [46]	[47] 9.0	[47] 9.0	[48] 8.6	[49] 7.6	[49] 7.6	[49] 7.6	[49] 7.6	[49] 7.6	[49] 7.6	[50] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 12 kilowatt-hours [51]			[48] 5.7	[49] 5.7	[49] 5.7	[49] 5.7	[49] 5.7	[49] 5.7	[49] 5.7	5.7				
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
St. Paul	First 30 kilowatt-hours	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
	Excess	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:															
Company A	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 8.0	[8] 8.0	[52] 9.2	[8] 8.5	[8] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours											9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 100 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

San Francisco:															
Company A	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[52] 9.2	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[5] 7.0	[5] 7.0	[5] 7.0	[5] 7.0	[5] 7.0	[5] 8.0	[5] 8.0	[52] 9.2	[5] 8.5	[5] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Savannah:															
Company A	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[53] 12.0	[11] 10.8	[11] 10.8	[11] 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0				
	Excess	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4										
Company B	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[3] 7.2	[3] 7.2	[3] 7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0										
Scranton	First 150 kilowatt-hours	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:															
Company A	First 40 kilowatt-hours	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[56] 6.0	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Company B	....do	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[56] 6.0	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Springfield:															
Company A	First 30 kilowatt-hours	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt-hours				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Excess				3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C.[2]	First 120 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5

[1] First 150 kilowatt-hours.
[2] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[3] First 50 kilowatt-hours.
[4] All current.
[5] First 100 kilowatt-hours.
[6] First 25 kilowatt-hours.
[11] First 10 kilowatt-hours.
[15] First 500 kilowatt-hours.
[19] Excess.
[20] First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[29] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt-hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[30] First 30 hours' use of connected load.
[31] First 250 kilowatt-hours.
[33] First 900 kilowatt-hours.
[33] Price includes a coal charge.
[34] A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of $2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.
[35] And 4 kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[36] 1 to 200 kilowatt-hours.
[37] Next 75 kilowatt-hours.
[38] The number of kilowatt-hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt-hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[39] Next 70 kilowatt-hours.
[40] Next 100 kilowatt-hours.
[41] First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[42] For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt-hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt-hour will apply.
[43] Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[44] Service charge, 50 cents per month additional. In December, 1922 and 1924, and June and December, 1925, there was a reduction of 1 mill under the fuel clause.
[45] First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[46] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less 18 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 36 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the primary rate.
[47] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt-hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt-hours.
[48] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.
[49] For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 12 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.
[50] For a house of 4 rooms or less 10 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 15 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the primary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the primary rate.
[51] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the secondary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt-hours is paid for at the secondary rate.
[52] First 30 kilowatt-hours.
[53] First 15 kilowatt-hours.
[54] First 60 kilowatt-hours.
[55] First 45 kilowatt-hours.
[56] First 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[57] Next 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

Determination of Demand

SEVERAL cities have sliding scales based on an indefinite number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate. The number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate in these cities is determined for each customer according to the watts of installation, either in whole or in part, in the individual home. The number of watts so determined is called the customer's "demand."

In Baltimore the demand is the maximum normal rate of use of electricity in any half-hour's period of time. It may be estimated or determined by the company from time to time according to the customer's normal use of electricity and may equal the total installation reduced to kilowatts.

In Buffalo the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt-hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt-hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt-hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt-hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A from December, 1913, to September, 1922, was the active load predetermined as

follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SLIGHT decline in the general level of wholesale prices from November to December is shown by information collected in leading markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, fell to 156.2 for December, compared with 157.7 for the month before. Compared with December, 1924, with an index number of 157.0, a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent is shown.

Farm products declined 1 per cent from the November level, due to falling prices of corn, cattle, hogs, eggs, hides, and wool. Foods were down 2 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 2¾ per cent from the level of the previous month, while smaller decreases were recorded for clothing materials, metals, and chemicals and drugs. No change was shown for fuel and house-furnishing goods, while building materials increased slightly.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for November and December was collected, increases were shown in 111 instances and decreases in 123 instances. In 170 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100]

Commodity group	December, 1924	1925	
		November	December
Farm products	156.7	153.9	152.2
Foods	157.9	160.2	157.1
Cloths and clothing	191.4	187.9	187.1
Fuel and lighting	164.6	174.8	174.8
Metals and metal products	132.9	129.8	129.5
Building materials	175.1	175.6	177.0
Chemicals and drugs	134.6	135.4	134.5
House-furnishing goods	172.4	165.9	165.9
Miscellaneous	128.6	142.0	138.2
All commodities	157.0	157.7	156.2

Comparing prices in December with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that building materials increased 1 per cent, fuel 6¼ per cent, and miscellaneous commodities, due mainly to the great rise in rubber, 7½ per cent. On the other hand, clothing materials were 2¼ per cent lower, metals 2½

per cent lower, farm products 2¾ per cent lower, and house-furnishing goods 3¾ per cent lower than in the corresponding month of last year, with smaller decreases for foods and chemicals and drugs.

The course of wholesale prices since December, 1915, is shown in the chart on the following page.

Index numbers of wholesale prices for all years since 1890 are shown in the table which follows. While the results here given for earlier years are necessarily based on a smaller number of commodities than the data for recent years, the figures are believed to furnish a reliable barometer of wholesale pricec hanges in general over the period stated. These figures are comparable with the monthly index numbers published by the bureau.

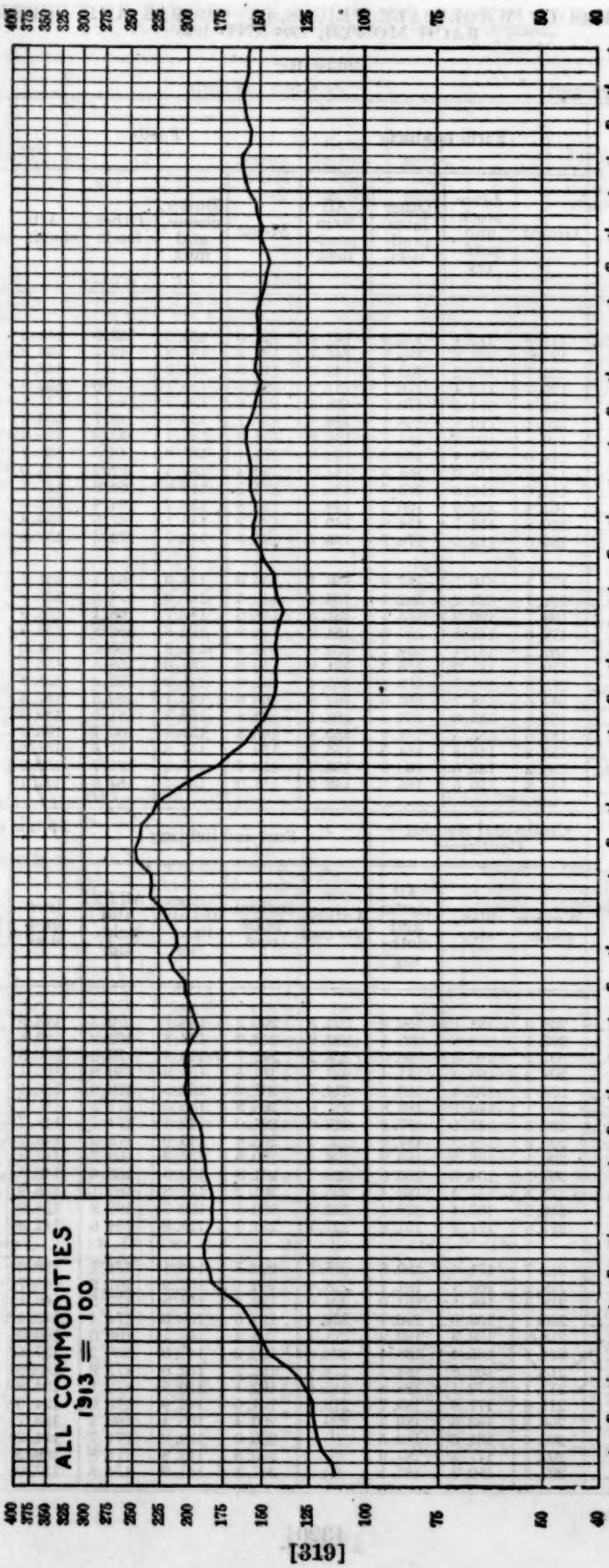
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1925

[1913=100]

Year	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1890	69.8	86.4	94.9	62.2	115.9	81.9	91.3	88.5	99.5	80.5
1891	75.0	85.3	90.8	60.3	101.5	77.9	92.3	89.4	96.6	80.0
1892	68.5	79.4	91.2	56.9	92.5	73.5	93.1	85.4	90.7	74.8
1893	70.7	85.1	89.7	57.6	84.6	73.3	90.6	85.3	91.7	76.6
1894	61.4	75.1	79.3	56.0	72.3	70.1	81.7	80.5	88.4	68.7
1895	61.2	73.6	77.3	65.9	77.5	68.3	80.7	77.3	92.9	70.0
1896	55.0	68.7	75.8	64.5	78.4	68.5	81.1	76.9	91.7	66.7
1897	59.2	70.8	74.8	55.3	71.6	66.0	88.5	75.4	93.3	66.8
1898	62.8	74.3	77.0	56.3	71.9	69.7	96.6	78.0	95.6	69.6
1899	64.1	74.3	80.4	67.2	110.1	76.8	101.2	79.9	99.7	74.9
1900	70.4	79.0	87.8	75.5	107.9	81.4	102.4	86.8	103.7	80.5
1901	73.6	78.6	81.0	72.9	102.5	78.1	105.0	86.9	95.7	79.3
1902	81.4	83.0	82.5	84.5	100.2	79.9	107.9	87.4	92.6	84.4
1903	77.2	81.0	87.4	98.5	99.3	82.2	104.8	90.4	101.6	85.5
1904	81.1	84.0	87.9	87.0	88.0	79.3	104.9	89.2	110.0	85.6
1905	78.8	85.8	90.4	80.9	98.2	84.8	102.7	88.3	117.0	86.2
1906	80.3	83.2	98.2	84.9	112.8	95.2	95.8	91.1	116.3	88.6
1907	86.7	88.7	104.7	88.8	120.9	100.2	97.9	97.6	111.2	93.5
1908	86.5	91.4	93.8	87.7	95.0	91.8	99.2	91.6	101.1	90.1
1909	97.0	97.4	97.6	84.2	93.1	94.6	99.7	91.7	130.3	96.9
1910	103.2	101.1	99.9	77.8	93.8	97.5	102.3	95.8	151.1	100.9
1911	93.0	96.5	95.8	76.2	89.0	97.6	101.7	93.5	111.1	93.0
1912	101.3	104.0	97.2	83.9	98.6	98.5	100.7	94.0	110.2	99.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.6	101.8	97.7	92.9	84.9	92.0	100.7	100.0	95.4	98.1
1915	103.9	104.5	98.3	87.9	99.3	94.0	133.7	99.8	94.7	100.8
1916	122.8	121.2	127.0	126.4	161.8	120.3	180.9	106.3	120.8	126.8
1917	189.6	167.2	175.3	168.9	231.0	157.0	202.0	125.4	148.3	177.2
1918	218.5	188.4	228.0	169.8	187.1	172.0	215.1	152.5	156.3	194.3
1919	230.8	206.6	252.9	180.5	162.1	201.4	169.3	183.6	174.7	206.4
1920	217.9	219.7	295.5	241.4	191.7	264.1	199.7	253.8	195.5	226.2
1921	123.7	144.0	179.5	199.4	129.0	165.4	135.6	195.1	128.1	146.1
1922	133.3	138.4	180.8	217.5	122.0	168.4	124.2	175.8	117.5	148.8
1923	141.2	143.8	200.1	185.1	144.4	189.1	131.0	183.1	122.7	153.7
1924	143.4	144.2	190.9	170.3	134.5	175.1	130.4	172.8	116.7	149.7
1925	158.1	157.5	189.6	174.7	129.9	175.1	134.4	169.2	134.7	158.7

In the following table are shown the bureau's weighted index numbers of wholesale prices by commodity groups and their subdivisions for each month of 1924 and 1925. Averages for each of the two years are also included in the statement.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO DECEMBER, 1925



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS, FOR EACH MONTH, 1924 AND 1925

[1913=100]

Year and month	Farm products				Foods				Cloths and clothing	
	Grains	Live-stock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Meats	Butter, cheese, and milk	Other foods	All foods	Boots and shoes	Cotton goods
1924										
Average for year	141.3	112.4	173.6	143.4	129.0	139.5	153.0	144.2	182.1	194.5
January	121.9	103.8	193.9	144.4	121.3	157.8	149.7	143.2	182.9	211.1
February	123.7	105.2	185.8	143.0	119.9	154.9	151.1	143.1	182.9	203.5
March	120.7	110.4	170.1	137.2	122.9	150.1	147.0	140.8	182.9	195.2
April	118.4	114.3	170.7	138.5	125.6	136.7	143.4	137.1	182.8	193.5
May	120.1	110.4	168.6	136.4	127.7	130.1	143.7	136.6	182.7	192.5
June	126.5	104.9	164.7	134.0	124.2	132.1	142.9	135.6	182.7	194.3
July	144.6	109.4	168.8	140.9	124.1	132.8	148.6	138.7	182.7	192.9
August	150.3	118.0	168.3	145.3	133.4	134.4	152.9	144.0	181.2	194.8
September	151.6	116.6	163.7	143.1	135.9	140.0	156.6	147.7	180.9	188.6
October	162.4	123.5	166.6	149.2	136.8	136.2	164.4	151.6	181.6	188.0
November	166.8	113.7	174.9	149.5	132.2	145.1	167.8	153.8	182.9	187.7
December	185.5	118.5	178.7	156.7	135.5	148.7	172.3	157.9	183.6	187.7
1925										
Average for year	172.3	140.1	167.0	158.1	155.0	147.9	162.1	157.5	186.2	181.1
January	201.7	123.2	182.6	163.4	140.5	147.0	174.0	159.8	185.4	185.7
February	198.7	126.9	175.7	161.5	141.6	147.7	168.1	156.9	185.9	184.3
March	179.6	143.8	167.9	161.3	156.8	152.8	162.8	158.9	186.5	185.4
April	167.2	137.4	159.7	153.0	157.9	148.3	155.0	154.0	186.5	183.7
May	179.7	131.9	156.3	151.9	150.6	143.6	158.5	153.2	186.5	180.4
June	175.3	139.7	159.5	155.4	151.3	141.9	162.4	155.3	186.5	178.6
July	164.6	153.7	166.6	161.8	160.6	146.1	160.3	157.3	186.6	179.6
August	168.8	155.0	166.5	163.1	162.4	150.3	161.5	159.2	186.7	181.4
September	157.5	155.5	164.9	160.4	165.8	154.5	160.7	160.3	186.7	182.3
October	153.2	145.3	164.5	155.3	159.7	157.8	157.6	157.6	186.7	182.9
November	158.2	135.0	168.9	153.9	152.7	157.6	165.7	160.2	186.7	178.7
December	165.3	130.5	165.6	152.2	151.0	155.7	161.5	157.1	186.6	175.7

Year and month	Cloths and clothing—Continued			Fuel and lighting				Metals and metal products		
	Woolen goods	Silks, etc.	All cloths and clothing	Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Other fuel and lighting	All fuel and lighting	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	All metals and metal products
1924										
Average for year	208.9	163.1	190.9	222.3	206.2	138.7	170.3	148.9	101.4	134.5
January	207.1	198.6	200.1	222.9	212.0	128.8	168.9	160.8	99.1	141.9
February	207.1	186.3	196.0	223.2	212.7	149.4	179.8	160.8	102.2	142.9
March	208.2	169.2	191.4	223.3	211.5	151.9	180.8	160.1	106.4	143.6
April	208.4	155.4	189.1	214.7	207.9	152.5	178.6	155.1	101.6	138.7
May	208.1	140.1	186.8	217.0	205.8	150.5	177.3	151.1	96.9	134.5
June	206.3	141.1	187.2	218.6	204.0	146.1	174.7	148.7	94.8	132.2
July	205.6	149.3	187.5	221.1	203.6	143.0	173.2	146.2	95.1	130.4
August	206.1	166.5	189.9	223.4	200.6	137.3	169.7	143.3	101.7	130.4
September	207.3	154.6	186.5	225.7	201.8	132.8	168.0	140.5	100.7	128.2
October	213.8	157.5	188.4	225.6	201.2	121.8	162.1	138.9	101.4	127.2
November	216.2	167.4	190.4	225.6	200.5	123.7	162.8	138.9	106.1	128.7
December	217.6	171.2	191.4	227.7	201.5	125.9	164.6	142.8	110.9	132.9
1925										
Average for year	212.7	171.6	189.6	218.3	200.5	144.4	174.7	138.3	110.5	129.9
January	219.2	166.4	191.1	228.4	200.1	132.9	167.9	145.7	115.5	136.3
February	218.9	168.5	191.0	224.9	196.5	154.8	177.5	146.1	112.4	135.6
March	220.1	159.6	190.7	222.4	195.6	150.0	174.4	145.1	108.3	133.7
April	218.4	160.9	189.9	213.1	193.4	143.7	169.0	140.0	103.6	128.7
May	214.4	165.4	188.4	212.6	193.2	143.0	168.2	137.6	104.0	127.2
June	213.5	169.8	188.2	213.9	192.2	152.0	172.6	135.6	105.1	126.1
July	213.1	172.1	188.8	215.6	192.1	150.5	172.1	134.9	107.8	126.4
August	211.6	177.5	189.7	219.4	194.0	143.9	170.0	134.0	112.6	127.3
September	206.9	180.6	189.3	229.0	200.4	135.4	169.3	133.7	113.1	127.2
October	206.4	181.0	189.5	(1)	200.9	139.9	171.7	134.2	114.3	127.9
November	207.7	177.3	187.9	(1)	205.8	142.8	174.8	136.2	116.0	129.8
December	207.3	180.3	187.1	(1)	207.3	141.9	174.8	137.0	113.0	129.5

[1] Insufficient data.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS, FOR EACH MONTH, 1924 AND 1925—Continued

Year and month	Building materials					Chemicals and drugs			
	Lumber	Brick	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials	Chemicals	Fertilizer materials	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	All chemicals and drugs
1924									
Average for year	182.9	212.8	148.0	166.9	175.1	122.7	98.0	179.5	130.4
January	191.8	215.2	165.5	166.1	181.0	123.0	100.6	182.9	134.8
February	192.6	214.8	165.5	167.8	182.0	122.3	97.1	183.5	130.9
March	191.9	214.4	165.5	168.9	182.1	121.5	96.1	182.2	129.9
April	192.3	214.6	162.2	167.7	181.6	120.8	95.4	178.0	128.4
May	191.1	214.2	157.2	167.0	180.3	119.7	94.3	177.2	127.3
June	179.3	214.8	150.6	164.5	172.7	118.3	94.7	177.2	126.6
July	173.0	212.2	145.7	164.0	168.8	118.9	93.6	176.2	126.5
August	172.7	211.7	142.4	166.0	169.2	122.4	100.2	177.4	130.1
September	177.2	211.0	135.7	165.2	170.7	123.3	98.9	178.5	130.6
October	178.3	211.1	129.1	165.0	170.7	125.4	99.2	179.8	132.2
November	179.2	210.6	125.8	167.0	171.6	127.2	101.6	181.1	134.0
December	184.0	209.6	130.8	168.6	175.1	127.5	104.4	180.8	134.6
1925									
Average for year	185.4	206.2	132.5	167.0	175.1	126.5	106.8	179.9	134.4
January	190.3	208.1	139.1	169.6	179.3	128.2	105.5	180.4	135.2
February	197.5	208.5	135.7	169.6	182.8	126.8	106.0	180.3	134.5
March	192.9	208.0	139.1	167.2	179.8	126.3	106.8	179.8	134.2
April	184.5	208.4	135.7	165.0	174.4	125.6	106.0	179.7	133.6
May	183.7	208.1	132.4	164.9	173.6	125.1	105.1	179.5	133.1
June	178.8	206.1	132.4	164.0	170.7	124.8	104.3	179.6	132.8
July	178.1	205.2	132.4	163.3	170.1	125.2	105.3	179.6	133.3
August	181.9	204.2	127.5	165.3	172.4	127.2	106.2	179.6	134.6
September	182.8	204.1	129.1	168.3	174.1	128.7	108.2	178.5	135.6
October	182.4	204.2	129.1	168.2	173.9	126.8	109.8	178.7	134.9
November	185.8	204.3	129.1	167.9	175.6	126.6	110.0	181.6	135.4
December	189.5	204.7	129.1	166.6	177.0	124.9	109.6	182.3	134.5

Year and month	House-furnishing goods			Miscellaneous					All commodities
	Furniture	Furnishings	All house-furnishing goods	Cattle feed	Leather	Paper and pulp	Other miscellaneous	All miscellaneous	
1924									
Average for year	153.2	237.2	172.8	130.9	137.4	167.8	93.1	116.7	149.7
January	155.1	243.7	175.8	139.7	135.3	162.0	93.8	116.6	151.2
February	155.1	243.8	175.9	131.5	137.0	162.3	89.3	113.5	151.7
March	153.7	243.6	174.8	124.2	138.1	162.3	88.7	112.9	149.9
April	153.7	243.0	174.7	117.2	138.0	167.0	88.5	112.9	148.4
May	153.7	234.1	172.5	108.3	137.6	168.1	88.7	112.3	146.9
June	153.3	232.5	171.8	109.6	131.6	167.7	88.3	111.1	144.6
July	152.5	231.0	170.8	130.9	131.2	164.7	88.2	112.4	147.0
August	152.5	231.6	171.0	136.1	136.3	165.0	90.3	115.0	149.7
September	152.5	232.1	171.1	132.6	136.7	167.3	91.6	115.8	148.8
October	152.5	231.7	171.0	139.1	138.2	168.4	96.9	119.8	151.9
November	152.5	236.1	172.0	138.1	141.9	170.7	100.6	122.9	152.7
December	152.5	237.7	172.4	152.0	145.9	186.8	102.4	128.6	157.0
1925									
Average for year	149.3	234.8	169.2	133.8	144.7	176.1	119.8	134.7	158.7
January	153.5	235.1	172.6	154.9	150.5	165.0	104.4	127.1	160.0
February	153.5	234.9	172.5	130.0	153.2	158.1	104.9	124.5	160.6
March	150.2	235.3	170.1	127.3	158.2	157.7	107.1	125.4	161.0
April	150.2	236.8	170.5	127.4	149.2	185.2	106.0	128.8	156.2
May	150.2	236.8	170.5	141.4	142.7	185.2	110.4	131.3	155.2
June	150.2	234.5	169.9	141.3	143.0	184.6	121.9	137.8	157.4
July	149.7	232.8	169.2	131.6	141.9	185.7	133.5	143.4	159.9
August	149.7	232.9	169.2	134.8	140.3	186.5	123.5	137.9	160.4
September	147.6	232.9	167.6	130.5	140.3	186.5	118.8	134.9	159.7
October	147.4	234.7	167.9	122.3	140.3	174.0	129.4	138.0	157.6
November	145.3	232.9	165.9	130.2	140.9	175.3	134.6	142.0	157.7
December	145.3	232.8	165.9	128.0	140.1	170.0	130.0	138.2	156.2

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to December, 1925, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO DECEMBER, 1925

[1910–1914=100]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925	
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Average for year	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6	158.4	165.3
January	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7
February	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3
March	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4
April	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3
May	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3
June	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2
July	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4	160.9	164.3
August	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9	162.5	163.7
September	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2	161.5	163.3
October	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1	156.0	164.6
November	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2	154.9	165.9
December	145.5	162.0	156.4	162.8	152.8	165.0

Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, October to December, 1925, and Year 1925

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW a detailed statement of wholesale price changes, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for October, November, and December, 1925, and the year 1925.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
FARM PRODUCTS					**155.3**	**153.9**	**152.2**	**158.1**
Grains					**153.2**	**158.2**	**165.3**	**172.3**
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.743	$0.715	$0.716	$0.844	118.7	114.3	114.5	134.9
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—								
Contract grades	.828	.841	.797	1.038	132.4	134.5	127.4	166.0
No. 3, mixed	.819	.838	.769	1.014	133.1	136.2	125.0	164.7
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.402	.403	.422	.467	107.0	107.3	112.2	124.3
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	.838	.857	1.038	1.128	131.8	134.7	163.2	177.3
Wheat, per bushel—								
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.549	1.612	1.768	1.666	169.7	176.5	193.6	182.4
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.635	1.711	1.796	1.770	165.7	173.5	182.1	179.4
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.581	1.637	1.753	1.670	180.4	186.7	199.9	190.4
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.478	1.533	1.688	1.607	169.2	175.5	193.2	184.0
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.473	1.578	1.628	1.680	158.5	169.8	175.3	180.9
Livestock and poultry					**145.3**	**135.0**	**130.5**	**140.1**
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Choice to prime	14.613	12.910	11.625	12.271	163.7	144.6	130.2	137.4
Good to choice	11.906	10.575	10.044	10.659	140.0	124.3	118.1	125.3
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Heavy	11.694	11.320	10.881	12.250	139.8	135.3	130.1	146.4
Light	11.850	11.410	11.181	12.347	140.2	135.0	132.3	146.0
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Ewes, native, all grades	6.406	6.785	8.063	7.233	136.7	144.8	172.0	154.3
Lambs, western, medium to good	14.813	15.250	15.938	15.219	190.0	195.7	204.5	195.3
Wethers, fed, good to choice	8.813	8.960	10.281	9.323	164.8	167.6	192.3	174.4
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—								
Chicago	.201	.186	.216	.229	130.2	120.4	139.8	148.8
New York	.254	.250	.304	.289	151.6	149.3	181.6	172.7
Other farm products					**164.5**	**168.9**	**165.6**	**167.0**
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	5.644	6.000	5.900	6.257	141.5	150.4	147.9	156.8
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	28.981	29.870	29.712	28.511	175.5	180.8	179.9	172.6
Cotton, middling, per pound—								
New Orleans	.211	.198	.193	.230	165.8	156.1	152.3	181.3
New York	.220	.208	.202	.235	171.7	162.2	158.2	183.3
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	32.820	27.640	27.870	35.069	150.6	126.8	127.9	160.9
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—								
Firsts, western, Boston	.438	.563	.512	.399	174.0	223.7	203.6	158.5
Firsts, Chicago	.420	.526	.436	.369	186.0	232.9	193.2	163.5
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.451	.595	.518	.388	201.7	266.0	231.6	173.6
Candled, New Orleans	.393	.410	.415	.377	167.5	175.0	177.1	160.8
Firsts, New York	.429	.561	.508	.398	172.2	225.4	204.0	159.8
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.514	.633	.510	.430	195.0	239.9	193.5	163.3
Extra, pullets', San Francisco	.468	.453	.409	.379	174.8	169.0	152.7	141.5
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.580	2.561	2.576	2.721	191.3	189.9	191.0	201.7
Hay, per ton—								
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	21.450	21.375	21.500	20.159	151.2	150.7	151.6	142.1
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	22.250	22.000	22.900	18.858	142.8	141.2	147.0	121.0
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	25.750	25.000	24.750	23.490	160.6	156.0	154.4	146.6
Hides and skins, per pound—								
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.200	.198	.192	.201	106.0	105.0	101.5	106.7
Goat skins, Brazilian, New York	.779	.789	.795	.785	109.5	110.9	111.8	110.3
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.121	.116	.111	.118	79.9	76.6	73.2	77.9
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.174	.163	.156	.160	94.8	88.7	84.7	87.1
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.159	.152	.149	.151	88.1	84.0	82.1	83.3
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—								
New York State, New York	.625	.625	.625	.402	234.7	234.7	234.7	151.0
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.227	.229	.212	.181	132.0	133.1	123.0	105.2
Milk, fluid, per quart—								
Chicago	.064	.065	.064	.063	150.5	151.9	150.5	147.2
New York	.077	.077	.077	.076	173.6	173.6	173.6	172.5
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.250	2.344	2.625	3.667	143.2	149.1	167.0	233.3
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.053	.045	.043	.062	147.9	127.3	121.4	173.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued								
Other farm products—Continued.								
Potatoes—								
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	$2.350	$3.506	$3.725	$2.105	229.5	342.5	363.8	205.6
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	1.195	1.456	1.575	1.561	247.6	301.8	326.4	323.5
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—								
Blue Rose, head, clean	.064	.066	.067	.065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean	.069	.074	.077	.070	136.3	145.2	151.9	137.9
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—								
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky	25.000	25.000	25.000	24.789	189.4	189.4	189.4	187.8
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	14.766	14.386	15.721	13.928	165.7	161.5	176.5	156.3
Wool—								
Ohio, grease basis, per pound, Boston—								
Fine clothing	.450	.470	.440	.482	197.0	205.8	192.7	210.8
Fine delaine	.550	.560	.550	.577	230.3	234.5	230.3	241.5
Half blood	.520	.540	.530	.558	204.6	212.4	208.5	219.6
One-fourth and three-eighths grade	.530	.550	.530	.558	201.4	208.9	201.4	212.1
South American, grease basis, per pound, Boston—								
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood	.323	.345	.314	.375	95.0	101.5	92.3	110.4
Montevideo, 50s	.425	.445	.410	.464	120.0	125.7	115.8	131.1
Territory, scoured, per pound, Boston—								
Fine and fine medium, staple	1.300	1.325	1.314	1.392	231.4	235.9	233.9	247.9
Half blood	1.173	1.205	1.225	1.267	228.1	234.4	238.3	246.5
FOODS					157.6	160.2	157.1	157.5
Meats					159.7	152.7	151.0	155.0
Beef, fresh, per pound—								
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago	.185	.178	.170	.180	142.9	137.1	131.3	139.2
Sides, native, New York	.171	.155	.169	.159	136.8	123.8	134.8	126.6
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	19.750	22.750	26.100	19.885	104.4	120.2	137.9	105.1
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.283	.282	.280	.271	170.0	169.6	168.2	163.0
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.286	.270	.278	.269	178.9	181.6	186.6	181.0
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.143	.148	.155	.144	139.0	143.9	151.2	140.5
Pork, fresh, per pound—								
Loins, Chicago	.260	.243	.215	.250	175.0	163.2	144.7	168.2
Loins, western, New York	.285	.275	.233	.258	187.1	180.6	152.7	169.7
Pork, cured—								
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	39.500	37.625	35.900	38.928	175.8	167.4	159.8	173.2
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.211	.212	.205	.217	171.0	171.4	165.7	175.7
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.225	.208	.197	.223	176.6	162.9	154.5	175.1
Poultry, dressed, per pound—								
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.256	.241	.269	.245	177.2	166.9	186.0	169.4
Fowls, 48–54 pounds to dozen, New York	.300	.286	.294	.303	164.5	157.0	161.2	166.2
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.183	.165	.170	.164	196.9	177.5	182.8	176.5
Butter, cheese, and milk					157.8	157.6	155.7	147.9
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—								
Boston	.503	.501	.488	.453	158.4	158.0	153.8	142.8
Chicago	.496	.500	.473	.442	159.7	161.1	152.2	142.4
Cincinnati [2]	.450	.445	.437	.408	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	.538	.530	.514	.488	159.9	157.7	152.9	145.3
New York	.506	.506	.494	.454	156.8	156.8	153.3	140.6
Philadelphia	.523	.519	.500	.463	160.5	159.2	153.4	141.9
St. Louis	.504	.506	.483	.450	163.1	163.9	156.1	145.4
San Francisco	.584	.585	.525	.503	184.2	184.5	165.6	158.5
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—								
American, twins, Chicago	.238	.235	.236	.230	167.9	165.5	166.6	161.8
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.251	.248	.254	.231	163.1	160.6	164.5	150.0
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.291	.305	.267	.252	182.6	191.3	167.5	158.3
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)								
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.975	6.025	6.035	5.907	127.1	128.2	128.4	125.7
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.506	4.494	4.540	4.336	127.5	127.1	128.4	122.7

[1] No 1913 base price.

[2] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
FOODS—Continued								
Other foods					**157.6**	**165.7**	**161.5**	**162.1**
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)								
Bread, per pound, before baking—								
Chicago	$0.075	$0.075	$0.075	$0.075	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	.070	199.7	199.7	199.7	197.8
New Orleans	.075	.075	.075	.075	244.9	244.9	244.9	244.9
New York	.070	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.173	.170	.164	.171	113.3	110.8	107.1	111.4
Coffee, per pound, New York—								
Rio, No. 7	.195	.185	.171	.203	175.0	166.2	154.0	182.7
Santos, No. 4	.232	.235	.229	.245	176.4	178.7	173.8	186.1
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York	.062	.062	.062	.061	59.5	59.1	59.4	58.1
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)								
Fish—								
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.708	111.8	111.8	111.8	114.9
Mackerel, salt, large 3s, per barrel, Boston	11.385	11.385	11.385	13.324	102.6	102.6	102.6	120.1
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	3.525	3.650	3.675	3.069	241.4	249.9	251.6	210.1
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	4.763	4.838	6.030	6.111	152.5	154.9	193.1	195.7
Flour, wheat, per barrel—								
Winter patents, Kansas City	8.215	8.488	8.788	8.525	204.8	211.6	219.1	212.5
Winter straights, Kansas City	7.410	7.613	7.888	7.678	192.6	197.9	205.0	199.6
Standard patents, Minneapolis	8.263	8.538	9.180	8.828	180.3	186.3	200.3	192.6
Second patents, Minneapolis	8.019	8.250	8.915	8.544	181.3	186.6	201.6	193.2
Patents, Portland, Oreg	7.669	8.300	8.871	9.190	170.6	184.6	197.3	204.4
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	8.135	8.519	9.044	8.626	178.2	186.6	198.1	188.9
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.435	7.931	8.563	8.062	174.8	186.5	201.3	189.6
Patents, Toledo	7.810	8.369	8.844	8.468	165.3	177.1	187.1	179.2
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—								
Peaches, California, standard, 2½s	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard, 2½s	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.381	104.7	104.7	104.7	116.0
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—								
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.120	.121	.126	.126	166.7	168.0	175.5	174.8
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.105	.101	.100	.107	137.1	132.3	130.5	140.1
Prunes, California, 60–70s	.079	.080	.084	.078	121.0	122.0	127.3	119.4
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.071	.081	.085	.075	98.2	112.0	117.1	103.6
Fruits, fresh—								
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	4.406	4.500	4.500	5.938	138.8	141.8	141.8	187.1
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.075	1.738	1.625	2.447	135.0	112.9	105.6	158.9
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	9.500	5.906	5.450	7.435	164.6	102.3	94.4	128.8
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	10.406	11.438	5.400	7.662	235.5	258.8	122.2	173.4
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3.448	3.310	3.310	3.949	161.3	154.9	154.9	184.8
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.738	1.719	1.575	2.096	105.3	104.1	95.4	127.0
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.164	.162	.150	.168	148.9	147.1	135.8	152.2
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—								
White, f. o. b. mill	1.738	1.719	1.575	2.096	108.6	107.4	98.4	131.0
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.790	2.894	2.725	3.103	194.6	201.9	190.1	216.5
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.525	.525	.520	.544	137.8	137.8	136.5	142.9
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.056	3.014	3.056	3.337	123.5	121.8	123.5	134.8
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.245	.245	.245	.243	150.8	150.8	150.8	149.5
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.152	.136	.128	.137	132.0	118.1	111.0	119.0
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.233	.247	.344	.184	214.3	227.3	316.9	169.4
Rice. (See Farm products.)								
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.095	2.095	2.143	2.204	205.4	205.4	210.0	216.0

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
FOODS—Continued								
Other foods—Continued.								
Sugar, per pound, New York—								
Granulated, in barrels	$0.050	$0.051	$0.053	$0.055	116.6	119.9	122.9	128.1
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.039	.040	.041	.043	110.0	115.1	117.7	123.7
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.106	.103	.104	.103	133.5	128.8	130.4	129.1
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.350	.350	.353	.350	141.0	141.0	142.2	141.1
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—								
Corn, Maryland, standard	.875	.888	.925	1.285	138.0	139.9	145.8	202.5
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.356	1.375	1.375	1.317	156.5	158.7	158.7	152.0
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.496	107.7	107.7	107.7	115.1
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)								
Vegetable oil—								
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.135	.141	.135	.123	99.9	104.9	100.3	91.5
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.122	.120	.118	.121	201.0	197.7	194.6	199.8
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.099	.101	.106	.108	136.4	139.6	145.9	148.8
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.014	118.5	118.5	118.5	119.4
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.101	.100	.100	.106	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.133	.133	.133	.132	216.5	216.5	216.5	215.5
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	.200	179.1	179.1	179.1	179.1
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING					**189.5**	**187.9**	**187.1**	**189.6**
Boots and shoes, per pair, factory					**186.7**	**186.7**	**186.6**	**186.2**
Children's—								
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.663	1.663	1.663	1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—								
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	6.392	205.6	205.6	205.6	205.3
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	5.150	5.150	5.127	5.129	162.6	162.6	161.9	162.0
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.237	145.3	145.3	145.3	144.7
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.739	1.739	1.739	1.739	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.547	235.3	235.3	235.3	232.6
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	5.150	5.150	5.127	5.129	162.6	162.6	161.9	162.0
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.394	152.0	152.0	152.0	151.7
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—								
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 7½-inch, lace	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace, oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.599	241.7	241.7	241.7	241.7
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods, factory					**182.9**	**178.7**	**175.7**	**181.1**
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard	.203	.196	.194	.207	157.6	152.4	150.6	160.9
Drillings, brown, per yard—								
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.157	.153	.147	.156	189.6	184.4	177.8	188.9
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.165	.164	.150	.164	200.5	199.0	182.3	198.9
Flannels, per yard—								
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.140	.140	.140	.141	191.8	191.8	191.8	192.4
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.190	.190	.190	.191	212.6	212.6	212.6	213.1

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Con.								
Cotton goods, factory—Continued.								
Ginghams, per yard—								
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	$0.115	$0.115	$0.115	$0.113	176.9	176.9	176.9	174.3
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.131	.131	.131	.131	211.2	211.2	211.2	211.2
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—								
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	217.5	217.5	217.5	217.5
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.377	135.5	135.5	135.5	134.2
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—								
Fruit of the Loom	.181	.181	.173	.180	211.6	211.6	203.3	210.7
Lonsdale	.162	.162	.162	.165	200.1	200.1	200.1	204.1
Rough Rider	.153	.150	.147	.151	190.3	187.5	182.7	187.8
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.229	.229	.230	248.9	248.9	248.9	249.7
Print cloth, per yard—								
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound	$0.067	$0.063	$0.061	$0.066	193.6	182.0	176.5	190.4
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound	.096	.089	.087	.093	180.7	169.0	165.0	175.6
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard—								
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.140	.140	.140	.147	166.3	166.3	166.3	174.6
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.133	.133	.133	.139	180.8	180.8	180.8	189.4
Trion, 4 yards to the pound	.108	.108	.103	.104	175.6	175.6	167.4	169.7
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool	.073	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear—								
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	7.599	7.920	7.692	7.503	212.5	221.5	215.2	209.9
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.500	10.500	10.000	10.458	173.1	173.1	164.9	172.6
Yarn, per pound—								
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.397	.368	.363	.386	179.4	166.2	163.9	174.4
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.430	.407	.402	.418	173.5	164.2	162.3	169.0
Carded, weaving, 40/1	.562	.546	.550	.558	166.8	162.2	163.3	165.6
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.408	.385	.375	.405	175.3	165.8	161.3	174.1
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.548	.535	.519	.542	143.1	139.5	135.5	141.4
Woolen and worsted goods, factory					**206.4**	**207.7**	**207.3**	**212.7**
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard	1.040	1.040	1.040	1.033	224.4	224.4	224.4	222.9
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.219	187.4	187.4	187.4	185.6
Suiting, per yard—								
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	2.723	2.787	2.790	3.005	197.0	201.7	201.9	217.4
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.660	233.0	233.0	233.0	236.9
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.440	1.462	1.463	1.489	226.0	229.4	229.6	233.6
Serge, 11-ounce	2.273	2.337	2.340	2.403	201.0	206.7	207.0	212.5
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard	1.550	1.550	1.550	1.682	137.0	137.0	137.0	148.7
Underwear—								
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	33.000	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard—								
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch	2.674	2.674	2.674	2.670	203.4	203.4	203.4	202.
French serge, 35-inch	.800	.800	.800	.799	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.1
Poplar cloth, cotton warp	.375	.375	.375	.375	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.685	.682	211.8	211.8	211.8	211.0
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch	1.085	1.085	1.085	1.054	192.9	192.9	192.9	187.3
Yarn, per pound—								
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.650	1.600	1.550	1.721	212.4	206.0	199.6	221.6
Half blood, 2/40s	2.035	2.063	2.056	2.153	182.3	184.8	184.2	193.0
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.275	2.313	2.306	2.426	215.8	219.4	218.8	230.1
Silk, etc					**181.0**	**177.3**	**180.3**	**171.6**
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	1.946	1.946	1.946	1.935	217.9	217.9	217.9	216.7
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—								
China, Canton, filature, extra A	6.009	5.615	5.398	5.631	171.7	160.5	154.3	160.9
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	6.664	6.566	6.811	6.341	183.1	180.4	187.1	174.2
Japan, special, extra extra	6.860	6.762	6.958	6.574	168.4	165.9	170.8	161.3
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—								
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	5.243	5.243	5.194	4.870	179.8	179.8	178.1	167.0
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	6.615	6.615	6.595	6.192	190.8	190.8	190.3	178.6

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
FUEL AND LIGHTING					**171.7**	**174.8**	**174.8**	**174.7**
Anthracite coal, per gross ton					(1)	(1)	(1)	**218.4**
Average spot price for 8 cities—								
Chestnut	(2)	(2)	(2)	$13.788				(1)
Egg	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.193				(1)
Pea	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.086				(1)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization—								
Broken	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.097				249.6
Chestnut	$11.284	$11.200	(2)	11.192	212.4	212.5		210.6
Egg	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.112				219.5
Stove	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.475				226.7
Bituminous coal					**200.9**	**205.8**	**207.3**	**200.5**
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	5.390	5.290	$4.790	4.833	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, per net ton—								
Mine run, Jagger district	2.590	2.640	2.890	2.619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	4.040	4.040	4.040	3.888	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.190	2.540	2.790	2.269	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, per net ton—								
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.450	4.450	4.425	4.448	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.900	4.898	4.835	4.753	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.170	2.850	3.063	3.279	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, per net ton—								
Mine run, Kanawha	3.390	3.390	3.390	3.398	154.1	154.1	154.1	154.5
Mine run, New River	4.240	4.490	4.490	4.115	175.8	186.1	186.1	170.6
Cleveland, per net ton—								
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.590	3.528	3.590	3.582	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	5.355	5.053	4.986	4.734	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	2.803	2.828	3.214	3.101	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	3.460	3.459	3.485	3.460	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	5.000	5.250	4.750	4.642	166.7	175.0	158.3	154.7
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	4.250	4.250	4.000	3.979	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—								
Mine run, southern Illinois	2.960	3.000	3.000	3.018	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	3.660	3.920	3.920	3.628	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.310	2.360	2.440	2.614	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuel and lighting					**139.9**	**142.8**	**141.9**	**144.4**
Coke—								
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	5.156	5.938	6.050	5.111	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	6.531	6.875	4.450	4.054	267.7	281.8	182.4	166.2
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—								
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	1.056	1.215	1.250	1.098	117.1	134.7	138.6	121.7
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon	.054	.057	.061	.059	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gasoline—								
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	.170	.170	.170	.190	101.0	101.0	101.0	113.1
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—								
Oklahoma, 58-60	.087	.097	.099	.106	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58-60	.119	.119	.125	.133	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma	.131	.106	.101	.116	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—								
California	1.120	1.000	1.060	1.198	320.0	302.9	302.9	342.4
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.600	1.588	1.550	1.670	171.3	169.9	165.9	178.7
Pennsylvania	3.150	3.150	3.550	3.449	128.6	128.6	144.9	140.8
Refined petroleum, per gallon—								
Standard white, 110° fire test, New York	.130	.136	.143	.134	150.6	157.1	165.1	154.9
Water white, Pennsylvania, f. o. b. refinery	.077	.080	.088	.078	125.0	129.3	142.3	126.7

[1] No 1913 base price. [2] No quotation. [3] Insufficient data.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS					**127.9**	**129.8**	**129.5**	**129.9**
Iron and steel					**134.2**	**136.2**	**137.0**	**138.3**
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—								
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent	$4.740	$4.740	$4.740	$4.905	114.2	114.2	114.2	118.2
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	4.375	125.0	125.0	125.0	128.7
Pig iron, per gross ton—								
Basic, valley furnace	18.625	19.875	20.000	19.567	126.7	135.2	136.0	133.1
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	21.385	22.635	22.760	22.318	124.8	132.1	132.8	130.3
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	20.885	22.135	22.260	21.645	130.5	138.3	139.1	135.2
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala	19.375	21.000	22.000	19.731	165.7	179.6	188.2	168.8
Ferromanganese, seaboard	115.000	115.000	115.000	114.712	197.3	197.3	197.3	196.8
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace	32.250	33.000	33.000	32.654	129.0	132.0	132.0	130.6
Bar iron, per pound—								
Best refined, Philadelphia	.031	.031	.030	.031	163.5	163.5	158.3	159.9
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	181.8	182.4
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.950	2.000	2.050	2.046	141.7	145.4	149.0	148.7
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.725	2.750	2.750	2.820	149.8	151.2	151.2	155.1
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	51.100	51.475	51.600	52.196	218.6	220.3	220.8	223.3
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.960	136.7	136.7	136.7	141.0
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—								
Bessemer	34.250	34.750	35.000	35.452	132.8	134.7	135.7	137.5
Open hearth	34.250	34.750	35.000	35.644	131.2	133.2	134.1	136.6
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.017	129.2	129.2	129.2	130.3
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.018	.019	.019	.019	121.6	125.7	128.4	129.7
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—								
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, Pittsburgh	.031	.032	.033	.033	142.5	147.5	150.2	149.3
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.950	1.950	1.950	2.002	129.1	129.1	129.1	132.5
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.500	11.550	11.700	11.523	165.8	166.5	168.7	166.1
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—								
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.503	147.2	147.2	147.2	151.7
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.650	2.650	2.650	2.688	175.2	175.2	175.2	177.7
Nonferrous metals					**114.3**	**116.0**	**113.0**	**110.5**
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.273	.280	.280	.272	115.3	118.4	118.4	115.0
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.143	.144	.139	.141	91.2	91.5	88.2	89.4
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.215	.222	.216	.212	101.5	104.6	102.1	100.2
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.170	.171	.165	.167	101.6	102.0	98.6	99.8
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.096	.099	.093	.091	218.2	224.1	211.4	206.6
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	10.780	10.999	10.747	10.541	212.1	216.4	211.5	207.4
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.099	1.190	1.193	1.108	194.5	210.6	211.2	196.1
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.714	.696	.692	.694	116.6	113.6	113.1	113.3
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.621	.630	.629	.578	138.4	140.5	140.2	128.9
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	10.355	10.983	11.040	9.899	142.9	151.6	152.4	136.6
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.087	.090	.090	.080	148.4	154.7	154.4	137.1
BUILDING MATERIALS					**173.9**	**175.6**	**177.0**	**175.1**
Lumber					**182.4**	**185.8**	**189.5**	**185.4**
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—								
No. 1, common boards	16.500	16.500	15.500	17.250	179.2	179.2	168.3	187.3
No. 2 and better, drop siding	35.000	34.000	34.000	34.917	201.9	196.2	196.2	201.4
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	49.500	58.000	59.750	51.692	239.4	280.5	288.8	249.8
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.500	34.500	34.500	35.077	163.5	163.5	163.5	166.4
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	57.500	57.500	57.500	61.667	190.8	190.8	190.8	204.6

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year 1925
BUILDING MATERIALS—Con.								
Lumber—Continued.								
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	$62.000	$64.500	$66.000	$63.135	167.6	174.4	178.4	170.7
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y	52.000	52.000	52.000	53.231	178.0	178.0	178.0	182.1
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	110.000	110.000	110.000	106.250	246.7	246.7	246.7	238.3
Pine, yellow, southern, 1,000 feet, mill—								
Boards, No. 2, common, 1 x 8	22.750	22.420	23.240	22.652	178.6	176.0	182.5	177.9
Flooring, B and better	47.410	48.270	49.830	46.493	205.8	209.5	216.3	201.8
Timbers, square edge and sound	26.000	25.000	26.650	26.519	177.7	170.8	182.1	181.2
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	57.000	57.000	57.000	55.692	172.6	172.6	172.6	168.6
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	33.250	33.750	33.750	33.962	153.4	155.7	155.7	156.7
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	6.150	6.350	6.160	4.969	202.4	208.9	202.6	163.5
Shingles—								
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	5.650	5.650	5.650	5.804	159.5	159.5	159.5	163.9
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	3.000	3.000	3.000	2.819	152.5	152.5	152.5	143.3
Brick, common building, per 1,000					**204.2**	**204.3**	**204.7**	**206.2**
Simple average of 82 yard prices	13.870	13.881	13.905	14.005	204.2	204.3	204.7	206.2
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.530	8.620	8.680	8.609	172.7	174.6	175.8	174.3
Structural steel					**129.1**	**129.1**	**129.1**	**132.5**
Other building materials					**168.2**	**167.9**	**166.6**	**167.0**
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—								
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.774	1.750	1.750	1.789	170.8	168.4	168.4	172.3
Buffington, Ind	1.698	1.650	1.650	1.728	168.0	163.2	163.2	170.9
Northampton, Pa	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.939	.935	.954	.954	189.8	189.0	192.9	192.9
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.075	.075	.075	.066	117.2	117.2	117.2	103.6
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.387	9.319	9.160	9.388	227.4	225.8	222.1	227.7
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—								
Medium weight	1.775	1.773	1.719	1.715	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual	5.743	5.738	5.690	5.456	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip	4.600	4.600	4.563	4.716	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced	2.135	2.135	2.135	2.025	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.618	.624	.632	.633	162.2	163.8	166.0	166.1
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—								
3 to 5 square feet	.400	.400	.400	.418	169.0	169.0	169.0	176.4
5 to 10 square feet	.480	.480	.480	.553	150.8	150.8	150.8	173.7
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—								
Single A	3.135	3.135	3.900	3.309	137.9	137.9	171.5	145.5
Single B	2.978	2.978	3.072	3.095	134.1	134.1	138.3	139.4
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.132	.128	.126	.139	213.9	208.2	205.0	225.8
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York	15.875	15.938	14.070	10.971	329.6	330.9	292.1	227.8
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	1.128	1.116	1.017	1.013	263.6	260.9	237.7	236.7
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.153	.153	.153	.156	225.6	225.6	225.6	231.1
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.080	.080	.080	.073	148.7	148.7	148.7	136.1
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)								

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925
BUILDING MATERIALS—Con.								
Other building materials—Continued.								
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)								
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)								
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS					**134.9**	**135.4**	**134.5**	**134.4**
Chemicals					**126.8**	**126.6**	**124.9**	**126.5**
Acids, per pound, New York—								
Acetic, 28 per cent	$0.030	$0.031	$0.031	$0.031	156.2	160.8	160.8	158.2
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.009	.009	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Nitric, 42°	.060	.063	.063	.059	123.0	128.1	128.1	121.3
Salicylic, U. S. P	.350	.350	.350	.350	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5
Stearic, triple pressed	.179	.180	.180	.170	134.9	135.8	135.8	128.4
Sulphuric, 60°	.007	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—								
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.605	.605	.530	.578	165.4	165.4	144.9	157.9
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.580	.580	.580	.613	121.3	121.3	121.3	128.1
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.186	.150	.150	.266	74.4	60.0	60.0	106.4
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.240	.240	.240	.243	88.1	88.1	88.1	89.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	1.960	2.000	2.000	1.921	166.0	169.5	169.5	162.8
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—								
Black, direct	.300	.300	.300	.327	93.8	93.8	93.8	102.2
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.200	.200	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9
Indigo, 20 per cent	.150	.150	.148	.159	83.3	83.3	81.9	88.3
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.045	.045	.044	.046	87.1	86.2	84.6	88.7
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)								
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	.140	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.088	.090	.090	.089	103.6	106.7	106.7	105.3
Oil, vegetable—								
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)								
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)								
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.107	.106	.106	.103	105.9	104.6	104.6	102.1
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)								
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	.074	199.1	199.1	199.1	205.5
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	15.000	15.000	17.000	14.673	68.2	68.2	77.3	66.7
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.099	.098	.100	.097	140.6	137.9	141.2	137.6
Fertilizer materials					**109.8**	**110.0**	**109.6**	**106.8**
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	9.600	9.600	9.600	9.346	124.8	124.8	124.8	121.5
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.861	91.2	91.2	91.2	91.4

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Con.								
Fertilizer materials—Continued.								
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	$25.700	$22.250	$22.000	$22.289	127.8	110.6	109.4	110.8
Muriate potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.900	34.900	34.900	34.651	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	2.690	2.850	2.850	2.450	78.9	83.6	83.6	71.9
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.558	2.590	2.630	2.579	103.6	104.9	106.5	104.5
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	35.210	34.400	32.038	31.614	150.7	147.3	137.2	135.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals					178.7	181.6	182.3	179.9
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.455	.455	.455	.456	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.9
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.290	.290	.290	.290	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	4.859	194.3	194.3	194.3	194.4
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.220	.220	.220	.218	92.3	92.3	92.3	91.5
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.198	.240	.250	.199	100.5	121.8	126.8	101.0
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	7.827	193.8	193.8	193.8	195.7
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York	.210	.210	.210	.224	191.0	191.0	191.0	203.9
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.500	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7	227.7
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS					167.9	165.9	165.9	169.2
Furniture					147.4	145.3	145.3	149.3
Bedroom—								
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	32.000	32.000	32.000	32.000	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.083	177.8	177.8	177.8	181.5
Chifforette, combination, per chifforette, factory	34.000	34.000	34.000	34.333	104.6	104.6	104.6	105.6
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	48.000	48.000	48.000	48.167	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.8
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.410	4.410	4.410	4.533	215.3	215.3	215.3	221.2
Set, three pieces, per set, Chicago	29.743	29.743	29.743	30.429	156.7	156.7	156.7	160.3
Dining room—								
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	48.000	45.000	45.000	47.833	111.6	104.7	104.7	111.2
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per six, factory	31.000	31.000	31.000	31.333	206.7	206.7	206.7	208.9
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2
Living room—								
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	60.000	60.000	60.000	62.000	173.9	173.9	173.9	179.7
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	28.000	26.000	26.000	29.333	140.0	130.0	130.0	146.7
Kitchen—								
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	16.464	16.464	16.464	17.052	258.5	258.5	258.5	267.7
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory	17.010	17.000	17.000	17.008	164.7	164.6	164.6	164.6
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	2.891	2.891	2.891	3.822	203.4	203.4	203.4	269.0
Furnishings					234.7	232.9	232.8	334.8
Blankets, factory—								
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.406	231.4	231.4	231.4	232.3
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.416	1.416	1.357	1.411	185.0	185.0	177.4	184.5
Carpets, per yard, factory—								
Axminister, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	3.096	232.9	232.9	232.9	231.1
Brussels, Bigelow	3.168	3.072	3.072	3.152	245.2	237.8	237.8	244.0
Wilton, Bigelow	5.280	5.088	5.088	5.248	219.3	211.3	211.3	217.9

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—Continued								
Furnishings—Continued.								
Cutlery—								
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	$1.350	$1.350	$1.350	$1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	12.500	12.500	12.500	13.542	217.4	217.4	217.4	235.5
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	21.700	22.169	22.950	22.222	147.9	151.2	156.5	151.5
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, factory—								
Pepperell, per yard	.456	.456	.456	.454	190.8	190.8	190.8	189.9
Wamsutta, P. L., per yard	1.140	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware—								
Dinner sets, per set, factory—								
Semivitreous, 100 pieces	19.860	19.860	19.860	19.860	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vitreous, 104 pieces	45.700	45.700	45.700	45.706	196.4	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen, factory	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.250	281.3	281.3	281.3	281.3
Glass tumblers, ⅓-pint, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	.200	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory	.980	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory	1.260	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.240	.240	.240	.248	178.3	178.3	178.3	184.5
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6.725	6.819	6.975	6.732	163.8	166.1	169.8	164.0
MISCELLANEOUS					138.0	142.0	138.2	134.7
Cattle feed					122.3	130.2	128.0	133.8
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	22.469	25.688	25.850	24.841	122.3	139.9	140.8	135.3
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York	34.250	32.750	32.250	36.313	121.0	115.7	113.9	128.2
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	46.600	50.000	51.000	46.240	164.0	176.0	179.5	162.7
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	23.750	26.313	25.075	26.570	122.1	135.3	128.9	136.6
Leather					140.3	140.9	140.1	144.7
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.460	.460	.460	.472	170.6	170.6	170.6	175.0
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.675	.675	.675	.683	269.6	269.6	269.6	272.9
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.441	.441	.441	.440	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.7
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.260	.260	.260	.274	101.6	101.6	101.6	107.2
Sole, per pound—								
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.360	.360	.360	.367	120.7	120.7	120.7	123.0
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.460	.470	.469	.482	102.5	104.7	102.5	107.3
Union, middle weight, New York	.450	.450	.445	.470	112.1	112.1	110.9	117.0
Paper and pulp					174.0	175.3	170.0	176.1
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—								
Chip	46.292	44.550	40.933	46.112	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manila lined chip	50.985	50.985	50.985	52.806	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
85-pound test liner	63.700	61.200	61.200	60.863	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paper—								
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.037	.037	.037	.037	178.9	178.9	178.9	178.9
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.113	.113	.102	.117	230.5	230.5	209.0	238.9
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2.725	2.800	2.900	2.682	122.5	125.8	130.3	120.5

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND YEAR, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925	Oct., 1925	Nov., 1925	Dec., 1925	Year, 1925
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued								
Other miscellaneous					**129.4**	**134.6**	**130.0**	**119.8**
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	$0.123	$0.123	$0.118	$0.104	153.9	153.2	147.1	130.1
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—								
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	.183	.180	.180	.178	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	.265	.265	.265	.292	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current shipment, per pound, New York	.173	.170	.173	.169	186.2	182.9	186.2	182.3
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.113	.141	.141	.104	168.2	210.8	210.8	156.1
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.230	.234	.239	.239	161.4	164.1	167.6	167.9
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.240	.240	.240	.255	163.6	163.6	163.6	174.1
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York	.773	.853	.764	.569	95.7	105.6	94.7	70.5
Rubber, plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets, per pound, New York	1.003	1.055	1.005	.730	122.2	128.6	122.5	89.0
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York	.091	.091	.090	.091	211.3	209.7	208.3	209.7
Soap—								
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	4.921	137.5	137.5	137.5	139.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.060	.060	.060	.060	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0
Tobacco—								
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)					**157.6**	**157.7**	**156.2**	**158.7**

[1] No 1913 base price.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for December, 1925. These data, together with the data that have been given in previous reports, are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 400 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, December, 1924, and June, 1925, respectively, to December, 1925, in 32 cities, and in the United States as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, DECEMBER, 1924, AND JUNE, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1925

City	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to December, 1925	Per cent of increase from—		City	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to December, 1925	Per cent of increase from—	
		December, 1924, to December, 1925	June, 1925, to December, 1925			December, 1924, to December, 1925	June, 1925, to December, 1925
Atlanta	18.9	3.6	2.4	Mobile	18.6	2.8	2.8
Baltimore	15.4	3.7	2.2	New Orleans	13.5	1.7	2.1
Birmingham	16.0	2.1	2.0	New York	16.4	3.8	4.2
Boston	17.1	4.4	5.4	Norfolk	20.6	2.5	2.6
Buffalo	16.6	3.9	2.8	Philadelphia	14.5	3.7	2.8
Chicago	15.8	3.0	2.0	Pittsburgh	13.8	2.9	2.0
Cincinnati	16.4	4.6	.7	Portland, Me	18.0	2.6	3.0
Cleveland	17.1	2.6	1.3	Portland, Oreg	21.7	.7	.7
Denver	18.5	1.9	1.2	Richmond	16.0	3.7	3.5
Detroit	20.3	3.3	2.0	St. Louis	16.1	3.6	2.1
Houston	17.9	2.2	1.9	San Francisco	16.0	2.9	1.5
Indianapolis	17.2	2.4	2.3	Savannah	22.2	4.2	3.2
Jacksonville	16.1	6.6	6.3	Scranton	12.9	4.9	3.9
Kansas City	21.8	2.4	1.5	Seattle	18.4	2.3	.7
Los Angeles	12.0	1.1	.3	Washington	16.9	2.6	2.0
Memphis	16.6	1.4	1.3				
Minneapolis	16.1	2.6	2.3	Average, U. S.	17.8	3.1	2.5

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to December, 1925.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that, from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. In June, 1920, the high-water mark of prices was reached, the average for the United States on that date being 116.5 per cent higher than the average prices for 1913.

From June, 1920, to September, 1922, with few minor exceptions prices decreased.

From September, 1922, to June, 1924, in most cities the fluctuations were slight, sometimes showing a decrease and sometimes an increase. In a few cities, however, there was a considerable increase during this period, the average change for the country as a whole being from 66.3 per cent to 69.1 per cent over the average for 1913.

During the period from June to September, 1924, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.6 per cent to an increase of 1.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.9 per cent.

There was an increase in the price of food in every city except two; a decrease in the price of clothing in every city. Rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 17. Fuel and light increased in 22 cities; house-furnishing goods decreased in 24 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 11 cities and decreased in 17 cities.

From September to December, 1924, there was an increase in every city except one, where there was a decrease of nine-tenths of

1 per cent. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent to 2.4 per cent. The average for the United States was an increase of 1.1 per cent.

During the period from December, 1924, to June, 1925, the changes ranged from an increase of 3.8 per cent to a decrease of 0.1 per cent, the average being an increase of 0.6 per cent. Twenty-five cities showed an increase during this period; in 5 there was a decrease and in 2 there was no change.

Food showed an increase in 28 cities and clothing showed a decrease in 27 cities; rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 19. Fuel and light decreased in 29 cities, furniture and house furnishings decreased in 23 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 20 cities.

During the year from June, 1924, to June, 1925, the total cost of living increased in every city, the average increase being 2.6 per cent.

From June to December, 1925, the cost of living increased in each of the 32 cities, the increase ranging from 0.3 to 6.3 per cent, the average being 2.5 per cent. These increases were largely due to the higher price of food in every city. This fact, together with the comparatively heavy weight of food in the family budget, overbalanced the reductions that took place in some of the other items of expenditure.

The cost of fuel and light increased in 29 of the 32 cities, and the cost of miscellaneous items increased in 19 cities.

On the other hand, the price of clothing decreased in 29 cities; rents (housing) decreased in 20 and increased in 11 cities; while house-furnishing goods increased in 15 and decreased in 14 cities.

The average cost of living in December, 1925, based on data from the 32 cities, was 77.9 per cent higher than the average for 1913.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1925

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																								
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	[1] 4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5	52.0	50.6	43.9	44.0	48.1	53.0	57.7	66.2
Clothing	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4	92.9	81.8	81.6	78.3	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.2
Housing	[1] .2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6	70.4	71.9	71.7	72.4	72.4	72.2	72.0	72.2
Fuel and light	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6	88.2	93.5	93.5	84.8	88.9	88.7	85.3	90.9
House-furnishing goods	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5	129.5	130.2	132.7	129.4	124.8	125.7	122.8	122.1
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.0	105.2	105.6	109.9	106.1	107.1	111.0	111.6
All items	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0	74.7	74.8	71.9	71.9	72.5	74.8	77.3	81.2

Boston, Mass.

Food	[1] 0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7	47.9	48.8	39.3	37.9	44.7	47.8	44.5	60.6
Clothing	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0	93.4	92.6	92.0	91.2	88.7	89.1	88.9	87.8
Housing	[1] .1	.1	[1] .1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2	44.3	47.0	49.1	50.7	51.3	52.4	52.9	54.0
Fuel and light	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.8	97.0	91.1	90.7	94.5	93.7	90.4	107.2
House-furnishing goods	8.4	26.3	56.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5	148.7	148.2	147.0	136.9	135.5	138.1	136.9	136.7
Miscellaneous	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.2	93.0	90.3	88.0	87.6	85.9	86.3	91.0
All items	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5	67.9	69.4	64.6	63.2	66.0	67.3	65.8	74.7

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6	50.9	51.9	42.3	39.5	45.4	51.6	52.0	66.5
Clothing	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4	84.9	83.8	83.2	81.7	80.8	79.9	80.3	79.8
Housing	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0	70.9	71.8	72.0	76.3	76.3	76.8	79.1	79.5
Fuel and light	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	78.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1	116.7	120.4	122.2	116.6	117.9	117.9	115.5	117.9
House-furnishing goods	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9	127.0	127.5	125.7	121.0	120.8	121.0	119.5	118.2
Miscellaneous	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	99.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5	102.7	102.5	102.5	101.9	101.1	100.9	107.7	107.9
All items	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1	78.2	78.6	75.1	73.9	75.7	77.8	79.7	84.8

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Chicago, Ill.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																							
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4	45.1	52.7	52.5	48.3	47.9	52.1	56.2	61.4	69.4
Clothing	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2	76.0	76.0	74.9	72.6	70.9	67.8	65.8	65.3
Housing	[1].1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1	92.1	95.4	95.8	104.4	104.2	105.8	105.6	104.4
Fuel and light	[1].9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9	57.1	59.3	57.7	53.0	53.9	56.1	53.9	65.8
House-furnishing goods	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1	133.8	132.9	131.7	122.2	121.5	121.9	118.1	118.5
Miscellaneous	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.7	90.7	90.7	93.9	93.9
All items	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	73.2	73.7	72.0	72.6	73.7	75.3	77.1	80.6

Cleveland, Ohio

Food	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1	47.0	43.6	38.2	37.2	44.6	46.2	53.8	58.3
Clothing	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.4	75.2	72.9	71.9	71.9
Housing	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8	74.7	78.7	79.1	77.7	77.9	78.6	76.8	75.6
Fuel and light	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6	150.8	147.0	145.3	142.6	143.1	144.1	143.9	168.8
House-furnishing goods	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	165.5	186.5	176.8	133.6	110.0	100.8	88.4	87.8	92.3	104.8	118.7	129.6	130.5	129.3	122.7	118.0	112.8	113.4	111.9	113.4
Miscellaneous	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1	110.8	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.5	112.1	112.3	111.5
All items	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	98.2	120.3	107.3	87.5	82.4	78.8	68.5	68.9	68.1	72.9	73.3	77.1	79.9	79.6	77.3	75.9	77.9	78.1	80.4	82.7

Detroit, Mich.

Food	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7	54.2	47.5	43.4	45.5	47.8	49.7	60.6	63.1
Clothing	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	84.2	85.3	84.7	82.3	78.1	76.1	75.2	74.8
Housing	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9	99.1	107.5	107.3	105.6	104.2	103.8	98.7	97.7
Fuel and light	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3	86.0	84.9	81.4	81.8	82.3	82.7	78.9	101.1
House-furnishing goods	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7	104.9	105.3	106.7	103.4	98.1	98.1	94.1	93.7
Miscellaneous	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2	128.2	128.4	127.7	127.2	123.8	125.4	124.7	124.7
All items	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5	84.7	83.0	82.8	81.7	82.2	84.5	88.2

Houston, Tex.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2	43.5	46.4	40.8	37.3	46.1	54.4	57.3	65.8
Clothing	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	100.8	96.2	95.6	95.6	92.5
Housing	[1] 2.3	[1] 7.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.7	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.0
Fuel and light	[1] .9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5	40.2	55.8	56.4	45.0	45.0	44.3	38.7	45.2
House-furnishing goods	6.1	39.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2	149.2	148.2	148.2	143.7	142.0	143.0	142.5	143.2
Miscellaneous	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5	91.9	93.2	90.1	89.5	89.1	88.0	87.8	88.0
All items	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5	67.2	68.7	70.6	67.7	65.0	67.6	70.5	71.1	74.3

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0	35.1	39.9	33.5	30.2	35.6	40.0	41.8	58.3
Clothing	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	39.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1	104.9	104.5	103.7	102.7	98.4	94.6	94.0	93.6
Housing	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3	33.0	33.4	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.5	55.3
Fuel and light	[2]	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6	62.1	75.1	75.1	72.1	71.4	72.9	69.3	87.1
House-furnishing goods	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9	139.6	139.4	140.6	132.9	133.6	132.4	134.0	135.6
Miscellaneous	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3	97.8	96.6	97.0	95.0	99.3	99.1	99.3	105.3
All items	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7	69.9	71.9	69.7	67.3	69.5	70.4	70.9	81.7

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2	40.5	42.1	37.5	35.2	41.6	38.8	44.1	48.7
Clothing	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5	83.6	83.0	83.2	81.4	80.9	80.4	79.0	77.7
Housing	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	[1] .6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7	99.3	100.9	103.7	99.4	96.8	93.3	83.6	73.7
Fuel and light	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	33.6	34.3	34.4	34.0	34.4
House-furnishing goods	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6	152.3	152.0	147.0	136.1	134.4	137.7	133.9	133.7
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.0	104.2	105.0	105.4	104.8	104.2	108.9	110.6
All items	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1	77.1	78.8	77.4	75.1	77.0	75.4	76.9	77.4

Mobile, Ala.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7	41.3	44.7	38.2	33.4	41.9	49.7	50.3	59.0
Clothing	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8	55.4	55.4	55.2	54.3	53.4	53.4	52.0	49.4
Housing	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.1	40.4
Fuel and light	[2]	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3	91.0	98.1	98.1	91.4	91.0	90.2	85.6	89.1
House-furnishing goods	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	153.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0	114.2	114.8	114.4	109.3	107.2	107.2	104.3	103.7
Miscellaneous	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8	89.8	91.3	88.8	93.7	94.3	94.3	95.5	102.0
All items	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6	60.5	62.6	59.5	58.0	60.9	63.9	63.9	68.5

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

New York, N. Y.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																							
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4	48.2	52.0	41.2	41.1	43.2	50.0	48.9	62.6
Clothing	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7	102.5	102.7	102.7	100.7	99.1	97.7	97.5	95.9
Housing	[1].1	[1].1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4	60.8	62.4	63.5	64.5	65.8	67.1	67.8	69.5
Fuel and light	[1].1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1	94.6	94.2	93.2	88.8	92.0	93.3	91.0	126.0
House-furnishing goods	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3	131.7	131.5	125.5	121.4	119.6	119.4	110.6	110.4
Miscellaneous	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.9	113.5	113.5	115.0	114.6	116.7	116.9	118.2
All items	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6	75.4	77.3	72.7	72.5	73.3	76.5	75.8	83.2

Norfolk, Va.

Food	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9	41.3	40.7	36.1	33.1	37.6	46.0	47.9	60.8
Clothing	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1	80.4	80.8	80.8	78.6	76.8	75.4	74.7	74.0
Housing	.1	[1]1.7	[1]1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	70.1	67.0	66.2	64.2	63.2	59.4	58.4	53.0
Fuel and light	(2)	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1	100.3	96.9	101.0	94.4	97.1	99.1	96.7	107.9
House-furnishing goods	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0	104.4	103.8	105.0	100.1	97.9	102.1	96.0	96.8
Miscellaneous	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2	105.2	104.4	103.8	103.0	103.0	103.4	103.4	103.8
All items	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4	72.4	70.9	68.4	69.4	72.1	71.9	76.4

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7	46.3	45.1	38.2	39.3	40.0	46.4	51.3	62.0
Clothing	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	87.6	88.4	88.2	87.4	85.5	84.6	84.4	83.8	83.6
Housing	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1	62.4	66.9	69.9	72.4	74.3	75.3	76.0	77.1
Fuel and light	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9	95.0	102.2	98.0	91.7	92.9	94.8	87.0	100.5
House-furnishing goods	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8	110.8	111.6	108.8	102.3	99.1	100.5	98.9	97.9
Miscellaneous	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.0	112.0	112.0	110.7	111.3	117.6	117.6	117.6
All items	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1	74.2	74.7	71.9	71.5	72.0	76.1	77.6	82.6

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.

Food	[1] 2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3	51.7	52.3	45.9	44.1	50.4	52.4	52.2	64.5
Clothing	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8	76.7	76.5	75.4	74.7	75.0	75.0	74.0
Housing	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3	27.4	31.7	31.6	27.4	27.5	28.8	25.5	24.4
Fuel and light	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.2	97.8	99.6	95.8	100.3
House-furnishing goods	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7	130.4	130.2	127.4	126.7	126.2	126.0	126.0	126.9
Miscellaneous	[1] .4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.6	89.3	88.7	87.9	87.0	87.2	87.8	87.6
All items	[1] .4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3	65.8	66.9	64.1	62.4	64.8	66.0	65.3	70.3

Portland, Oreg.

Food	[1] 3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	34.1	35.1	28.6	28.5	34.8	36.1	40.6	43.2
Clothing	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.1	58.7	59.2	57.6	57.0
Housing	[1] 10.9	[1] 19.6	[1] 22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.9	42.9	40.9	40.1
Fuel and light	[1] 1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3	62.1	67.1	65.3	55.5	57.2	62.4	52.2	60.0
House-furnishing goods	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8	109.6	109.0	106.3	102.2	101.4	102.2	98.6	100.6
Miscellaneous	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8	76.3	79.6	78.7	73.0	72.5	74.4	73.0	73.0
All items	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6	56.4	57.8	55.3	52.8	54.5	55.8	55.8	56.9

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2	40.5	42.3	35.3	35.0	39.7	42.1	47.6	53.3
Clothing	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1	93.8	94.4	94.4	91.5	90.9	90.5	90.5	89.7
Housing	[1] .7	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.0	[1] 3.9	[1] 3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4	34.1	36.0	37.0	38.0	38.3	39.4	40.1	40.0
Fuel and light	[1] .1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6	46.2	48.8	53.6	49.9	53.0	53.5	54.3	50.8
House-furnishing goods	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7	117.1	116.9	115.8	113.4	111.3	114.7	115.1	115.7
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4	79.2	81.2	72.7	73.2	72.7	72.7	72.9	74.6
All items	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6	60.4	62.1	58.0	57.3	59.0	60.1	62.2	64.7

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Savannah, Ga.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																								
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	19.8	27.6	24.0	22.6	24.3	25.0	19.4	17.5	20.8	25.1	31.5	44.9
Clothing	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2	82.4	80.9	81.1	79.1	77.8	75.8	75.1	73.7
Housing	[1] 1.4	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5	48.2	47.5	46.5	45.3	44.3	41.0	39.7	38.6
Fuel and light	[1] 1.3	[1] 1.7	[1] 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9	62.2	64.1	63.6	59.7	59.2	62.2	59.1	62.9
House-furnishing goods	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9	135.0	133.4	132.2	130.6	129.2	128.7	128.2	128.9
Miscellaneous	[1] .2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5	77.2	76.7	77.9	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	79.1
All items	[1] .2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	57.2	59.2	59.2	57.9	58.3	58.2	56.3	54.8	55.4	56.3	57.9	62.9

Seattle, Wash.

Food	[1] 2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0	36.1	35.8	32.7	33.1	34.6	35.8	43.7	47.3
Clothing	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7	77.6	77.6	77.4	76.2	74.4	74.4	74.6	74.8
Housing	[1] 2.4	[1] 5.4	[1] .6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3	62.6	62.9	63.2	64.0	63.5	63.7	64.7	63.7
Fuel and light	[1] .2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0	58.2	59.1	57.7	56.8	59.0	59.6	57.8	58.1
House-furnishing goods	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9	144.4	144.2	147.6	140.7	139.7	141.1	141.6	142.1
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	92.5	94.6	95.0	96.4	96.4	97.0
All items	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4	68.5	66.3	66.7	67.0	67.8	70.5	71.7

Washington, D. C.

Food	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	[3] 84.6	[4] 93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8	52.7	52.3	43.5	43.7	49.0	53.6	57.2	65.6
Clothing	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9	80.3	81.2	81.4	78.9	76.0	75.8	75.4	73.5
Housing	[1] 1.5	[1] 3.7	[1] 3.4	[1] 1.5	[1] 1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9	34.0	34.3	34.8	35.7	36.4	36.7	37.7	40.3
Fuel and light	[2]	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2	49.4	47.0	46.4	42.9	43.2	44.9	39.8	48.7
House-furnishing goods	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0	130.4	128.8	129.5	124.5	122.3	125.2	119.8	115.0
Miscellaneous	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5	73.2	74.9	75.2	75.0	72.7	76.5	76.5	75.4
All items	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9	62.9	63.2	59.9	59.2	60.2	63.1	64.0	67.3

[1] Decrease. — No change. [3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919. [4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

No change.

[3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919.

[4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to December, 1925, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1925

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																				
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	18.9	[1] 5.8	[1] 7.2	[1] 11.9	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.3	18.9	[1] 11.8	[1] 10.3	[1] 6.9	[1] 6.3	[1] 11.2	[1] 10.2	18.6	[1] 5.5	[1] 1.2	6.5
Clothing	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3
Housing	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	62.5	62.2	60.9	60.1	57.7	56.9	55.5	49.3
Fuel and light	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	42.4	39.3	38.2	32.0	31.9	33.1	26.2	[1] 34.7
House-furnishing goods	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	23.7	23.5	22.0	20.4	20.0	20.4	19.9	18.8
Miscellaneous	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	33.6	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	34.9	35.6
All items	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.9	16.0	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.9	16.2	19.0

Birmingham, Ala.

Food	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1] 9.1	[1] 6.2	[1] 8.5	[1] 14.0	[1] 13.1	[1] 14.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 11.1	[1] 12.6	[1] 8.3	[1] 3.1	[1] 0.9	4.5
Clothing	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	[1] .4	[1] 5.2	[1] 6.1	[1] 1.2	[1] 1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.5	[1] .3
Housing	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	79.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.6	67.9	68.4	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.3	68.0
Fuel and light	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	46.0	50.2	48.1	40.5	43.0	45.7	33.8	41.4
House-furnishing goods	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	18.6	19.7	17.7	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.5	15.5
Miscellaneous	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	25.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.8
All items	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.4	16.0	14.2	13.1	14.8	16.8	16.9	19.2

Cincinnati, Ohio

Food	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1] 7.4	[1] 2.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 12.4	[1] 8.9	[1] 12.7	[1] 10.4	[1] 11.9	[1] 9.3	[1] 7.1	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.4	[1] 10.2	[1] 10.9	[1] 8.3	[1] 0.9	3.9
Clothing	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	6.4	3.6	1.5	1.2	[1] 1.1
Housing	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7	42.2	45.6	48.7	49.3	50.3	50.1	51.2	51.8
Fuel and light	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9	51.6	53.0	49.3	39.3	38.7	44.5	61.1	70.4
House-furnishing goods	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3	25.8	26.2	26.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.4	21.3
Miscellaneous	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.3	46.2	46.9	52.0	52.3	55.0	49.9
All items	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.7	17.6	22.1	23.0

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Denver, Colo.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																					
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1] 13.1	[1] 7.8	[1] 8.8	[1] 17.6	[1] 14.2	[1] 17.2	[1] 9.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 11.5	[1] 10.4	[1] 8.7	[1] 13.9	[1] 13.5	[1] 13.5	[1] 7.8	[1] 5.3	[1] 1.3
Clothing	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.9	17.2	16.1	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.1
Housing	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4	86.7	88.9	87.6	84.4	84.2	84.0	82.5	78.5
Fuel and light	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4	37.6	37.2	16.3	19.7	23.9	25.4	27.0	37.4
House-furnishing goods	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.0	26.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	25.2
Miscellaneous	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	36.8	36.5	35.1	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
All items	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.1	18.5	17.8	18.1	20.2	21.1	22.5

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1] 10.1	[1] 2.1	[1] 8.4	[1] 13.4	[1] 9.9	[1] 13.2	[1] 11.1	[1] 10.3	[1] 8.0	[1] 4.2	[1] 6.5	[1] 9.8	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.7	[1] 4.9	[1] 2.3	4.4
Clothing	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6	13.1	13.4	12.8	11.9	10.8	10.4	9.8	7.5
Housing	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6	45.9	47.1	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	44.1	41.7
Fuel and light	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9	54.3	41.5	42.6	38.2	36.7	41.5	33.9	44.9
House-furnishing goods	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	20.5	21.8
Miscellaneous	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1	49.9	49.2	48.5	51.5	53.5	53.3	53.8	54.4
All items	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4	22.2	20.6	19.3	19.3	20.7	21.4	21.5	24.3

Kansas City, Mo.

Food	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 4.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 15.7	[1] 13.5	[1] 16.1	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 12.1	[1] 10.2	[1] 12.2	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 3.9	2.0
Clothing	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.4	9.7
Housing	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7	53.9	56.8	55.1	49.5	47.7	46.2	40.6	39.5
Fuel and light	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1	35.1	36.7	35.9	34.5	34.8	32.9	32.8	32.3
House-furnishing goods	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5	23.0	22.6	21.5	16.8	16.1	16.1	15.6	14.1
Miscellaneous	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8	34.6	36.2	35.4	35.3	34.6	34.3	36.4	36.3
All items	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.5	17.2	15.8	14.3	14.2	15.3	16.3	18.1

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1] 14.2	[1] 9.2	[1] 11.2	[1] 16.1	[1] 15.1	[1] 17.7	[1] 14.9	[1] 15.3	[1] 13.9	[1] 11.7	[1] 11.2	[1] 14.1	[1] 17.1	[1] 14.0	[1] 9.2	[1] 7.1	[1] 2.0
Clothing	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.0	6.4	5.9	5.3
Housing	(2)	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.5	72.2	72.4	70.5	68.6	66.4	60.4
Fuel and light	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	68.5	70.5	62.8	62.1	65.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	55.7	71.4
House-furnishing goods	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2	22.1	23.4	22.3	18.6	18.4	20.1	20.1	20.1
Miscellaneous	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1	37.3	37.3	36.6	36.3	37.5	37.4	38.5	37.8
All items	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.6	21.0	19.5	18.2	19.1	20.4	20.5	22.1

Minneapolis, Minn.

Food	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1] 7.9	[1] 3.5	[1] 4.9	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 9.9	[1] 5.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 6.4	[1] 5.0	[1] 4.7	[1] 6.7	[1] 7.9	[1] 7.8	[1] 4.3	[1] 0.8	6.9
Clothing	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.4
Housing	[1] .1	[1] 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5	43.4	47.4	47.4	44.7	43.3	44.9	40.7	41.0
Fuel and light	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9	43.0	45.6	44.4	42.2	42.5	43.2	40.9	42.6
House-furnishing goods	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7	27.8	28.2	26.5	22.8	22.4	23.3	23.2	22.1
Miscellaneous	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.6
All items	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.8	17.9	16.2	16.0	17.3	17.6	20.3

New Orleans, La.

Food	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1] 10.7	[1] 6.4	[1] 9.3	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.8	[1] 13.7	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.5	[1] 13.2	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.7	[1] 11.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 10.0	[1] 5.7	[1] 5.7	0.9
Clothing	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.1	18.6	17.1	17.2	17.0	15.9
Housing	(2)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.9	57.1	57.4	57.2	57.0	56.8
Fuel and light	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9	34.4	37.1	34.5	32.9	32.2	36.2	33.7	34.2
House-furnishing goods	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8	33.7	33.6	32.0	29.2	29.6	30.0	27.0	27.5
Miscellaneous	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.3	49.4	48.7	47.4	48.7	48.3	47.9
All items	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	19.4	20.2	18.8	16.8	18.2	20.6	20.2	22.7

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																					
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1]8.8	[1]3.0	[1]5.6	[1]14.4	[1]12.2	[1]11.7	[1]5.4	[1]8.1	[1]5.4	[1]4.2	[1]2.1	[1]7.9	[1]7.5	[1]6.7	[1]2.4	[1]0.2	6.2
Clothing	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8	15.9	14.9	14.0	13.7	12.9	11.2	11.1	10.5
Housing	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4	60.7	60.7	61.0	71.8	71.6	72.1	75.2	75.2
Fuel and light	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4	69.1	76.9	76.2	74.8	93.0	92.2	91.2	89.9
House-furnishing goods	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4	29.4	29.0	30.8	29.0	28.0	29.8	27.7	28.0
Miscellaneous	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1	45.7	43.1	45.7	45.3	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.8
All items	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3	22.3	22.9	20.8	22.4	23.3	24.9	26.0	28.5

Richmond, Va.

Food	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1]7.4	[1]1.0	[1]2.9	[1]10.2	[1]7.8	[1]10.8	[1]6.3	[1]9.0	[1]7.2	[1]5.1	[1]4.8	[1]8.9	[1]11.3	[1]7.6	[1]3.3	[1]2.4	4.8
Clothing	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5	13.4	12.9	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.6	8.4
Housing	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.5	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.4
Fuel and light	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7	54.7	61.2	60.7	49.1	49.2	47.9	44.2	53.6
House-furnishing goods	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.8	37.8	38.6	38.5	38.2	39.2
Miscellaneous	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.8	34.8	35.7	36.0	39.1
All items	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9	16.6	17.1	15.5	13.5	15.0	16.5	16.7	20.8

St Louis, Mo.

Food	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1]10.1	[1]4.5	[1]11.6	[1]14.0	[1]12.1	[1]13.8	[1]9.5	[1]12.7	[1]11.5	[1]8.6	[1]7.5	[1]10.6	[1]11.4	[1]9.8	[1]6.5	[1]2.5	3.4
Clothing	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	6.9
Housing	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6	77.4	79.5	80.9	83.4	83.6	83.4	85.2	85.4
Fuel and light	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8	31.7	32.1	31.3	21.6	21.6	24.6	19.5	26.9
House-furnishing goods	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8	31.0	30.5	30.6	26.2	26.1	27.4	28.0	27.9
Miscellaneous	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.6	37.0
All items	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	19.9	20.6	19.4	18.8	19.3	20.7	22.4	25.0

Scranton, Pa.

Food	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0	2.8	4.1	[1] 6.8	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.0	[1] 2.1	[1] 5.5	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.3	0.2	[1] 6.7	[1] 8.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 1.6	1.4	9.6
Clothing	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.2	21.6	21.1	20.3	20.2
Housing	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0	59.5	60.8	61.0	67.6	68.1	68.6	71.0	70.5
Fuel and light	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2	65.4	75.3	73.9	68.9	74.0	75.7	70.3	99.8
House-furnishing goods	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4	31.6	33.0	34.6	33.9	33.9
Miscellaneous	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.8	53.7	53.9	53.7	54.8	55.4
All items	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4	24.4	25.8	22.9	22.4	24.1	25.8	27.0	32.0

[1] Decrease.

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to December, 1925. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1925

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—																								
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925
Food	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	40.7	39.7	46.6	41.9	44.3	49.3	50.3	43.7	42.4	46.8	51.5	55.0	65.5
Clothing	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9	76.5	76.3	75.8	74.2	72.3	71.3	70.6	69.4
Housing	[1]	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4	64.4	66.5	67.0	68.0	68.0	68.2	67.4	67.1
Fuel and light	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	86.6	81.3	84.0	82.2	77.3	79.1	80.5	76.5	86.9
House-furnishing goods	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.6	122.2	122.4	122.4	121.3	116.0	114.9	116.0	114.3	114.3
Miscellaneous	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3	101.1	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.7	102.7	103.5
All items	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7	72.1	73.2	70.4	69.1	70.6	72.5	73.5	77.9
Electricity [2]	3.7	6.2	8.6	11.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	9.9

[1] No change.

[2] This line shows the per cent of decrease in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1913. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

Cost of Living in Madrid and in Barcelona, Spain

THE Spanish Statistical Office [1] has published average retail prices and corresponding index numbers of food articles of animal and of vegetable origin, and of fuel and miscellaneous commodities in the capital of Spain and in the industrial center Barcelona, by years from 1914 to 1924 and by months from January to June, 1925.

For Madrid the food articles of animal origin include beef, mutton, pork, bacon, codfish, sardines, fish, milk, eggs, and butter; those of vegetable origin, bread, rice, chick-peas, potatoes, kidney beans, lentils, sugar, wine, and oil. The fuel and miscellaneous commodities include coal, charcoal, coke, firewood, petroleum, salt, gas, and soap. For Barcelona the food articles of vegetable origin are the same as those for Madrid, except that lentils are omitted. The food articles of animal origin include beef, veal, mutton, salt pork, codfish, milk, and eggs. The fuel and miscellaneous articles include charcoal, coke, petroleum, electricity, gas, and soap.

The following table of index numbers is taken from this report:

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD AND FUEL AND MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES IN MADRID AND BARCELONA, BY YEARS, 1914 TO 1924, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1925

[Average for 1914=100]

Year and month	Madrid				Barcelona			
	Food articles of animal origin	Food articles of vegetable origin	Fuel and miscellaneous commodities	General index	Food articles of animal origin	Food articles of vegetable origin	Fuel and miscellaneous commodities	General index
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	115	97	112	108	107	111	104	108
1916	119	103	126	116	114	121	129	121
1917	138	108	132	126	136	129	157	139
1918	177	128	156	154	157	136	226	168
1919	200	144	177	174	190	152	219	184
1920	208	174	186	190	195	179	204	191
1921	208	157	202	189	191	149	205	179
1922	194	158	189	181	182	160	181	173
1923	185	162	185	177	176	151	173	166
1924	204	170	174	184	174	165	174	171
1925:								
January	215	166	178	188	175	176	172	174
February	214	171	178	189	176	177	172	175
March	220	173	178	192	177	174	172	174
April	215	179	173	191	172	179	172	175
May	209	178	174	188	173	189	183	182
June	212	179	174	190	173	189	183	182

[1] Spain. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Jefatura Superior de Estadistica. Boletin de Estadistica, Madrid, April–May, 1925, pp. 24–27.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Hours and Earnings in Bituminous-Coal Mining, 1924

THIS article presents average hours and earnings for the various inside and outside occupations in bituminous-coal mining in the United States as of 1924, shown in comparison with like figures for 1922.

The averages were computed from wage data covering hours and earnings of individual employees for a half-monthly pay period in the latter part of 1924 or early in 1925. The data were taken directly from the pay rolls and other records of representative mines of coal companies in Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except for a very few companies which preferred to make the copies of the records for the bureau. Such companies were furnished instructions as to what the bureau desired and were also furnished all the blank forms. It will be observed in Table 1, page 79, that data were not collected in 1924 in Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, nor in 1922 in Tennessee and Virginia.

The three basic occupations in bituminous coal mining are those of hand or pick miners, machine miners, and hand loaders. These men are usually paid a rate per 2,000-pound ton of run-of-mine coal, that is of coal just as mined, including "slack."

The machine miners undercut the coal by machine. The hand loaders shovel the coal into cars from the floor of the mine after it has been undercut by the machine miners and blasted from the seam of coal by the loaders or by shot firers. The hand or pick miners undercut the coal with a pick, blast it from the seam, and shovel it from the floor of the mine into mine cars. Contract loaders, machine loaders, and gang miners are of much less importance than other loaders and miners.

As loaders and miners are usually paid tonnage instead of time rates very few companies keep a daily time record for such employees. It was therefore necessary, in order to obtain average earnings per hour for the employees in each of these occupations, to make arrangements with officials of the mines included in the study to have a special day-by-day record kept of the hours of each employee for a half-monthly pay period.

Employees in all occupations inside and outside the mines, except loaders and miners, are usually paid time rates—that is rates per hour, day, or week. The time worked by each time worker and the earnings of each time and tonnage worker are of regular record.

The 1924 data are for 124,691 underground or "inside" wage earners, and 16,028 surface or "outside" employees, a total of 140,719, or 23 per cent of the 619,604 mine workers reported in bituminous coal mining in 1924 by the United States Geological Survey.

Based on reliable information as to employment obtained by agents during the time covered by the 1924 study, it is estimated that the 140,719 formed a much larger proportion than this 23 per cent of the total number employed at the time of the study.

In several of the States, especially Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio, so many mines were closed on account of lack of market that the agents had practically to canvass all companies in operation in order to get a satisfactory quota. Therefore as a whole the figures are an excellent representation of the conditions as to hours and earnings in the industry in the latter part of 1924.

As a general rule the mining companies called on were willing to cooperate with the bureau and did so to the full satisfaction of the bureau and, it is believed, of the companies themselves. In some instances, however, data were refused. Except in one State this did not cause serious inconvenience, as enough data were obtained from other mines in the district involved to fill the quota for the district. In Virginia, however, the large companies, each operating several mines, did not cooperate. In this State, therefore, the figures published may not be thoroughly representative. Here the bureau was able to cover only 15 per cent of the whole number of employees in the State as shown by the United States Geological Survey. In other States the number covered ranged from 19 per cent in Indiana, where work was very slack, to 30 per cent in Colorado.

Table 1 shows for each State and for all States combined, for 1922 and for 1924 average number of starts in a half-month pay period and average hours and earnings for the miners and the loaders—that is, for employees who actually do the digging and the loading of coal into mine cars. (The term "starts" means the number of days or parts of days on which employees worked.) The table presents average hours and earnings for each of the six specified occupations based on (1) time at the face, including time for lunch, and (2) total time in the mine, including time for lunch and time of travel in mine from its opening to the face and return. (The term "face" means the surface of the seam of coal on which the men are working, or, broadly, their place of work in the mine.) The time for lunch, as reported, was usually about 30 minutes, and the time of travel in the different mines ranged from 10 minutes per day for the mine with the shortest travel to 2 hours for the one with the longest time of travel. The average time was about 40 minutes per day or 20 minutes each way.

Reading Table 1, it is seen that 1924 data are presented for 61,936 hand loaders, 21,424 pick or hand miners, 6,499 machine miners, 170 contract loaders, 102 machine loaders, and 1,036 gang miners, and that the average hours and earnings in the half month were less in 1924 than in 1922. The average hours per start, however, were somewhat more in 1924 than in 1922.

In the half-monthly pay period in 1924 hand loaders worked an average of 8.1 starts, the average in the different States ranging from 6 in Indiana to 8.9 in Pennsylvania. Based on time at the face, including time for lunch, loaders worked an average of 63.3 hours, the average in different States ranging from 45.3 in Indiana to 72.3 in Pennsylvania. These employees earned an average of 81.1 cents per hour based on time at the face, including time for lunch, the

average by States ranging from 49.2 cents in Alabama to $1.092 in Illinois. They earned an average of $6.32 per start or day, the average by States ranging from $3.85 in Tennessee to $8.76 in Illinois. The figures for other occupations may be compared in like manner.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS) AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LOADERS AND MINERS, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND STATES, 1922 AND 1924

[The data in this table are for employees who actually do the digging and loading of coal into mine cars.]

Occupation and State	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) in half-month pay period	Average hours—				Average earnings			
					In half month, based on—		Per start based on—		Per hour, based on—		In half-month pay period	Per start
		Mines	Employees		Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine	Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine	Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine		
Loaders, hand												
Alabama	1922	8	1,535	8.4	69.8	74.9	8.3	8.9	$0.497	$0.464	$34.73	$4.12
	1924	32	3,060	7.6	64.8	70.4	8.5	9.3	.492	.454	31.93	4.20
Colorado	1922	7	445	9.1	69.9	77.5	7.7	8.5	.927	.837	64.84	7.13
	1924	15	1,178	8.0	62.3	66.8	7.8	7.9	.858	.799	53.41	6.65
Illinois	1922	17	4,257	8.9	70.7	75.1	8.0	8.5	1.197	1.127	84.58	9.53
	1924	35	10,079	7.6	60.8	66.2	8.0	8.7	1.092	1.003	66.40	8.76
Indiana	1922	8	1,436	8.3	61.7	64.6	7.5	7.8	1.146	1.094	70.65	8.54
	1924	15	2,470	6.0	45.3	47.4	7.5	7.9	1.083	1.034	49.05	8.17
Kentucky	1922	20	2,540	8.6	63.4	67.7	7.3	7.8	.752	.704	47.64	5.51
	1924	78	7,266	8.1	63.2	67.8	7.8	8.4	.693	.646	43.78	5.40
Ohio	1922	25	3,119	8.7	65.0	70.9	7.5	8.2	.973	.893	63.32	7.29
	1924	55	6,832	7.7	59.1	64.3	7.7	8.4	.860	.791	50.87	6.63
Pennsylvania	1922	41	5,650	8.8	68.5	75.4	7.8	8.6	.739	.672	50.64	5.79
	1924	128	19,046	8.9	72.3	78.7	8.1	8.9	.743	.682	53.68	6.05
Tennessee	1924	17	860	7.5	56.5	60.1	7.6	8.1	.508	.478	28.73	3.85
Utah	1922	4	295	5.1	38.8	41.6	7.7	8.2	.939	.876	36.42	7.20
Virginia	1924	12	1,006	8.2	61.6	65.4	7.5	8.0	.604	.569	37.24	4.53
Washington [1]	1922	1	76	10.1	85.9	89.0	8.5	8.8	.893	.862	76.68	7.60
West Virginia	1922	42	2,979	8.6	60.2	64.7	7.0	7.5	.904	.841	54.40	6.33
	1924	127	10,139	8.2	56.4	61.4	6.8	7.4	.831	.764	46.91	5.69
Wyoming	1922	3	228	10.0	79.3	84.2	7.9	8.4	1.158	1.090	91.80	9.20
Total	1922	176	22,560	8.7	66.2	71.5	7.7	8.3	.902	.836	59.75	6.90
	1924	514	61,936	8.1	63.3	68.6	7.8	8.5	.811	.748	51.29	6.32
Miners, hand or pick												
Alabama	1922	8	785	8.8	66.2	74.8	7.5	8.5	.548	.485	36.28	4.11
	1924	18	1,477	8.3	69.5	75.7	8.4	9.2	.577	.529	40.07	4.84
Colorado	1922	6	564	10.2	81.3	90.1	8.0	8.8	.993	.896	80.69	7.90
	1924	11	1,146	7.9	57.4	62.9	7.3	8.0	.929	.847	53.31	6.76
Illinois	1922	11	1,864	10.3	80.3	86.2	7.8	8.4	.865	.806	69.45	6.77
	1924	28	3,921	8.1	62.9	67.6	7.8	8.4	.912	.849	57.38	7.12
Indiana	1922	7	542	8.0	55.8	59.3	7.0	7.4	.827	.779	46.19	5.75
	1924	12	799	7.1	49.9	53.5	7.0	7.5	1.087	1.014	54.28	7.60
Kansas	1924	9	1,474	9.8	64.0	69.6	6.5	7.1	.901	.829	57.70	5.90
Kentucky	1922	5	223	8.7	64.5	69.3	7.4	8.0	.825	.768	53.21	6.12
	1924	14	654	8.5	70.9	77.8	8.3	9.1	.776	.707	55.00	6.45
Ohio	1922	3	47	9.8	79.9	86.7	8.1	8.8	.916	.844	73.18	7.46
	1924	2	15	5.5	38.9	44.6	7.1	8.2	1.041	.910	40.54	7.42
Pennsylvania	1922	42	2,898	9.1	72.2	79.7	8.0	8.8	.767	.695	55.38	6.10
	1924	105	8,010	8.7	70.7	76.9	8.1	8.8	.777	.714	54.91	6.31
Tennessee	1924	14	869	8.0	62.1	67.0	7.7	8.3	.541	.502	33.60	4.18
Utah	1922	4	167	5.9	41.9	45.6	7.2	7.8	1.023	.941	42.92	7.33
Washington	1922	3	243	10.7	90.2	97.9	8.5	9.2	1.068	.984	96.31	9.03
West Virginia	1922	34	972	8.1	55.4	59.4	6.8	7.3	1.019	.950	56.45	6.95
	1924	77	3,046	8.5	61.6	67.4	7.2	7.9	.831	.760	51.18	5.99
Wyoming	1922	4	124	10.3	85.1	89.9	8.3	8.7	1.215	1.150	103.38	10.05
Other States	1924	1	13	9.8	81.9	86.8	8.3	8.8	.652	.615	53.38	5.42
Total	1922	127	8,429	9.2	71.0	77.5	7.7	8.4	.840	.769	59.62	6.47
	1924	291	21,424	8.5	65.6	71.2	7.7	8.4	.809	.745	53.06	6.27

[1] Loaders in this State also did the machine mining.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS) AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LOADERS AND MINERS, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND STATES, 1922 AND 1924—Continued

Occupation and State	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) in half-month pay period	Average hours—				Average earnings			
					In half month, based on—		Per start based on—		Per hour, based on—		In half-month pay period	Per start
		Mines	Employees		Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine	Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine	Time at face, including lunch	Time in mine		
Miners, machine												
Alabama	1922	6	146	9.5	79.6	83.8	8.4	8.8	$0.611	$0.580	$48.64	$5.13
	1924	27	342	8.4	75.8	81.6	9.0	9.7	.836	.775	63.29	7.56
Colorado	1922	6	85	9.3	71.4	79.3	7.7	8.5	1.493	1.344	106.59	11.48
	1924	15	119	8.8	72.3	77.5	8.2	8.8	1.336	1.246	96.56	11.01
Illinois	1922	15	369	10.0	76.4	81.5	7.6	8.1	1.500	1.407	114.68	11.46
	1924	35	1,196	7.8	60.0	65.5	7.7	8.4	1.500	1.376	90.10	11.57
Indiana	1922	8	136	8.8	66.1	69.3	7.5	7.9	1.832	1.748	121.06	13.73
	1924	15	260	6.5	49.4	51.7	7.7	8.0	1.684	1.609	83.15	12.88
Kentucky	1922	19	268	9.7	73.6	78.7	7.6	8.1	1.166	1.091	85.83	8.88
	1924	75	797	8.8	78.5	83.3	8.9	9.4	.927	.874	72.79	8.25
Ohio	1922	25	354	9.9	78.2	85.1	7.9	8.6	1.395	1.282	109.12	10.99
	1924	57	740	8.8	71.1	77.1	8.1	8.7	1.274	1.175	90.62	10.27
Pennsylvania	1922	41	703	9.3	76.7	84.3	8.2	9.0	1.090	.991	83.55	8.94
	1924	126	1,852	9.7	81.4	88.3	8.4	9.1	1.142	1.053	92.95	9.61
Tennessee	1924	16	125	8.2	68.5	73.1	8.3	8.9	.549	.514	37.56	4.58
Utah	1922	3	21	6.5	48.3	51.9	7.5	8.0	1.745	1.621	84.19	13.00
Virginia	1924	12	93	9.9	92.2	96.7	9.4	9.8	.657	.626	60.58	6.14
West Virginia	1922	35	271	9.3	74.7	80.1	8.1	8.6	1.379	1.287	103.06	11.12
	1924	107	975	9.0	73.3	78.7	8.1	8.7	1.134	1.055	83.09	9.20
Wyoming	1922	3	18	9.8	76.5	81.4	7.8	8.3	2.142	2.013	163.76	16.65
Total	1922	161	2,371	9.5	75.4	81.5	7.9	8.6	1.274	1.180	96.14	10.10
	1924	485	6,499	8.8	72.9	78.6	8.3	8.9	1.163	1.079	84.79	9.65
Loaders, contract												
Alabama	1924	10	72	8.3	70.3	73.8	8.4	8.8	.954	.909	67.06	8.03
Kentucky	1924	8	85	10.2	85.4	90.5	8.4	8.9	.878	.828	74.94	7.36
Virginia	1924	2	4	10.5	90.3	93.8	8.6	8.9	1.129	1.087	101.88	9.70
West Virginia	1924	4	9	11.8	100.4	106.5	8.5	9.0	1.127	1.063	113.14	9.61
Total	1924	24	170	9.5	79.9	84.3	8.4	8.9	.929	.881	74.26	7.82
Loaders, machine												
Ohio	1924	2	15	11.6	98.1	102.4	8.5	8.8	1.179	1.130	115.75	9.93
West Virginia	1924	5	46	10.8	99.1	106.7	9.2	9.9	.681	.633	67.48	6.28
Other States	1924	3	41	7.0	62.7	67.8	9.0	9.7	.429	.394	26.72	3.82
Total	1924	10	102	9.4	84.3	90.4	9.0	9.6	.690	.644	58.20	6.20
Miners, gang												
Illinois	1924	18	573	7.7	63.4	68.8	8.3	9.0	1.361	1.254	86.23	11.25
Indiana	1924	6	98	7.0	53.7	55.8	7.7	8.0	1.318	1.269	70.82	10.15
Pennsylvania	1924	8	282	9.2	76.2	83.5	8.3	9.1	.865	.789	65.90	7.16
West Virginia	1924	6	43	10.1	70.9	76.1	7.0	7.6	1.031	1.000	79.00	7.81
Other States	1924	2	40	5.9	45.4	48.4	7.7	8.2	1.241	1.165	56.37	9.55
Total	1924	40	1,036	8.1	65.6	71.1	8.1	8.8	1.187	1.094	77.79	9.66

Table 2 presents for 1922 and 1924 the average number of starts or days and average hours and earnings for "inside" and "outside" occupations in which the employees are usually time workers; that is, paid at rates per hour, day, or week. The averages are based on hours actually worked.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS) AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1922 AND 1924

The data in this table are for employees of all inside and outside occupations, except loaders and miners]

Occupation	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) made in half-month pay period	Average hours worked		Average earnings		
		Mines	Employees		In half-month pay period	Per start (day)	In half-month pay period	Per start (day)	Per hour
Inside work									
Brakemen	1922	181	1,333	[1] 9.4	77.3	[1] 8.2	$60.18	[1] $6.41	$0.779
	1924	547	4,259	8.9	75.0	8.4	53.25	5.96	.710
Brattice men and timbermen.	1922	181	986	[2] 10.4	85.7	[2] 8.1	70.26	[2] 6.81	.820
	1924	484	2,521	9.8	81.0	8.3	63.04	6.44	.778
Cagers	1922	83	185	[3] 10.3	89.4	[3] 8.6	77.82	[3] 7.53	.871
	1924	198	410	9.6	83.2	8.7	71.53	7.46	.860
Drivers	1922	125	2,080	[4] 9.5	78.7	[4] 8.2	64.84	[4] 6.82	.824
	1924	377	4,603	8.8	72.3	8.2	54.08	6.12	.748
Laborers	1922	181	2,967	[5] 9.9	80.8	[5] 8.0	26.30	[5] 5.73	.697
	1924	502	7,228	8.9	74.2	8.3	48.74	5.47	.657
Motormen	1922	183	1,296	[6] 10.1	84.2	[6] 8.4	68.62	[6] 6.82	.815
	1924	548	3,751	9.7	83.6	8.6	62.89	6.46	.752
Pump men	1922	157	452	13.0	110.2	8.5	80.90	6.24	.734
	1924	402	1,015	11.7	103.4	8.8	70.38	6.02	.681
Trackmen	1922	198	1,393	[7] 10.7	87.3	[7] 8.2	72.05	[7] 6.77	.826
	1924	587	4,026	9.7	81.2	8.3	59.83	6.14	.737
Trappers (boys)	1922	103	393	9.1	72.3	7.9	34.09	3.75	.472
	1924	273	925	8.3	66.7	8.0	27.24	3.27	.408
Other employees	1922	188	2,294	[8] 10.9	91.4	[8] 8.3	75.49	[8] 6.97	.826
	1924	538	4,786	10.5	89.7	8.5	73.32	6.97	.817
Outside work									
Blacksmiths	1922	191	339	[9] 11.7	102.0	[9] 8.6	87.42	[9] 7.47	.857
	1924	581	969	10.7	92.0	8.6	71.75	6.72	.780
Carpenters and car-repair men.	1922	157	427	[10] 11.1	94.7	[10] 8.4	71.23	[10] 6.42	.752
	1924	474	1,354	10.4	89.6	8.6	61.96	5.93	.691
Engineers	1922	129	267	[1] 13.9	121.3	[1] 8.7	99.50	[1] 7.21	.820
	1924	333	732	12.9	114.4	8.9	91.56	7.09	.801
Firemen	1922	79	327	[11] 13.9	117.1	[11] 8.5	87.24	[11] 6.48	.745
	1924	212	636	12.6	110.7	8.8	78.83	6.25	.712
Laborers	1922	195	2,407	[12] 10.1	84.8	[12] 8.4	55.06	[12] 5.49	.649
	1924	591	7,514	9.5	81.2	8.6	46.73	4.93	.575
Other employees	1922	193	2,242	[13] 11.8	101.3	[13] 8.5	70.02	[13] 5.96	.691
	1924	[14] 578	4,823	11.1	99.1	8.9	62.73	5.64	.633

[1] Not including data for 8 employees whose starts were not reported.
[2] Not including data for 79 employees whose starts were not reported.
[3] Not including data for 2 employees whose starts were not reported.
[4] Not including data for 89 employees whose starts were not reported.
[5] Not including data for 237 employees whose starts were not reported.
[6] Not including data for 6 employees whose starts were not reported.
[7] Not including data for 30 employees whose starts were not reported.
[8] Not including data for 137 employees whose starts were not reported.
[9] Not including data for 9 employees whose starts were not reported.
[10] Not including data for 22 employees whose starts were not reported.
[11] Not including data for 24 employees whose starts were not reported.
[12] Not including data for 51 employees whose starts were not reported.
[13] Not including data for 75 employees whose starts were not reported.
[14] Not including 1 female weigher who worked 5 starts, 36 hours, at a rate of $2.72 per day of hours and earned $12.24.

Table 3 shows for 1924 the number and per cent of the 61,936, hand loaders, 21,424 hand or pick miners, and 6,499 machine miners in each classified earnings group based on (1) the actual hours at the face or seam of coal, including time for lunch, and (2) the actual hours in the mine, including time of travel from the opening of the mine to the face and return, the working hours, and the time for lunch. It will be seen that the difference per day between hours at the face (7.8) and the hours in the mine (8.5), as shown in Table 1, page 79, is the average time of travel in the mine; this works out to be 0.7 hour or 42 minutes.

Average earnings per hour when computed on the basis of hours at the face (including time for lunch) are greater than when computed on the basis of hours in the mine (including time of travel and time for lunch) because the latter includes 42 minutes per day of unproductive time spent in travel. Table 1 shows that the 61,936 hand loaders earned an average of 81.1 cents per hour based on hours at the face and 74.8 cents per hour based on hours in the mine.

Of the 61,936 hand loaders classified in Table 3, it is seen that, on the basis of hours at the face including time for lunch, 5,085, or 8 per cent, earned 40 but less than 50 cents per hour, but on the basis of total hours in the mine including time of travel in mine, working time, and time for lunch, 6,439 of them, or 10 per cent, were in this earnings group; that on the basis of hours at the face, 9,090, or 15 per cent, earned less than 50 cents per hour, but on the basis of total hours in the mine, 11,866, or 19 per cent, earned less than that amount per hour. On the basis of hours at the face, 52 per cent earned less than 80 cents per hour, and on the basis of total hours in the mine, 61 per cent earned less than 80 cents per hour. On the basis of hours at the face. 97 per cent earned less than $1.50 per hour.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT, ACTUAL AND CUMULATIVE, OF LOADERS, HAND OR PICK MINERS, AND MACHINE MINERS EARNING EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT PER HOUR, 1924

Occupation and classified earnings per hour	Number based on—		Per cent			
			Actual based on—		Cumulative based on—	
	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time
Loaders, hand						
Under $0.30	1,158	1,604	2	3	2	3
$0.30 and under $0.40	2,847	3,823	5	6	6	9
$0.40 and under $0.50	5,085	6,439	8	10	15	19
$0.50 and under $0.60	6,821	8,066	11	13	26	32
$0.60 and under $0.70	7,984	9,199	13	15	39	47
$0.70 and under $0.80	8,323	8,388	13	14	52	61
$0.80 and under $0.90	7,478	7,198	12	12	64	72
$0.90 and under $1	6,381	5,686	10	9	74	81
$1 and under $1.10	5,071	4,311	8	7	83	88
$1.10 and under $1.20	3,897	2,883	6	5	89	93
$1.20 and under $1.30	2,603	1,804	4	3	93	96
$1.30 and under $1.40	1,708	1,066	3	2	96	98
$1.40 and under $1.50	1,007	636	2	1	97	99
$1.50 and under $1.60	649	311	1	1	99	99
$1.60 and under $1.70	339	232	1	(1)	99	[2]100
$1.70 and under $1.80	227	105	(1)	(1)	99	[2]100
$1.80 and under $1.90	130	74	(1)	(1)	[2]100	[2]100
$1.90 and under $2	81	36	(1)	(1)	[2]100	[2]100
$2 and under $2.50	117	57	(1)	(1)	[2]100	[2]100
$2.50 and under $3	18	11	(1)	(1)	[2]100	[2]100
$3 and over	12	7	(1)	(1)	100	100
Total	61,936	61,936	100	100		

[1] Less than 1 per cent.
[2] This percentage which is here entered as 100 is between 99.5 and 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT, ACTUAL AND CUMULATIVE, OF LOADERS, HAND OR PICK MINERS, AND MACHINE MINERS EARNING EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT PER HOUR, 1924—Continued

Occupation and classified earnings per hour	Number based on—		Per cent			
			Actual based on—		Cumulative based on—	
	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time	Time at face, including lunch time	Time in mine, including lunch and travel time
Miners, hand or pick						
Under $0.30	439	620	2	3	2	3
$0.30 and under $0.40	834	1,126	4	5	6	8
$0.40 and under $0.50	1,553	2,045	7	10	13	18
$0.50 and under $0.60	2,364	2,902	11	14	24	31
$0.60 and under $0.70	2,862	3,192	13	15	38	46
$0.70 and under $0.80	3,034	3,190	14	15	52	61
$0.80 and under $0.90	2,844	2,738	13	13	65	74
$0.90 and under $1	2,389	2,010	11	9	76	83
$1 and under $1.10	1,715	1,307	8	6	84	89
$1.10 and under $1.20	1,146	886	5	4	90	93
$1.20 and under $1.30	779	511	4	2	93	96
$1.30 and under $1.40	539	311	3	1	96	97
$1.40 and under $1.50	289	210	1	1	97	98
$1.50 and under $1.60	205	121	1	1	98	99
$1.60 and under $1.70	137	83	1	(1)	99	99
$1.70 and under $1.80	96	60	(1)	(1)	99	99
$1.80 and under $1.90	63	40	(1)	(1)	99	[2] 100
$1.90 and under $2	47	21	(1)	(1)	[2] 100	[2] 100
$2 and under $2.50	70	46	(1)	(1)	[2] 100	[2] 100
$2.50 and under $3	17	5	(1)	(1)	[2] 100	[2] 100
$3 and over	2		(1)		100	100
Total	21,424	21,424	100	100		
Miners, machine						
Under $0.30	32	37	(1)	1	(1)	1
$0.30 and under $0.40	84	138	1	2	2	3
$0.40 and under $0.50	222	286	3	4	5	7
$0.50 and under $0.60	392	405	6	6	11	13
$0.60 and under $0.70	301	368	5	6	16	19
$0.70 and under $0.80	375	449	6	7	22	26
$0.80 and under $0.90	567	658	9	10	30	36
$0.90 and under $1	532	583	8	9	39	45
$1 and under $1.10	504	598	8	9	46	54
$1.10 and under $1.20	565	544	9	8	55	63
$1.20 and under $1.30	481	459	7	7	62	70
$1.30 and under $1.40	413	452	6	7	69	77
$1.40 and under $1.50	452	385	7	6	76	83
$1.50 and under $1.60	349	280	5	4	81	87
$1.60 and under $1.70	242	204	4	3	85	90
$1.70 and under $1.80	272	176	4	3	89	93
$1.80 and under $1.90	154	127	2	2	91	95
$1.90 and under $2	144	116	2	2	94	96
$2 and under $2.50	343	184	5	3	99	99
$2.50 and under $3	55	42	1	1	[2] 100	[2] 100
$3 and over	20	8	(1)	(1)	100	100
Total	6,499	6,499	100	100		

[1] Less than 1 per cent.
[2] This percentage which is here entered as 100 is between 99.5 and 100.

Table 4 shows the average number of starts (days on which some work was done) per man and the number and per cent of employees in each occupation who worked each specified number of starts during the half month covered by the study.

Practically every mine reported some employees as having worked on less than the number of days the mine was in operation in the half month for which data were reported, because of sickness or other disability, voluntary absence, or leaving the employment. Frequently it was found that employees who were in the employ of companies at the beginning of the half-month pay period taken left before the end of the period, and that others entered service after the beginning of the period. In nearly all occupations, but especially pumpmen, engineers, and firemen, some workers are shown as having made more than 12, 13, or 14 starts, the number of days (exclusive of Sundays) in the half months for which data were taken. This is because they worked on Sundays as well as week days.

Owing to the fact that few companies regularly keep a record of the hours of tonnage workers, it was not possible to obtain data from all companies for an identical half month. It should, therefore, be borne in mind in studying the figures that the week days in the different half months taken were 12, 13, or 14.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES MAKING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS) IN HALF MONTH, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1924

Occupation	Number of— Mines	Number of— Employees	Average number of starts (days)	Employees whose starts (days on which they worked) in the half month were— Number: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Per cent: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Inside work																																			
Brakemen	547	4,259	8.9	100	84	108	173	189	257	344	407	469	552	625	533	298	74	35	11	2	2	3	4	4	6	8	10	11	13	15	13	7	2	1	(1)
Brattice men and timbermen	484	2,521	9.8	40	35	48	63	87	67	153	223	247	356	382	383	287	103	37	10	2	1	2	2	3	3	6	9	10	14	15	15	11	4	1	(1)
Cagers	198	410	9.6	3	3	9	17	15	21	39	43	36	41	50	51	53	16	10	3	1	1	2	4	4	5	10	10	9	10	12	12	13	4	2	1
Drivers	377	4,603	8.8	111	81	118	150	272	347	429	435	457	549	562	581	388	84	27	6	2	2	3	3	6	8	9	9	10	12	12	13	8	2	1	(1)
Laborers	502	7,228	8.9	290	249	228	255	369	352	437	569	677	920	959	910	707	209	83	14	4	3	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	13	13	13	10	3	1	(1)
Loaders, contract	24	170	9.5			3	4	15	10	6	6	19	37	21	46	2		1				2	2	9	6	4	4	11	22	12	27	1		1	
Loaders, hand	514	61,936	8.1	1,092	1,500	2,588	3,248	3,872	5,273	6,580	7,642	6,642	8,338	7,921	4,975	2,054	193	13	5	2	2	4	5	6	9	11	12	11	13	13	8	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Loaders, machine	10	102	9.4	5	4	3		6	4	7	1	7	16	17	10	13	8	1		5	4	3		6	4	7	1	7	16	17	10	13	8	1	
Miners, gang	40	1,036	8.1	10	19	36	37	74	100	204	98	88	160	153	56	1				1	2	3	4	7	10	20	9	8	15	15	5	(1)			
Miners, hand or pick	291	21,424	8.5	208	358	597	834	1,274	2,047	1,836	2,498	2,780	3,275	2,820	1,888	891	54	4		1	2	3	4	6	10	9	12	13	15	13	9	4	(1)	(1)	
Miners, machine	485	6,499	8.8	135	90	213	220	297	505	615	720	588	787	971	852	438	58	10		2	1	3	3	5	8	9	11	9	12	15	13	7	1	(1)	
Motormen	548	3,751	9.7	42	52	71	100	106	159	232	339	369	461	668	552	412	114	63	10	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	9	10	12	18	15	11	3	2	(1)
Pump men	402	1,015	11.7	19	14	10	15	19	29	27	21	54	61	113	136	123	113	222	39	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	6	11	13	12	11	22	4
Trackmen	587	4,026	9.7	76	54	97	114	131	151	232	360	366	462	617	631	461	175	86	13	2	1	2	3	3	4	6	9	9	11	15	16	11	4	2	(1)
Trappers (boys)	273	925	8.3	14	24	40	53	42	66	112	108	88	103	123	86	58	7	1		2	3	4	6	5	7	12	11	10	11	13	9	6	1	(1)	
Other employees	538	4,786	10.5	62	45	66	102	126	184	213	272	354	471	752	752	785	290	283	29	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	6	7	10	16	16	16	6	6	1
Total	599	124,691	8.6	2,268	2,612	4,235	5,391	6,894	9,572	11,466	13,742	13,241	16,589	16,754	12,442	6,971	1,498	876	140	2	2	3	4	6	8	9	11	11	13	13	10	6	1	1	(1)
Outside work																																			
Blacksmiths	581	969	10.7	9	13	15	9	23	29	41	46	77	86	154	196	153	69	44	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	16	20	15	7	5	1
Carpenters and car-repair men	474	1,354	10.4	9	12	20	27	37	49	73	56	110	136	221	285	209	73	32	5	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	4	8	10	16	21	15	5	2	(1)
Engineers	333	732	12.9	4	1	3	4	3	6	17	13	26	41	41	76	117	57	286	31	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	10	16	8	39	4
Firemen	212	636	12.6	6	4	5	7	9	11	9	16	22	37	38	51	90	77	226	26	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	6	8	14	12	36	4
Laborers	591	7,514	9.5	163	130	214	244	322	372	452	588	693	831	1,127	1,027	868	334	127	22	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	15	14	12	4	2	(1)
Other employees	578	4,823	11.1	80	88	74	87	88	132	146	219	244	340	560	800	886	370	606	104	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	7	12	17	18	8	13	2
Total	598	16,028	10.4	270	248	334	378	488	599	738	938	1,172	1,471	2,140	2,435	2,323	980	1,321	193	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	13	15	14	6	8	1
Grand total	599	140,719	8.8	2,538	2,860	4,569	5,769	7,382	10,171	12,204	14,680	14,413	18,060	18,894	14,877	9,294	2,478	2,197	333	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	10	13	13	11	7	2	2	(1)

1 Less than 1 per cent.

Table 5 shows for the miners and loaders of each of the States included in the study and for all of these States combined, the number of miners and loaders, average starts, average earnings per start, average days of operation, and estimated possible average annual earnings. The miners and loaders in this table include 61,936 hand loaders, 21,424 hand or pick miners, 6,499 machine miners, 170 contract loaders, 102 machine loaders, and 1,036 gang miners, a total of 91,167, or 65 per cent of the total number (140,719) of wage earners covered in this study.

The average starts in the half month for each State were obtained by dividing the total number of starts made in the half month by all miners and loaders by the number of such miners and loaders. All States combined averaged 8.3 starts or days in the half month, and the average by States ranged from 6.3 for Indiana to 9.8 for Kansas.

Average earnings per start for each State were obtained by dividing the total earnings of all miners and loaders in the half month by the total number of starts made by them in the half month. All States combined averaged $6.56 per start or day, and the average by States ranged from $4.08 per start for Tennessee to $8.56 for Indiana. Of the 599 mines in the bureau study, 549 reported their days of operation. The days of operation reported are for the year ending October 31, 1924. These days have been weighted by the total number of miners and loaders in the mines. All States and all 549 mines combined averaged 198.2 days in the year, and the average by States ranged from 147.7 days for Indiana to 242.5 for Virginia.

The days of operation in year for *all mines of the State* are the days reported by the United States Geological Survey for the calendar year 1924, weighted by the total number of employees of all occupations in each mine. All of the listed States combined averaged 172 days in the calendar year and the average for the States ranged from 136 days for Indiana to 226 for Virginia. The method of computing the average (172) is explained in a footnote of the table. The average for all bituminous mines in the United States in 1924 was 171 days.

The estimated possible average annual earnings of miners and loaders based on average earnings per start and days of operation of the mines included in the study by the bureau are $1,300. The average by States ranged from $757 for Tennessee to $1,483 for Illinois.

Many of the mines were shut down at the time of the bureau's study, although they may have worked earlier in the year. To get wage data, it was necessary to find mines in operation. This in part explains why the mines covered had a greater average number of days of operation than had all mines of the State in the calendar year 1924. But this condition does not affect the representative character of the published hours per start or earnings per hour; nor, probably, does it materially affect the time and earnings of a half-month pay period in the season when running. Any estimate of possible yearly earnings, however, should take all mines into consideration. Fewer days of work mean less money. The last column of the table shows the estimated amount the miners and loaders would have made had they worked all days their mines operated. Thus, with 172 days of work they would have earned $1,128 as against a possible $1,300 in the mines of the bureau canvass, with a range from $649 in Tennessee to $1,287 in Colorado.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF MINERS AND LOADERS, AVERAGE STARTS, EARNINGS PER START, DAYS OF OPERATION IN YEAR OF MINES REPORTING AND OF ALL MINES IN INDUSTRY, AND ESTIMATED POSSIBLE ANNUAL EARNINGS, 1924, BY STATES

State	Mines covered by bureau	Miners and loaders	Average starts in half month covered	Average earnings per start	Mines reporting days of operation	Average days of operation in year of mines reporting	Average days of operation in year, all mines of State [1]	Estimated possible average yearly earnings of miners and loaders	
								In mines studied [2]	In all mines of State [3]
Alabama	39	4,968	7.9	$4.57	38	231.2	220	$1,057	$1,005
Colorado	17	2,448	8.0	7.23	16	187.0	178	1,352	1,287
Illinois	46	15,769	7.7	8.55	44	173.5	148	1,483	1,265
Indiana	23	3,627	6.3	8.56	22	147.7	136	1,264	1,164
Kansas	9	1,474	9.8	5.92	9	192.9	151	1,142	894
Kentucky	79	8,802	8.2	5.63	67	200.3	174	1,128	980
Ohio	57	7,637	7.8	7.17	57	177.7	143	1,274	1,025
Pennsylvania	155	29,190	8.9	6.40	140	215.2	180	1,377	1,152
Tennessee	20	1,873	7.8	4.08	20	185.6	159	757	649
Virginia	12	1,121	8.4	4.65	10	242.5	226	1,128	1,051
West Virginia	142	14,258	8.4	6.10	126	204.4	182	1,247	1,110
Total	599	91,167	8.3	6.56	549	198.2	[1] 172	1,300	1,128

[1] States figures as reported by U. S. Geological Survey. The average for the total is for these same States with the days for each State weighted by the number of miners and loaders shown in the table.
[2] Computed by multiplying the average earnings per start by the average days of operation in year ending Oct. 31, 1924, for mines reporting.
[3] Computed by multiplying the average earnings per start by the average days of operation in the calendar year 1924, of all mines of State.

Wage Rates for Common Labor

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics here presents the results of an initial survey of common-labor wage rates per hour in various industries of the United States.

The study is confined to entrance rates—that is, the rates paid newly employed unskilled adult males—in important industries which require considerable numbers of common laborers. Some establishments have reported two rates—for example, one for the 10-hour day and one for the 8-hour day, or one for white and one for colored or Mexican workers; these distinctions have not been maintained in the tabulated data, although it is apparent that the lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8-hour day is more or less prevalent.

The number of common laborers reported for each of the several industries is shown in the following statement:

	Number
Automobile	5,668
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3,233
Cement	1,164
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	3,820
Foundry and machine-shop products	6,060
Iron and steel	13,065
Leather	1,690
Lumber (sawmills)	8,290
Paper and pulp	3,558
Petroleum refining	3,204
Slaughtering and meat packing	6,401
Public utilities	10,125
Total	66,278

The number of common laborers reported for each geographic division was as follows: New England, 2,590; Middle Atlantic, 20,279; East North Central, 16,953; West North Central, 4,429; South Atlantic, 4,800; East South Central, 6,002; West South Central, 3,959; Mountain, 1,950; Pacific, 5,316.

Although this initial survey was, as seen from the above statement, somewhat limited, the number of establishments covered will be increased in future studies.

The weighted average rate for all industries combined as of January 1, 1926, was 40.2 cents, the lowest rate reported being 15 cents, and the highest rate 62.5 cents. The highest average rate (49.1 cents) appears in the petroleum-refining industry, with the automobile industry (46.6 cents) coming second; the lowest average rate (30.6 cents) was paid in the lumber (sawmill) industry. In computing these averages the various actual rates were weighted according to the number of men reported as receiving each rate.

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID FOR COMMON LABOR, JANUARY 1, 1926

[The rates on which this table is based are entrance rates paid to adult male common laborers]

Industry	United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Automobile:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Low	35.0		38.0	35.0	40.0					55.0
High	62.5		62.5	62.5	40.0					55.0
Average	46.6		39.9	48.3	40.0					55.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:										
Low	15.0	40.0	35.0	33.3	30.0	17.5	15.0	25.0	40.0	39.0
High	55.0	47.5	55.0	46.8	35.0	35.0	37.0	40.0	40.0	45.0
Average	41.7	44.5	46.3	40.6	32.2	29.9	23.5	27.5	40.0	43.7
Cement:										
Low	28.0		35.0	43.0	35.0			28.0		
High	45.0		45.0	44.0	35.0			28.0		
Average	40.4		44.0	43.3	35.0			28.0		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:										
Low	31.0	31.0	40.0	40.0	35.0	40.0				
High	50.0	48.0	45.0	50.0	35.0	40.0				
Average	41.5	41.7	41.5	42.3	35.0	40.0				
Foundery and machine-shop products:										
Low	16.0	33.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	16.0	22.5	25.0	40.0	45.0
High	50.0	40.0	48.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	37.5	25.0	40.0	50.0
Average	36.7	37.5	41.4	42.9	36.5	29.8	26.3	25.0	40.0	48.6
Iron and steel:										
Low	23.4	44.0	30.0	37.0		37.0	23.4			42.5
High	50.0	44.0	50.0	50.0		44.0	31.0			45.0
Average	41.4	44.0	43.2	46.6		37.5	29.8			43.7
Leather:										
Low	22.5		35.0	40.0		22.5				44.0
High	50.0		48.0	49.0		40.0				50.0
Average	40.7		41.6	45.6		33.1				49.6
Lumber (sawmills):										
Low	20.0	33.3	35.0	32.5	35.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	37.5
High	45.0	33.3	35.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	25.0	45.0	45.0
Average	30.6	33.3	35.0	35.8	35.0	26.6	21.5	22.2	38.9	39.7
Paper and pulp:										
Low	22.5	40.0	35.0	37.5	40.0		22.5			40.0
High	56.3	50.0	45.0	50.0	40.0		22.5			56.3
Average	40.5	41.0	40.4	44.4	40.0		22.5			46.3
Petroleum refining:										
Low	35.0		46.0	52.0	52.0			35.0	55.0	62.0
High	62.0		53.0	52.0	52.0			49.6	55.0	62.0
Average	49.1		47.4	52.0	52.0			43.2	55.0	62.0

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID FOR COMMON LABOR, JANUARY 1, 1926—Con.

Industry	United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Slaughtering and meat packing:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Low	32.5	38.0	40.0	40.0	32.5	40.0	-------	37.5	42.5	40.0
High	45.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	42.5	40.0	-------	37.5	42.5	45.0
Average	41.2	38.0	42.8	41.4	40.8	40.0	-------	37.5	42.5	42.9
Public utilities [1]:										
Low	25.0	40.0	40.0	32.5	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	35.0	34.0
High	60.0	59.5	56.3	55.0	60.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	37.5	50.0
Average	40.6	49.2	42.7	45.1	36.1	43.4	27.6	27.9	35.3	48.4
Total:										
Low	15.0	31.0	30.0	32.5	30.0	16.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	34.0
High	62.5	59.5	62.5	62.5	60.0	45.0	40.0	49.5	55.0	62.0
Average	40.2	41.7	42.6	45.0	39.4	33.8	26.3	29.6	40.3	45.6

[1] Including street railways, gas works, waterworks, and electric power and light plants.

Wages of Civil Employees Under the United States Naval Establishment

THE Navy Department has recently issued a schedule of wages,[1] effective for the year 1926, covering all civil employees in the Naval Establishment and the field service of the United States Marine Corps.

The following tables, taken from the report, give the rates of pay for certain occupations in the clothing workers' service, and in the laborer, helper, and mechanical service, at specified stations.[2] Those given are the maximum rates; the intermediate rate is 5 cents per hour less than the maximum, and the minimum rate is 5 cents per hour less than the intermediate rate.

[1] United States. Navy Department. Schedule of wages for civil employees under the Naval Establishment, for the year 1926. Washington, 1925.

[2] For rates in effect in 1925, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1925, pp. 83-86.

RATES OF PAY PER HOUR FOR CLOTHING WORKERS AT SPECIFIED STATIONS UNDER THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1926

Navy supply depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Occupation	Rate per hour	Occupation	Rate per hour
Assistant custom cutter	$0.85	Double-needle operator	$0.70
Baster	.85	Dress-coat maker	.95
Bushelman	.80	Finish presser	.95
Canvas maker	.65	Fitter	.85
Chopper	.75	General tailor	.85
Cloth sponger	.75	Head custom cutter	1.35
Clothing examiner	.75	Head buttonhole maker	.80
Coat finisher	.55	Operator (female)	.50
Coat maker	.90	Pocket maker	1.00
Coat operator	1.00	Trimmer	.60
Collar maker	.90	Trouser finisher	.55
Custom cutter	1.25	Trouser maker	.80
Cutting-machine operator	.90	Trouser operator	.90
Cutter and marker	.85	Under presser	.80
Die-machine operator	.75	Vest maker	.75

Depot of supplies, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.

Baster	$0.83	Examiner	$0.73
Coat fitter	.83	Finisher	.40
Coat maker	.90	Operator (female)	.51
Custom cutter	1.20	Presser	.73
Cutter	.83	Sponger	.51
Cutter and marker	.83	Tailor, first class	.83
Designer, embroideress	.65	Tailor, second class	.73
Embroideress	.48	Trimmer	.40

RATES OF PAY PER HOUR FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE AT SPECIFIED STATIONS UNDER THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1926

Trade or occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group I										
Attendant:										
Building (Naval Academy)	------	------	------	$0.40	------	------	------	------	------	------
Battery	------	------	------	.56	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ironer, hand (female)	------	------	$0.40	.40	------	------	------	------	------	------
Laborer, common	$0.55	$0.55	.52	[1] .52	$0.45	$0.33	$0.34	$0.55	$0.55	$0.56
Laundress	------	------	------	------	.30	------	------	------	------	------
Laundryman	.57	.60	.65	.50	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mangle hand	.29	------	------	.29	------	------	------	------	------	------
Press operator, laundry	.34	------	------	.34	------	------	------	------	------	------
Group II										
Apprentice:										
First class	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	------	.55	.55	------
Second class	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	------	.45	.45	------
Third class	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	------	.35	.35	------
Fourth class	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	------	.25	.25	------
Marker and sorter, laundry	------	------	------	.39	------	------	------	------	------	------
Attendant, powder factory	------	------	------	[2] .75	------	------	------	------	------	------
Coxswain	------	.56	.54	------	.48	------	------	.56	------	------
Hammer runner:										
Heavy	.65	.65	.62	.62	.56	.56	------	.66	.66	------
Others	.59	.61	.57	.57	.51	.51	------	.61	.61	------
Helper:										
Blacksmith's—										
Heavy fires	.63	.63	.61	.61	.58	.55	------	.64	.64	------
Other fires	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Boiler maker's	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Coppersmith's	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Electrician's	.62	.62	.58	.58	.55	.50	------	.62	.62	.60

[1] Rate for laborer, common, at Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md., and Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., 50 cents per hour.
[2] Intermediate rates, 70, 65, and 60 cents per hour; minimum rate, 55 cents per hour.

RATES OF PAY PER HOUR FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE AT SPECIFIED STATIONS UNDER THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1926—Continued

Trade or occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group II—Continued										
Helper—Continued.										
Flange turner's	$0.63	$0.63	$0.61	------	$0.58	$0.55	------	$0.64	$0.64	------
Forger's, heavy	.63	.63	.61	------	.58	.55	------	.64	.64	------
General	.60	.60	.56	$0.56	.53	.50	$0.50	.60	.60	$0.58
Laboratory	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	------	------	.60	------
Machinist's	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	.50	.60	.60	.58
Molder's	.60	.60	.56	.56	.55	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Pipe fitter's	.62	.62	.58	.58	.53	.50	.50	.62	.62	.60
Rope maker's	.60	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sheet-metal worker's	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Ship fitter's	.60	.60	.56	------	.53	.50	------	.60	.60	------
Woodworker's	.62	.62	.58	.58	.56	.50	------	.62	.62	------
Hod carrier	------	.63	.61	.61	.55	.55	------	.63	.63	------
Holder-on	.64	.64	.64	------	.61	.58	------	.65	.65	------
Laborer, classified	.55	.55	.52	[1] .52	.45	.33	.34	.55	.55	.56
Oiler	.74	.75	.68	.68	.66	.66	------	.70	.70	------
Press feeder, folder, stitcher, etc. (printing service)	------	.60	.58	.58	.52	.41	------	.65	.65	------
Rivet heater	.58	.58	.56	------	.45	.35	------	.58	.58	------
Sand blaster	.70	.70	.68	.68	.62	.62	------	.70	.70	------
Stable keeper	.58	.58	.56	.56	.45	.33	------	.58	.58	------
Stevedore	.64	.67	.64	------	.52	.52	------	.66	.66	------
Teamster	.58	.62	.56	.56	.48	.45	------	.62	.62	.62
Group III										
Aircraft mechanic:										
General	------	.87	.83	------	.83	------	------	.90	.90	------
Motor	------	.87	.83	------	.83	------	------	.90	.90	------
Anglesmith:										
Heavy fires	.94	.98	.92	------	.92	.88	------	1.00	1.00	------
Other fires	.84	.88	.82	------	.82	.78	------	.90	.90	------
Blacksmith:										
Heavy fires	.94	.98	.92	.92	.92	.88	------	1.00	1.00	------
Other fires	.84	.88	.82	.82	.82	.78	------	.90	.90	------
Blue printer	.59	.65	.57	.57	.57	.55	------	.65	.65	------
Boat builder	.87	.90	.85	------	.85	------	------	.95	.95	------
Boiler maker	.85	.90	.83	.83	.83	.81	------	.90	.90	------
Box maker	.62	.65	.60	.60	.58	.60	------	.65	.65	.63
Brakeman	.75	.75	.75	.75	.73	.73	------	.80	.80	------
Buffer and polisher	.80	.80	.80	.80	.78	.78	------	.88	.88	------
Butcher	.73	.73	.73	.73	.73	.73	------	.70	.70	------
Canvas worker	------	.70	.70	.72	.70	------	------	.70	.70	------
Calker, wood	.82	.85	.80	.80	.78	.78	------	.88	.88	------
Calker and chipper, iron	.84	.87	.82	------	.80	.80	------	.90	.90	------
Cement worker	.62	.62	.60	.60	.50	.40	------	.60	.60	------
Cement finisher	.90	.93	.88	.88	.86	.86	.82	.96	.96	.91
Chain maker	.89	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Chauffeur	.66	.70	.63	.63	.60	.55	.57	.73	.73	.68
Conductor, railroad	------	.80	.75	.81	.75	------	------	.83	.83	------
Cooper	.72	.75	.70	------	.68	------	------	.78	.78	------
Coppersmith	.90	.95	.90	.90	.90	.83	.82	.93	.93	------
Craneman, electric (under 20 tons)	.72	.75	.70	.70	.75	.68	------	.78	.78	------
Cupola tender	.77	.80	.75	.75	.75	------	------	.83	.83	------
Diesinker	.96	1.00	.95	.95	.95	------	------	1.01	1.01	------
Diver	1.86	1.86	1.86	------	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	------
Driller:										
Pneumatic	.69	.72	.67	------	.65	.65	------	.75	.75	------
Press	.62	.65	.60	------	.60	.58	------	.68	.68	------
Electrician	.92	.95	.90	.90	.90	.85	.84	.98	.98	.93
Electric-dredge operator	------	------	------	------	------	.90	------	------	------	------
Electroplater	.85	.90	.83	.83	.83	.83	------	.93	.93	------
Engineman	.86	.90	.83	.83	.83	.81	.80	.93	.93	.88
Locomotive	.86	.90	.83	.83	.83	.81	------	.93	.93	------
Locomotive, electric	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hoisting and portable	.86	.90	.83	.83	.83	------	------	.93	.93	------
Steam shovel	------	1.05	.98	.98	.98	.98	------	1.06	1.06	------
Fireman	.70	.73	.68	.68	.68	.66	.65	.76	.76	.73
Flange turner	.87	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	------	.93	.93	------
Forger:										
Drop	.82	.90	.80	.80	.80	------	------	.88	.88	------
Heavy	1.32	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	------	1.38	1.38	------
Foundry chipper	.61	.66	.63	.63	.57	------	------	.65	.65	------
Frame bender	.87	.92	.85	------	.85	.85	------	.93	.93	------

[1] Rate for laborer, classified, at Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md., and Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., 50 cents per hour.

RATES OF PAY PER HOUR FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE LABORER, HELPER, AND MECHANICAL SERVICE AT SPECIFIED STATIONS UNDER THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1926—Continued.

Trade or occupation	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington	Norfolk	Charleston	New Orleans	Mare Island	Puget Sound	Great Lakes
Group III—Continued										
Furnace man:										
Anglework	------	$0.70	$0.65	------	$0.58	------	------	$0.68	$0.68	------
Foundry	------	.70	.65	$0.62	.60	$0.60	------	.72	.72	------
Heater	------	.70	.65	.62	.60	.60	------	.68	.68	------
Heavy forge, heater	$0.72	.80	.75	.70	.70	.70	------	.75	.75	------
Other forge	.62	.70	.65	.62	.60	.60	------	.68	------	------
Galvanizer	.69	.70	.64	------	.62	.58	------	.77	.77	------
Gardener	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	$0.60	.70	.60	$0.60
Instrument maker	.89	.92	.87	.87	.87	.87	------	.95	.95	------
Job compositor (printing service)	.86	.89	.84	.84	.84	.82	------	.92	.92	------
Job printer (printing service)	.86	.89	.84	.84	.84	.82	------	.92	.92	------
Joiner	.87	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.77	.95	.95	.90
Ladle man, foundry	.62	.65	.60	.60	.58	------	------	.68	.68	------
Lead burner	------	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	.98	------	1.08	1.08	------
Leather worker	.72	.75	.70	.70	.68	------	------	.78	.78	------
Letterer and grainer	.92	.95	.90	.90	.90	.85	------	.98	.98	.93
Leveler	------	.60	.60	------	------	------	------	.70	.70	------
Linotype and monotype operator (printing service)	.86	.89	.84	------	.84	------	------	.92	.92	------
Loftsman	.90	.92	.90	------	.90	.90	------	.95	.95	------
Machine operator	.67	.70	.65	.65	.65	------	------	.75	.75	------
Machinist	.84	.90	.84	.84	.84	.80	.77	.91	.91	.89
Machinist, operator (printing service)	.87	.90	.85	------	.83	.83	------	1.00	1.00	------
Marker and sorter (laundry)	------	------	.55	.55	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mason, brick or stone	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	------	1.15	1.15	1.12
Mattress maker	.65	.65	.65	------	.65	------	------	.65	.65	------
Melter	.77	.80	.75	.75	.75	------	------	.83	.83	------
Electric	------	1.05	1.05	------	1.05	1.05	------	1.05	1.05	------
Metallic cartridge case maker	------	------	------	.65	------	------	------	------	------	------
Millman	.87	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	------	.95	.95	------
Model maker, wood	------	1.00	.95	.95	.95	------	------	1.06	1.06	------
Molder	.92	.98	.92	.92	.92	.88	------	1.00	1.00	------
Optical glass plate and gauge maker	------	------	------	.90	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-instrument finisher	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-instrument maker	------	------	------	.90	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-glass worker, fine	------	------	------	.60	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-glass grinder and polisher	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-parts inspector	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical-instrument assembler	------	------	------	.70	------	------	------	------	------	------
Optical polish and wax mixer	------	------	------	.80	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ordnance man	.72	.75	.72	.72	.72	.72	------	.78	.83	------
Packer	.65	.68	.63	.63	.63	.63	------	.75	.75	.70
Painter	.87	.90	.85	.85	.85	.80	.79	.93	.93	.88
Painter, coach	------	------	------	.88	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pattern maker	.95	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.90	------	1.06	1.06	------
Pipe coverer and insulator	.85	.88	.83	.83	.83	.83	------	.88	.88	------
Pipe fitter	.92	.95	.90	.90	.90	.85	.84	.98	.98	.93
Plasterer	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	------	1.15	1.15	1.12
Plumber	.92	.95	.90	.90	.90	.88	.87	.98	.98	.93
Pressman (printing service)	------	.80	.75	------	.75	.75	------	.83	.83	------
Puncher and shearer	.62	.67	.60	------	.60	.58	------	.70	.70	------
Rigger	.87	.90	.83	.83	.83	.81	.77	.91	.91	.83
Rigger, antennæ	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1.04	------	------
Riveter	.87	.90	.85	------	.83	.80	------	.90	.90	------
Rodman	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	------	.60	.60	------
Roller, brass and copper	------	------	------	.75	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ropemaker	.72	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sailmaker	.84	.87	.82	.82	.82	.82	------	.90	.90	------
Saw filer	.95	1.02	.93	.93	.93	.93	------	.98	.98	------
Sewer	.57	.57	.55	.55	.45	.45	------	.55	.55	.55
Sheet-metal worker	.92	.95	.90	.90	.90	.88	------	.98	.98	.93
Ship fitter	.82	.87	.82	.82	.82	.82	------	.90	.90	------
Shipwright	.87	.90	.85	.85	.85	------	------	.95	.95	------
Temperer	------	------	------	.85	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tile and plate setter	.85	.88	.83	------	.81	.81	------	.88	.88	------
Toolmaker	.90	.94	.90	.90	.90	.87	------	.96	.96	------
Trackman	.62	.62	.60	.60	.55	.55	------	.62	.62	.62
Upholsterer	.87	.90	.85	.85	.83	.83	------	.93	.93	------
Watchmaker	------	------	------	1.00	------	------	------	------	------	------
Water tender	.74	.77	.72	.72	.72	.70	------	.80	.80	------
Welder:										
Electric	.87	.90	.85	.85	.83	.83	------	.91	.91	------
Gas	.85	.85	.80	.80	.83	.78	------	.88	.88	------
Wharf builder	.87	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	------	.95	.95	------
Wireworker	------	.75	.65	------	.63	.63	------	.73	.73	------

Average Monthly Wages of American and Foreign Seamen

THE table below, taken from a recent report of the United States Bureau of Navigation,[a] shows the average monthly wages of American and foreign seamen on merchant vessels:

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SEAMEN ON STEAM AND MOTOR CARGO VESSELS OF 5,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER,[1] JANUARY 1, 1925

Occupation	American		British	Danish	Dutch	French	German [2]	Italian	Norwegian	Spanish	Swedish [3]
	Private vessels	Shipping Board vessels									
Deck department:											
First mate	$176	$192	[4] $112–$122 [5] 107–114	$190	$105–$111	.....	$64	$222	.....	$68–$135	$86–$95
Second mate	137	166	[4] 86 [5] 81	150	78–84	.....	50	183	.....	48–97	64–71
Third mate	135	150	66	100	50–54	.....	38	164	.....	39–58	50–56
Fourth mate	118	146	58	118	.....	.....	30	145	.....	.....	.....
Boatswain	72	74	56	.....	46	$87	26	121	$56	29–39	46
Carpenter	74	78	61–80	74	46	87	26	118	56	.....	46
Seaman, A. B	59	62	.....	65	40	75	19	97	50	24–29	40
Seaman, ordinary	44	47	.....	37	20	63	11	58	27	19–23	33
Engineer department:											
Chief engineer	275	274	[4] 126–149 [5] 159	239	141–151	.....	93	289	.....	125–154	118–143
Second engineer	176	192	[4] 112–122 [5] 107–117	168	96–103	.....	64	183	.....	68–97	72–87
Third engineer	151	166	[4] 86 [5] 81	130	68–72	.....	50	159	.....	48–68	68
Fourth engineer	135	150	66	112	46	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	52
Junior engineer	130	58	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireman	62	65	51	57	42	81	21	102	51	25–29	40
Greaser	67	71	53	.....	46	87	25	.....	.....	.....	42
Water tender	68	73	53	64	.....	84	25	.....	.....	29–39	.....
Coal passer or wiper	52	58	.....	39	34	75	19	94	29	23–27	28
Steward department:											
Chief steward [6]	131	130	70–80	96	.....	.....	20	121	.....	29–39	62–70
Second steward	98	108	45–61	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Cook [6]	111	109	65–75	96	58	.....	26	105	.....	39	43–45
Second cook	82	85	47–51	38	52	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	30
Mess steward [6]	48	47	44–45	.....	.....	.....	11	121	.....	14	.....
Mess boy	42	42	15	19	10	.....	6	53	.....	10	.....

[1] All data, except for American seamen, are from consular reports and are stated in United States equivalent of foreign exchange at the normal rate. The normal and exchange values are as follows:

Country	Monetary unit	Normal value	Exchange value (Jan. 1, 1925)	Country	Monetary unit	Normal value	Exchange value (Jan. 1, 1925)
		Cents	*Cents*			*Cents*	*Cents*
Great Britain	Pound	486.6	474.99	Italy	Lira	19.3	4.23
Denmark	Krone	26.8	17.67	Norway	Krone	26.8	15.11
Netherlands	Guilder	40.2	40.53	Spain	Peseta	19.3	13.99
France	Franc	19.3	5.43	Sweden	Krona	26.8	26.99
Germany	Gold mark	23.8	23.80				

[a] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, Merchant marine statistics, 1925 (No. 2). Washington, 1925.
[2] As of Apr. 1, 1925.
[3] As of May 30, 1925.
[4] With superior certificate.
[5] With certificate of rating.
[6] On large German passenger vessels. chief steward, $50; cook, $93; and mess steward, $15.

Average Weekly Earnings in Illinois, November, 1925

THE following table from the Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor, December, 1925, gives the average weekly earnings of employees in the various groups of industries in that State for the week of November 15, 1925, together with the percentage change in total earnings from October to November, 1925:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER, 1925

Industry group	Per cent of change in total earnings, October to November, 1925	Average weekly earnings		
		Males	Females	All employees
Stone, clay, and glass products	−3.5	$29.47	$13.56	$28.17
Metals, machinery, and conveyances	+1.2	31.46	18.17	24.84
Wood products	+3.3	30.58	16.58	29.48
Furs and leather goods	−1.4	26.09	16.05	20.94
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	+.4	29.38	16.14	27.51
Printing and paper goods	+1.9	38.47	19.11	34.03
Textiles	+1.3	30.52	14.66	19.36
Clothing, millinery and laundering	−2.2	31.39	17.53	23.24
Food, beverages, and tobacco	−.3	30.01	17.40	27.99
Total, all manufacturing industries	+.7	31.23	17.48	28.46
Trade, wholesale and retail	+9.5	27.55	18.03	22.25
Public utilities	+.8	33.37	21.19	30.43
Coal mining	−.2	35.62	----------	35.62
Building and contracting	+.3	37.90	----------	37.90
Total, all industries	+2.1	32.02	18.65	28.56

Wages in Brussels, Belgium, in October, 1925

A RECENT consular report from Brussels, Belgium, gives the wages paid in various industries in that city in October, 1924, and October, 1925. In only a few cases were there slight increases in the wages paid and it appears that the real wages of Belgian workmen are less than in 1924, as the cost-of-living index number was 533 on October 15, 1925, as compared with 513 on the same date in 1924, while for the last half of October, 1925, the index number was 575.

The minimum wages paid in the different industries of Brussels on October 15, 1925, were as follows:

MINIMUM WAGES PAID IN BRUSSELS, OCTOBER, 1925

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry and occupation	Minimum hourly rate	Industry and occupation	Minimum hourly rate
Metal workers:	*Francs*	Construction industries:	*Francs*
Boiler firemen	3.00	Roofers	3.00
Ironworkers	3.25	Asphalt workers	2.75
Copper founders	4.00	Cement workers	3.00
Iron founders	3.00	Carpenters	3.85
Iron forgers	3.50	Masons	3.60
Blacksmiths	4.00	Marble workers	3.25
Automobile mechanics	3.75	Mosaic workers	3.50
Automotive electricians	3.00	Painters	3.25
Oxygen welders	3.75	Plumbers	3.45
Carriage makers	4.00	Miscellaneous industries:	
Lathe hands	4.00	Chair makers	3.85
Food industries:		Cabinetmakers	4.00
Cake makers	3.25	Upholsterers	3.00
Bakers	3.40	Coopers	3.25
Chocolate makers	3.25	Cigar makers	2.80
Pastry makers	3.25	Jewelry makers	4.00
Clothing industries:		Silversmiths	4.00
Lingerie workers	1.50	Chauffeurs	[2] 155.00
Milliners	[1] 550.00	Gardeners	2.50
Fur makers	[2] 225.00	Moving-picture operators	[2] 125.00
Pressers	1.40		
Women's tailors	3.25		
Men's tailors	3.20		
Machine knitters	2.50		

[1] Per month. [2] Per week.

Wage Rates in Germany, January to October, 1925

THE latest statistics published by the German Federal Statistical Office on wage rates in Germany based on collective agreements relate to October, 1925.[1] A summary of these statistics is given below.

[1] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Berlin, Oct. 27, 1925, pp. 673-675, and Nov. 30, 1925, pp. 735-737.

In the following table are shown the hourly and weekly wage rates of skilled and unskilled industrial and railroad workers in September and October, 1925:

HOURLY WAGE RATES AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS[1] OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS IN GERMANY, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1925

[Gold mark=23.8 cents]

Industry group	Skilled workers				Unskilled workers			
	Hourly rate		Full-time[2] weekly earnings		Hourly rate		Full-time[2] weekly earnings	
	September	October	September	October	September	October	September	October
Raw materials:	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*
Mining[3]	[4] 0.959	[4] 0.959	[4] 46.02	[4] 46.02	[5] 0.553	[5] 0.553	[5] 32.82	[5] 32.82
Metal working[3]	.916	.922	45.70	45.99	.608	.610	30.34	30.47
Chemical industry[3]	.824	.844	39.55	40.51	.697	.713	33.46	34.22
Building trades	1.154	1.157	55.14	55.28	.945	.946	45.14	45.19
Woodworking	.981	.981	46.63	46.65	.853	.854	40.58	40.59
Manufacture of paper[3]	.673	.678	32.30	32.54	.606	.610	29.09	29.28
Weighted average	.940	.944	45.82	46.01	.639	.641	33.15	33.25
Finished goods:								
Textile industry, male workers[3]	.617	.621	29.62	29.81	.515	.521	24.72	25.01
Textile industry, female workers	.492	.499	23.62	23.95	.383	.387	18.38	18.58
Breweries[3]	.961	.995	46.12	47.76	.846	.874	40.62	41.93
Bakeries and confectioneries	.820	.854	39.36	40.99	.710	.737	34.08	35.38
Printing trades	.959	.959	46.05	46.05	.837	.837	40.16	40.16
Paper-box factories, male workers	.755	.800	36.24	38.40	.642	.679	30.82	32.59
Paper-box factories, female workers	.501	.528	24.05	25.34	.414	.436	19.87	20.93
Weighted average	.798	.805	38.31	38.63	.685	.690	32.87	33.10
Railroad workers[6]	.798	.798	43.09	43.09	.616	.616	33.26	33.26
Weighted grand average	.918	.922	44.84	45.04	.643	.645	33.12	33.24

[1] Weighted average of wage rates collectively agreed upon for adult workers of the highest age class.
[2] Mostly 48 hours; in the building trades, 46.5 to 47.5 hours; in the woodworking industry, 46 hours; in the metal-working industries, 54 to 56 hours; on the national railroads, 54 hours; in coal mining for workers above ground, 60 hours.
[3] Inclusive of family allowances for wife and 2 children.
[4] Pick miners.
[5] Unskilled surface workers.
[6] Time rates inclusive of local and family allowances.

From the table preceding it becomes evident that wages in Germany showed a tendency to stability in October, 1925. As compared with September, 1925, the wage rates of skilled workers had increased 0.4 per cent and those of unskilled workers 0.3 per cent. According to the statistical office the apparent stabilization of wages is due to the unfavorable economic condition of the industries producing raw materials, especially the iron and steel industry. In the latter, the Federation of Crude Steel Manufacturers has resolved to curtail production by 35 per cent.

In October, as in preceding months, building-trades workers were the highest-paid workers in Germany, their unions having used the increased building activity and the ensuing shortage of skilled building-trades workers to enforce their demands for higher wages. The next highest rates are being paid to brewery workers, woodworkers, miners, and printing-trades workers. Textile workers, especially those of the female sex, receive the lowest wages.

The movement of hourly wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers during the period January to October, 1925, is shown in the following table:

WEIGHTED AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED ADULT WORKERS IN GERMANY, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1925

[Gold mark=23.8 cents]

Month	Skilled workers				Unskilled workers			
	All industry groups	Raw-material industries	Industries producing finished goods	Railroads	All industry groups	Raw-material industries	Industries producing finished goods	Railroads
1925	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*	*Mark*
January	0.792	0.811	0.680	0.714	0.557	0.553	0.584	0.555
February	.800	.820	.687	.714	.563	.560	.590	.555
March	.819	.838	.711	.731	.576	.572	.610	.572
April	.844	.865	.720	.747	.591	.587	.617	.588
May	.865	.890	.724	.747	.608	.602	.620	.588
June	.878	.900	.759	.761	.614	.610	.650	.598
July	.898	.920	.784	.762	.627	.623	.673	.598
August	.909	.931	.795	.762	.638	.634	.683	.598
September	.918	.940	.798	.798	.643	.639	.685	.616
October	.922	.944	.805	.798	.645	.641	.690	.616

The table preceding indicates that there was a steady upward movement of wages in Germany during the first 10 months of 1925 and that this movement had slowed down in October. Since January, 1925, the average hourly wage of skilled workers has risen from 0.792 mark [2] to 0.922 mark, and that of unskilled workers from 0.557 mark to 0.645 mark, the increase in both instances being equal to 16 per cent.

The upward movement of wages in Germany during 1925 was due partly to increased cost of living caused by higher rents and higher prices of other necessaries of life, but also largely to the demand of the workers for wages making possible an improved standard of living, the standard of living of the German workers having been lowered considerably in postwar times.

Decision as to English Railway Wages

BY THE middle of 1925 both the railway companies of England and their employees were agitating for a revision of wages, the companies maintaining that they could not continue to pay current rates and must have a general reduction, while the workers were demanding a general advance. On November 11 the matter came before the national wages board, which rendered on December 7 a decision which was virtually a compromise, leaving existing rates unaltered, but providing that new workers should come in on a lower scale. In theory the current rates, established in 1920, consisted of two parts—a basic rate, and an additional sum varying with the fluctuations of the cost of living. The basic or B rate was, roughly,

[2] Gold mark=23.8 cents.

100 per cent higher than the 1914 rates, and represented a minimum below which wages were not to fall, however the cost of living might vary. The B rate plus the cost-of-living bonus was known as the A rate. By the time the claims came before the central wages board, approximately 45 per cent of the higher-paid workers were down to the B rates, while the remainder were receiving a bonus ranging from 1s. to 8s.[1] a week. According to the Railway Review (London) of December 11, 1925, the decision of the board, as far as it relates to wages, was as follows:

> The board have given very serious consideration to the contentions urged before them by both sides. They feel that it is desirable to make it clear that there is no finding by them that the B rates constitute an irreducible minimum, and their finding is not founded on that contention.
>
> The board, however, are not satisfied that in the present circumstances a sufficient case has been made out by the railway companies for a reduction in the base and current rates; on the other hand, they are unable to entertain any of the applications made on behalf of the trade-unions.
>
> While the board have come to the conclusion that the railway companies have failed to make out a case for relief by an immediate reduction in wages, they feel that the case of those who enter the service of the companies for the first time may properly be dealt with on a different basis, and they have therefore reached the following conclusion:
>
> On and after February 1, 1926, new entrants appointed to adult grades in the permanent service or employed temporarily for a probationary period prior to appointment, whether recruited from outside the railway service or from the casual or temporary staff, or from junior grades in the railway service, are to be paid at "B" rates for the adult grades in which they are employed, and on subsequent promotion to any higher grade in the service are to be paid the "B" rate for such higher grade.
>
> Regular employees whose services have been dispensed with owing to shortage of work if reemployed shall be paid at the current rates for the grades in which they are employed.

The Economist (London), in its issue for December 12, 1925, thus discusses one part of the decision:

> In commenting on the "B" rates the board expresses the opinion that they do not find that these are an irreducible minimum. This may be regarded as the first crack in the structure of the 1920 agreement, and the unions may be expected to exert all their strength to prevent its extension. The negotiations of the past four years have been mainly concerned with the "A" rates, but the point has now been reached at which attention must be diverted to the more permanent rates of wages. A general minimum level which is at least 100 per cent higher than the level of 1914 is, at first sight, a subject for severe criticism, but it must not be overlooked that at the outbreak of the war the railwaymen were in a favorable position in regard to an improvement in their standard of wages, which was admittedly low. Negotiations were suspended, as a result of the national emergency, and some consideration is, therefore, due to the men in their opposition to a reduction. If a concession of 2s. a week had been made 10 years ago the "B" rates would represent something like 80 per cent increase. On the other hand, unless there is a substantial improvement in trade in certain of the unsheltered industries, a sacrifice on the part of the railwaymen which would render possible a reduction in railway charges may become an urgent necessity.

Wage Legislation in South Africa

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1925 (p. 215), a brief summary is given of what is known in South Africa as the wages act of 1918. This provided for the establishment in certain

[1] Shilling at par=24.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

trades and occupations of wage boards to fix the rates of pay of women and young persons. According to the October, 1925, number of the South African Labor Gazette (p. 189), this act proved disappointing in its effects:

> Here and there some good results have been attained, but in the main the act has failed simply because the employees in the trades affected are of such a type that they have been quite unable to put up a satisfactory representation on the wage boards. Any individual who has made himself prominent on the side of the employees has had reason to fear the consequences for himself. This is the testimony of those who have been intimately concerned with these wage boards, and for this and for other reasons the inadequacy of the law has been taken to have been amply demonstrated.

To meet this difficulty a new law was passed in the summer of 1925, which provides for the regulation of wages for employees of any kind, except those engaged in farming, domestic service, and one or two unimportant industries. Under the terms of this law, a wage board is established, for the Union, of three members, to which the Government may add two more when any particular inquiry is to be undertaken, one to represent employers and one employees.

> The wage board begins to function upon a requisition by the minister or on the application of a registered trade-union or association of employers, or, where no such registered union or association exists, on the application of employees or employers who satisfy the board as to their representative character. The proviso is made, however, that where there exist registered organizations of both employers and employees sufficiently representative, the board shall not proceed with any investigation in respect of such trade unless directed to do so by the minister. The object of this proviso is to empower the minister to insist upon resort to the conciliation machinery before application to the wage board for a compulsory determination.

According to a report made in August, 1925, by the United States consul in Cape Town, the wage board, when once it has been called into action, has extraordinary powers of investigation. He quotes the act as follows:

> Section 11, subsection 1, provides that "any such inspector or officer may, on production of a certificate of his appointment signed by the Secretary for Labor and without previous notice enter upon any premises in which any person is employed at any time when any employee is working therein, and may examine into the hours and conditions under which any employee is working and as to the wages or rates which have been or are being paid, and for such purposes may question the employer and any employee, if necessary in the opinion of such inspector or officer, apart from others, and may examine the wage sheets, pay sheets, and time sheets or approved records which every employer is required to keep."

Having completed its investigations, the wage board is to make recommendations to the Prime Minister, who is then empowered to fix rates of wages and other conditions of work for any period, up to two years, which is recommended by the board. He is not necessarily bound to follow the recommendations of the board in making his award. Notice of the proposed award, giving its terms in full, must be published in the official Gazette and in one or more newspapers in the area affected. For a month following this notice, objections may be lodged against the determination, and if these are important a hearing must be held at which the opponents may present their case, and the Minister is bound to take their arguments into consideration when making his final decision. After this the

award is to be published in the official Gazette, and thereafter "every employer in any trade or any section thereof on and after the date designated in the notice and in any area designated, shall pay to each of his employees of any class designated a wage or rate not lower than that determined, clear of all deductions, and every such employer and employee shall comply with all other terms and conditions determined."

According to the Labor Gazette, the bill met with much opposition, and certain sections have been severely criticized.

The principal line of objection has been not so much on the score of wage determination under statutory authority, but rather on account of the particular type of machinery set up by the wage act, namely, the imposition on industries of a statutory wage board with full powers to make recommendations which may be given the effect of law. It will be observed that the wage act expressly protects the machinery of the conciliation act, and that the voluntary system is available for every industry desirous of using it. Thus there is kept open a self-governing alternative for industries which desire to avoid wage determination by the wage board.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Cigar Makers—St. Paul, Minn.

AMONG the rules accompanying the bill of prices of Cigar Makers' Union No. 98, of St. Paul, Minn., April 9, 1925, are the following:

20. "No limit." Manufacturers who on account of business depression lay off their employees shall not be allowed to hire new cigar makers until four weeks after the original force, laid off, is put back to work.

21. Employers who discharge shop collectors or other employees for following instructions of union, or for demanding strict adherence to the provisions of this scale of prices, the constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A. and the by-laws of Union 98, shall be denied the privilege and use of the union blue label pending satisfactory settlement.

22. Apprentices must serve three years at the bench making or packing cigars.

23. One apprentice to a shop of 5 men or under; two apprentices to 10 men or over, and three to 15 men—this to be the limit, but no apprentice of packing shall be permitted unless a journeyman packer is employed in any one shop. No apprentice shall work after 5 p. m. at the bench. A lay off occurring in any shop for a longer time than three days, no apprentice employed in such shop shall be permitted to work at the bench during such lay off.

25. All jobs not specified in this bill must be submitted to the local union.

26. The shop shall not be swept till 12 m. and 5 p. m., and all shops shall be open 15 minutes to 8 a. m. and 15 minutes to 1 p. m. All shops to have sufficient light and heat.

28. That in case there is not stock enough for all men to work that none of the men be allowed to work.

29. That in case the mold workers are laid off on account of an over supply of cigars and hand workers are needed, that the mold workers must be given the preference on handwork. This rule to apply both ways.

Longshoremen

THE United States Shipping Board has renewed agreements with the following longshoremen's unions for one year, without change:

Boston: General cargo workers, checkers, and ship fitters and carpenters.
Hampton Roads, Va.: General cargo workers, and checkers and weighers.
New York City: General cargo workers, checkers, and cargo repairmen.
Portland, Me.: General cargo workers, checkers, and ship carpenters and joiners.

These agreements expire on September 30, 1926, except that of the ship carpenters and joiners of Portland, which expires on October 31, 1926.

Slight changes are made in the agreements in Baltimore, as follows:

The general cargo agreement made with Locals Nos. 829 and 858, October 1, 1925, for one year, contains four new paragraphs, as follows:

> The men will shape from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. for day work; and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. for night work, or work the following day on all week days, excluding Saturday afternoons during the months of October, May, June, July, August, and September.
>
> All orders for Saturday afternoon, Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night during the months of October, May, June, July, August, and September must be given not later than noon on Saturday. All orders for Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night during the other months of the year must be given not later than 5 p. m. Saturday.
>
> In the event of vessels arriving unexpectedly, or unexpected orders being given to work vessels, after the usual shaping hours, and men are available and desire to work, the employers are at liberty to employ them.
>
> In the event of the change of commodities the gang or gangs must not be reduced until the end of the working period, viz: Twelve o'clock noon or 5 p. m. daytime; or 11 p. m. or 6 a. m. night shift.

The checkers' and tallymen's agreement made with Local No. 953, October 1, 1925, for one year, adds a provision as follows:

> A minimum of one-half or one whole day to be paid in any event.

The contract of the grain agreement made with Local No. 921 contains the following provision, added to both foremen's and deck men's wage scale: "$1.05 per hour [$1 per hour for deckmen], minimum of one-half or one whole day's pay, as the case may be; overtime, Sundays and holidays, $1.50 per hour."

Formerly one cotton and tobacco agreement was made with the locals in Texas at Galveston, Texas City, Houston, and Bolivar, but October 6, 1925, two separate agreements were made, one with Locals Nos. 872 and 896 of Houston, and the other with Locals Nos. 307, 636, 704, 851, and 329, of Galveston, Texas City, and Bolivar, the new agreements being identical except for two paragraphs relating to a scale of prices for stowing cotton and to provisions as to waiting time in Houston which are omitted in the other agreement.

The new agreements vary in many particulars from the old. The number of rules is less. The agreements are between the longshoremen's locals and the United States Shipping Board, the Deep Sea Steamship Agents and Master Stevedores' Association of Texas. They provide for an 8-hour day with a 44-hour week during April, May, June, and July. Wages are 80 cents per hour, time and a half for nights and holidays and double time for Sundays and meal hours.

> When men work through the night and are required to work the breakfast meal hour, the meal hour rate shall prevail until such men are relieved. If men work through the noon hour double time shall prevail until relieved, but double time does not apply to work done immediately following the supper meal hour or the midnight meal hour.

Five cents per hour additional is paid for loading, shifting, and trimming coal for a steamer's own use; 10 cents for handling several enumerated commodities; and 20 cents for grain trimming, spout tending, sacking, sewing, stowing, and shifting grain aboard ship. These differentials are unchanged from the former agreement.

The wages for cotton and tobacco work are changed a little. Stowing cotton by hand when headed through doorways is reduced from 25 to 24 cents per bale. Stowing cotton on top of tobacco,

when there is less than 4 feet on top of tobacco, under the beams, is paid for at the rate of 30 cents per bale instead of 40 cents, as formerly. Stowing 267 bales of cotton by hand or 110 bales with tools constitutes a day's work for a gang of five men; formerly, 240 and 105 bales, respectively, were a day's work.

New provisions are as follows:

It is further mutually agreed that any alteration as to scale of wages or working conditions to be effective after September 30, 1926, must be submitted not later than the first week in September, 1926. Any negotiations that may happen regarding this contract shall be taken up collectively by Houston, Galveston, and Texas City interests.

When a day's work in cotton is done or at any time when work is stopped, hatches shall be covered by gangs working hatch.

When a hatch is finished, all beams to be put on in place by gangs working hatch.

When day's work in cotton is finished before 5 p. m. and gang is required to work general cargo, the rate shall be regular straight time rate per hour until 5 p. m.; after 5 p. m. overtime rate will apply.

When possible, men will be ordered by 7 p. m. for 8 or 10 o'clock start the following morning.

When a ship has been started, stevedore, at his discretion, to have the privilege of moving gangs from one hatch to another hatch during a working-day. This to be interpreted that a gang can be moved from the forward end aft, or from aft forward, whenever it is considered necessary to do so. Stevedore or his representative undertakes to notify the business agent after such change has been made. The locals having jurisdiction to have the right to replace gangs shifted.

The representative of the locals to use every effort to provide men qualified and efficient for the class of work for which they may be ordered.

The Longshoremen's Association agree not to uphold incompetency or shirking of work, and upon complaint by the stevedore any man or group of men not properly performing their duty shall be laid off, and the Longshoremen's Association agree to provide additional men to take their place.

The agreement between the United States Shipping Board, the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and Contracting Stevedores of Orange, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, and Sabine, and Locals Nos. 341 and 814, of Orange, Nos. 909 and 325, of Beaumont, and Nos. 440, 1029, and 1175, of Port Arthur and Sabine, has been extended to include Locals Nos. 1180 and 1214 of Lake Charles. A few additions to the former agreement are made in the agreement of October 1, 1925. The principal additions are as follows:

A 44-hour week is provided during April, May, June, and July.

This agreement is in effect and binding and covers the port of Lake Charles and locals therein named providing the undersigned employers become licensed to do business in the State of Louisiana.

Transportation of gangs to Port Neches shall be paid by the employers sending gangs to that port.

It being understood that either party to this agreement desiring any change in this agreement shall notify the other party to this agreement not later than the first Sunday in September, 1926.

Stove Mounters—New Athens, Ill.

THE agreement of Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union No. 72, New Athens, Ill., dated August 5, 1925, reads in part as follows:

Agreement entered into between the Auto Stove Works, as a member of the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association, parties of the first

part, and the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union, Local No. 72, parties of the second part, for the period beginning August 5, 1925, and ending December 31, 1926.

CLAUSE 1. It is agreed that members in good standing coming properly under the jurisdiction of this union, shall be given preference of employment.

CLAUSE 2. All members embodied in Clause 1 to be competent workmen, able to fill their positions and having worked at same for three years or more.

CLAUSE 3. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Saturday off all day from June 15 to September 15, both days included.

CLAUSE 4A. The day rate for mounters, steel range workers, horizontal lathe drillers, manifold men, pattern filers, riveters, and welders, to be 83 cents per hour, and 81½ per cent shall be paid on piece price.

CLAUSE 4B. Cutters, punchers, breakers, and testers shall be paid 83 cents per hour daywork, and 65 per cent piecework.

CLAUSE 4C. It is hereby agreed by both parties that any change made in the wages of the molders as a result of negotiations in 1926 between the M. P. and D. A. and the Iron Molders' International Union shall apply in the same percentage of increase or decrease in the wages of members of the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union, Local No. 72, on and after July 1, 1926.

CLAUSE 5. Pattern fitting, gating, white metal work, and repairing to be 89 cents per hour.

CLAUSE 6. One apprentice to every eight journeymen, all shops having less than eight journeymen shall be allowed one apprentice for the entire shop, until such time that they have a majority fraction over eight journeymen.

CLAUSE 7. Journeymen having shortage on stoves, ranges, and furnaces shall be paid for actual time lost putting on shortage.

CLAUSE 8. Time and one-half shall be paid for overtime. Double time for all holidays.

CLAUSE 9. Pieceworkers put on temporary daywork to receive the average for two consecutive previous weeks' piecework earnings, two weeks or less to be considered temporary daywork.

CLAUSE 10. New work not properly fitted shall be done by dayworkers. After such defects are remedied a piece price to be paid same to be under protest until agreed upon, two weeks is considered time in which to settle price.

CLAUSE 11. In case any dispute can not be settled between the management and the shop committee it shall be referred to the executive committee of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union and the firm. In the event no settlement is reached, it shall be referred to the national officers of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union and the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association. In case of dispute both parties to continue operations for a reasonable period of two weeks pending settlement.

CLAUSE 12. This agreement shall be in effect and force for the year expiring December 31, 1926. Either party desiring to change the terms of this agreement shall notify the other party 30 days prior to the expiration of same. If this notice is not given, this agreement continues in force another year.

CLAUSE 13. All bosses, foremen, and inspectors who work more than one hour a day active at the bench shall be members of the union and pay active dues.

CLAUSE 14. Any member of this organization receiving more than the present scale shall be governed by the same percentage of increase.

CLAUSE 15. The day rate for furnace mounters shall be 89 cents per hour.

CLAUSE 16. When men can not be furnished by the union the matter will be referred to the shop committee to make a satisfactory arrangement for relief.

Telephone Operators—Bloomington, Ill.

AN AGREEMENT was entered into between the telephone operators' department, Local No. 78–A of the Electrical Workers' Union, and the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Co., of Bloomington, Ill., effective September 1, 1925, to March 1, 1927. The more important sections of this agreement appear on the following page.

1. [The following schedule of weekly wages, is established:]

Local operators:	
1 to 3 months	$9.50
4 to 6 months	10.00
7 to 9 months	11.00
10 to 12 months	11.50
13 to 18 months	12.50
19 to 24 months	14.00
25 to 30 months	15.00
31 to 36 months	16.00
37 to 42 months	17.00
43 to 48 months	18.00
49 months and over	19.00

Supervisors: Supervisors shall on assignment be paid $23. At the end of six months they shall receive $23.50 and at the end of one year and thereafter, $24.

Operators becoming trouble clerks, chief operator's clerks, information operators, P. B. X. or long-distance operators shall be paid a differential of $3 per week.

2. Sunday work: Employees working Sundays will have a day off without pay and will be paid time and one-half for time worked on Sunday.

Holidays, double time.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Differentials, after 7 p. m., $1 per week; before 7 a. m., $1 per week; all night, $2 per week.

3. Hours of work: (*a*) Eight hours shall constitute a full day's work.

(*d*) All operators shall be relieved for a period of 20 minutes twice daily and supervisors 30 minutes twice daily.

(*e*) In the assignment of working hours operators senior in point of service shall be given the privilege of working regular day shifts.

(*f*) Operators senior in point of service shall be given the privilege of becoming supervisors, information, trouble clerks, chief operators' clerks, long distance, and P. B. X.

4. Reemployed operators shall be credited for salary purposes with two-thirds of their last continuous employment period.

5. Sunday off: All operators shall have every other Sunday off, for which no deduction will be made from their weekly pay. All time worked in excess of the regular Sunday shift shall be considered as overtime and paid for at a double time.

6. Holidays: All operators shall work, so far as possible, four hours on legal holidays. All time worked on said holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

7. All operators having been in the employ of the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Co. for a period of one year shall be granted a vacation of one week in each year with full pay, and any operator having been in the employ of said company for two or more years shall be granted a two weeks' vacation with full pay.

8. All operators having been in the employ of the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Co. for a period of six months shall be granted a vacation of three days with full pay.

11. No member of the operators' union shall be discriminated against because of any service imposed upon her by virtue of her membership in the operators' union.

12. For the carrying on of all mutual relations between the company and its operating employees the company agrees to recognize the adjustment board of Local Union 78–A as the authorized spokesman and representative of the operating employees. The adjustment board shall meet regularly with such official or officials as the company shall designate to represent it. The adjustment board shall be empowered to deal with all questions affecting the operating force, either the individual members, or the force as a whole, and all decisions reached in conference between the adjustment board and the company shall be binding on all parties concerned. The adjustment board agrees to cooperate with the company on all matters of discipline, of good attendance, and of operating efficiency, and commits all the resources of the organization to preserving the highest standards of service.

13. The company agrees to give good and sufficient reason for the discharge of any member of the operators' union.

14. The party of the first part hereby agrees to hire only members of Local Union No. 78–A of the T. O. D. of the I. B. E. W. or those who agree to become members of the Local Union No. 78–A within 15 days from date of their employment. The expulsion of any member of Local Union No. 78–A or their refusal to become members shall be deemed sufficient cause for the immediate discharge of such persons.

15. No operator shall be held responsible for monetary shortages at pay-station telephones.

16. This agreement is subject to such agreements as Local Union No. 78–A may have with central bodies or national bodies with which they are affiliated.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Clothing Industry—Baltimore

IN CASE No. 42, December 23, 1925, the trade board dealt with a stoppage of work by the felling hands of a certain shop because of the discharge of their chairwoman, due, so the company stated, to her refusal to accept a worker sent by the union at the request of the company. The following extracts from the opinion of the trade board show its attitude on the question:

When the union sends a member to work with a card, a section chairman or chairlady must recognize that card, and has no right to set herself above the union office and reject the working card. When the firm gives a worker who has been sent by the union a job, no section chairman has a right to interfere with such action of the management. If the section chairman does not know why the union sent the worker in, it is his duty to find out from the union, not to stop the member from going to work. It often happens that people in a section do not want to add workers to that section when the union thinks it is necessary to add some in order to get out the work. Obviously, the union authority must prevail and not that of the people of one section or its chairman.

Further, it is the duty of every section chairman to prevent stoppages, not to encourage them. In the present case, the only reason the people stopped work was on account of the chairlady. If she had told them not to stop on her account they would have worked. But when the trade board sent the chairlady to tell the felling hands to go back to work so the hearing could proceed, she came back and said they would not work. It was obvious to the trade board that she did not want them to work, and that she encouraged, if she did not instigate, the stoppage.

For her offense in ordering the women not to work, interfering with the management, and encouraging the stoppage, the trade board rules that the chairlady should be suspended without pay until Monday, January 4, and this decision should be a warning that if she causes another stoppage she will be discharged. Her offense in defying the union by refusing to recognize the working card, the trade board refers to the union itself to take such action as it sees fit. The felling hands who took part in the stoppage have lost several days' pay and the board will not punish them further because it believes that the chairlady and not the felling hands was responsible for the stoppage.

In order that this sort of trouble shall not occur again the trade board must request the union to inform the board and the firm immediately who the authorized representatives of the union are in the house. Obviously, the firm can not deal with every section chairman, because different section chairmen often make conflicting claims and one says the union wants one thing while another says the union wants another thing. It is necessary that the union designate some authority in the house that is above the section chairmen and that can properly speak for the union as a whole and not for what the people of any one section may happen to want.

If the union can not put a head chairman in the house the trade board is of the opinion that it must designate on each floor or in each shop one person who has authority to speak for the union and with whom the firm can deal in an orderly way. The practice in the past has been to have one representative on each floor, one for the pants shop, one for the vest shop, an Italian chairman and a chairman of the handworkers in the coat shops. Neither the firm nor the trade board has any right to say who these representatives shall be, but it is the duty of the union

to choose these representatives and give them authority to represent all the workers under their jurisdiction. The firm is not required to deal with section chairmen. Their authority is limited to taking up matters in the first instance with the foremen, and if they are not satisfied with the foremen's action they must refer the subject to the shop or floor chairman, who takes it up with the labor manager. This is the procedure required by the agreement.

The trade board therefore requests the union to furnish to the board and to the firm the names of these representatives with whom the firm must deal on each floor and in each shop, and whenever a change in these representatives is made by the union the firm and the board should be notified of such change.

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Coal-Chute Employees

AN INTERPRETATION of Article V, sections (a–5) and (a–6) of Decision No. 2687 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1925, p. 114) was given by the Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 3979, December 1, 1925. These sections call for a rate of time and a half for work performed on Sundays and holidays by members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, with certain exceptions, and when "absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad."

The question arose whether coal-chute employees were entitled to pro rata or time and a half rate for services performed on Sundays and holidays.

Employees' position.—The position of the employees is quoted below:

"The above-mentioned rule plainly provides that employees shall be allowed pay at time and one-half for service on Sundays and holidays, and then makes an exception of certain employees who, if regularly assigned to work on such days, or employees who work in place of those regularly assigned, will be compensated for such service on the same basis as on week days. Employees eliminated from the time-and-one-half provisions do not include coal-chute employees and they are, therefore, certainly entitled to pay at time and one-half for such service and we request a decision from your honorable board in this dispute."

Carrier's position.—The position of the carrier is quoted below:

"It is the position of the railway company that the operation of coal chutes is necessary to the continuous operation of the railway and that coal-chute employees are properly excepted from the provisions of the time-and-one-half feature referred to in sections a–5 and a–6, Article V, Decision No. 2687."

Decision.—If the employees in question are regularly assigned to service necessary to the continuous operation of the railroad, they shall be compensated at the pro rata rate when regularly assigned to perform Sunday and holiday service, in accordance with the provisions of sections a–5 and a–6, Article V, Decision No. 2687.

Rate of Assistant Section Foreman

THE Chicago & North Western Railway Co., formerly had two assistant section foremen at the New Butler, Wis., yards, each receiving 49 cents per hour. On June 1, 1923, an agreement containing the following clause became effective: "Assistant section foreman—5 cents per hour higher than rate of laborers supervised, maintaining existing higher rates."

According to a statement under Decision No. 3980, December 1, 1925, a laborer in the yard was appointed an additional assistant section foreman July 2, 1923, at 45 cents an hour. At the same time one of the former assistant section foremen was transferred to other work and later was demoted to rank of laborer, and the other assistant

section foreman died. Thus the positions of two men receiving 49 cents per hour were abolished, and the duties were performed by one man receiving 45 cents per hour until July, 1924, when the rate was reduced to 43 cents.

The employees claimed that the rate of 49 cents should be applied to the position from September 1, 1924, the date on which the claim was originally filed, the contention being that the third assistant section foreman assumed the duties of the first when the latter was demoted.

The carrier took the position that the claim should be dismissed because it had not been filed within the 10-day limit, and that the third appointee was not assigned to fill the position of the demoted assistant, and that in compensating him 5 cents per hour in excess of the laborers supervised it had complied with the provision of the agreement as expressed above.

The opinion and decision of the board follow:

Opinion.—The agreement entered into June 1, 1923, specifically provided that the existing higher rates of pay would be maintained and as the rate of 49 cents per hour was in force and effect at that time the carrier could not deviate from the agreement so made unless and until mutually agreed upon in conference. It is clearly evident that Mr. M. assumed the same duties and responsibilities as the employees who were receiving the 49 cents per hour rate, and he should therefore have received the same consideration as the employees whose positions were abolished. If the position of the carrier was upheld in this instance, it would entirely nullify the provisions of the agreement entered into June 1, 1923, preserving existing higher rates of pay.

Decision.—The claim of the employees is sustained.

Removals

IN DECISION No. 3997, December 4, 1925, the Railroad Labor Board decided the question of an alleged violation of a rule in the agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Co. The particular section referred to reads as follows:

RULE 58. When the business of the road becomes so light that all freight crews in service are not able to make 3,000 miles per month, or the equivalent thereto, crews will be reduced beginning with the junior in service. Any trainman losing his run under this rule will be given preference as a trainman over junior trainmen in the service and will retain his rights of seniority.

Any reduction of crews or men other than that made by the company in compliance with the intent of the preceding paragraph will be made through the train master and the chairman of the respective committees.

The road has been in the hands of a receiver for a number of years and has had difficulty in meeting its financial obligations. It has had a large deficit in operation every year for the past five years and the management, in order to effect every economy possible, on November 28, 1924, removed a third brakeman from each of five crews, which was considered by the employees to be contrary to the rule above quoted.

The brotherhood asked that the employees so removed be restored to their former position with back pay and to stay until the carrier obtained from the board permission to remove them.

Carrier's position.—It is the carrier's contention that in removing the third trainman on freight crews operating wholly within the State of Pennsylvania it was not necessary to hold a conference between the train master and the chairman of the grievance committee, for the reason that there was no reduction made in crews or men, the men removed from these crews being placed in other service with no loss in compensation.

Decision.—All employees affected, including those displaced, shall be reinstated to their former positions and paid the difference between what they earned and what they would have earned had they not been displaced. Furloughed men shall be paid the difference between what they earned in other employment and what they would have earned had they not been displaced.

Danish Dairy Workers' Wage Agreement

A CONSULAR report from Copenhagen, Denmark, dated October 20, 1925, contains the following information as to the terms of the new agreement concluded by the two dairy workers' associations of that country and the Danish Mutual Dairy Association's Organization (owners).

All apprenticed dairy workers are divided into two wage classes. Workers in the first class must have had at least six years' experience and must have a certificate or diploma from a dairy school or college, or at least seven years of practical apprenticeship. Workers in the second class must have served an apprenticeship of four years.

Workers in the first class on and after November 1, 1925, receive 212.50 kroner [1] and those of the second class 162.50 kroner per month. In addition the workers in dairies producing cheese receive a monthly bonus based on average output per day according to the following scale:

Output (kilograms per day):	Monthly bonus (kroner)
750	10
1,000	15
1,500	20
2,000	25
2,500	30

Dairies delivering to milk dealers pay the same bonus as those who produce cheese, if their milk pails and containers are washed in the dairy.

Each dairy employer is to pay to all dairy workers in the first wage class an additional bonus of 60 kroner for each year of continuous service in excess of one year, but the total sum so paid is not to exceed 300 kroner annually. Married workers are also to receive both skim milk and buttermilk for their own use.

The basic pay varies with changes in the official price index of the Statistical Department at the rate of 75 øre [2] for each point of change in the index. The wage adjustment is to take place the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

Eight days' summer vacation with pay is granted to those workers who are in the dairy's employ in May, and in winter one free day each month is given.

Controversies arising over this agreement are to be settled by one representative each from the workers' and the employers' organization, acting as arbitrators. If a settlement can not be arrived at, the two arbitrators shall select another neutral arbitrator, whose decision shall be final if it conforms to the principal terms of the agreement.

The agreement continues in effect until terminated by either party.

[1] Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies. [2] Øre at par=0.268 cent; exchange rate varies.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in December, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries of the United States was practically unchanged in December as compared with November, while pay-roll totals showed a substantial increase. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index of employment for December is 92.6, an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared with the November index of 92.5; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for December is 97.3, an increase of 1.1 per cent as compared with the November index of 96.2.

These figures are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 9,294 establishments in 53 industries, covering in December 2,888,774 employees, whose earnings in one week were $78,513,079.

Comparison of Employment in November and December, 1925

THE unweighted volume of employment increased in December in the South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and West South Central divisions, and decreased in the remaining five geographical divisions of the United States. Pay-roll totals, however, increased in six of the nine divisions, both the New England and East South Central States reporting considerable gain in pay-roll totals with small losses in employment.

Five of the 12 groups of industries gained in employment in December, according to the weighted indexes, while 6 groups show increased pay-roll totals. The metal-industry groups and the miscellaneous group, which includes agricultural implements, electrical machinery, and steel shipbuilding, show the most pronounced gains, while building-material groups and the leather and vehicle groups show the most pronounced losses.

Thirty of the 53 separate industries show an increase in employees, the increases in the rubber boot and shoe, steel shipbuilding, and automobile tire industries being especially noticeable, with machine tools, agricultural implements, iron and steel, steam-car building and repairing, and other metal industries following. Industries showing the greatest losses in employment were the seasonal automobile, stove, confectionery, boot and shoe, cement, brick, women's clothing, sawmill, and ice cream industries.

Thirty-four industries show gains in pay-roll totals. Cotton goods and fertilizers coupled large increases in pay-roll totals with small gains in employment, but in other industries pay-roll totals closely followed fluctuations in employment.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1925

[The per cents of change given in this table for each of the 12 groups and for the total of all groups are unweighted; for fluctuations in the weighted indexes of employment and pay-roll totals for each group and the general total, see pp. 120 and 121]

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		November, 1925	December, 1925		November, 1925	December, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**1,353**	**202,632**	**200,260**	**−1.2**	**$5,112,984**	**$5,091,960**	**−0.4**
Slaughtering and meat packing	78	73,589	73,994	+0.6	1,889,018	1,884,032	−0.3
Confectionery	255	35,797	34,316	−4.1	658,951	658,660	−(1)
Ice cream	172	7,878	7,694	−2.3	264,970	256,247	−3.3
Flour	355	15,977	15,690	−1.8	423,566	416,473	−1.7
Baking	478	58,858	57,895	−1.6	1,551,075	1,550,195	−0.1
Sugar refining, cane	15	10,533	10,671	+1.3	325,404	326,353	+0.3
Textiles and their products	**1,667**	**558,256**	**558,561**	**+0.1**	**11,001,737**	**11,166,345**	**+1.5**
Cotton goods	319	191,437	192,473	+0.5	3,079,463	3,209,230	+4.2
Hosiery and knit goods	245	83,111	82,646	−0.6	1,560,399	1,561,747	+0.1
Silk goods	196	60,494	60,741	+0.4	1,304,600	1,325,474	+1.6
Woolen and worsted goods	191	68,805	68,338	−0.7	1,520,860	1,515,047	−0.4
Carpets and rugs	28	21,657	21,799	+0.7	570,947	568,291	−0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	83	29,612	29,488	−0.4	727,512	733,267	+0.8
Clothing, men's	259	52,568	52,648	+0.2	1,198,450	1,241,003	+3.6
Shirts and collars	79	22,201	22,345	+0.6	353,882	363,276	+2.7
Clothing, women's	187	16,946	16,503	−2.6	437,352	399,378	−8.7
Millinery and lace goods	80	11,425	11,580	+1.4	248,272	249,632	+0.5
Iron and steel and their products	**1,571**	**621,756**	**632,570**	**+1.7**	**18,385,413**	**19,202,912**	**+4.4**
Iron and steel	211	277,980	285,968	+2.9	8,350,451	8,889,534	+6.5
Structural ironwork	149	20,969	20,889	−0.4	599,862	618,272	+3.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	788	202,025	204,790	+1.4	5,984,574	6,180,782	+3.3
Hardware	63	33,704	33,927	+0.7	862,688	892,542	+3.5
Machine tools	160	28,804	29,760	+3.3	894,614	944,040	+5.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	116	41,792	41,523	−0.6	1,211,751	1,223,932	+1.0
Stoves	84	16,482	15,713	−4.7	481,473	453,810	−5.7
Lumber and its products	**972**	**201,768**	**198,562**	**−1.6**	**4,603,214**	**4,562,825**	**−0.9**
Lumber, sawmills	382	111,951	109,231	−2.4	2,396,255	2,363,869	−1.4
Lumber, millwork	244	33,330	33,450	+0.4	817,187	823,037	+0.7
Furniture	346	56,487	55,881	−1.1	1,389,772	1,375,919	−1.0
Leather and its products	**363**	**123,554**	**119,777**	**−3.1**	**2,712,775**	**2,673,905**	**−1.4**
Leather	141	29,385	29,324	−0.2	749,019	752,499	+0.5
Boots and shoes	222	94,169	90,453	−3.9	1,963,756	1,921,406	−2.2
Paper and printing	**819**	**161,478**	**162,462**	**+0.6**	**5,209,355**	**5,311,209**	**+2.0**
Paper and pulp	207	55,439	55,681	+0.4	1,506,021	1,515,022	+0.6
Paper boxes	149	17,173	16,843	−1.9	383,177	376,690	−1.7
Printing, book and job	255	42,571	43,019	+1.1	1,466,687	1,509,114	+2.9
Printing, newspapers	208	46,295	46,919	+1.3	1,853,450	1,910,383	+3.1
Chemicals and allied products	**253**	**83,315**	**83,669**	**+0.4**	**2,449,694**	**2,418,142**	**−1.3**
Chemicals	98	24,222	24,300	+0.3	619,460	627,655	+1.3
Fertilizers	98	7,875	7,912	+0.5	142,337	150,594	+5.8
Petroleum refining	57	51,218	51,457	+0.5	1,687,897	1,639,893	−2.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	**629**	**105,089**	**103,393**	**−1.6**	**2,850,565**	**2,766,613**	**−2.9**
Cement	82	24,718	23,998	−2.9	754,010	704,270	−6.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	378	32,654	32,017	−2.0	845,145	830,598	−1.7
Pottery	57	12,251	12,150	−0.8	325,836	328,167	+0.7
Glass	112	35,466	35,228	−0.7	925,574	903,578	−2.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**148**	**41,125**	**41,611**	**+1.2**	**1,095,837**	**1,133,289**	**+3.4**
Stamped and enameled ware	39	12,926	13,013	+0.7	301,659	307,140	+1.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	109	28,199	28,598	+1.4	794,178	826,149	+4.0
Tobacco products	**175**	**42,238**	**42,392**	**+0.4**	**771,044**	**777,143**	**+0.8**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	8,417	8,353	−0.8	127,744	132,152	+3.5
Cigars and cigarettes	143	33,821	34,039	+0.6	643,300	644,991	+0.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		November, 1925	December, 1925		November, 1925	December, 1925	
Vehicles for land transportation	**959**	**506,292**	**492,514**	**−2.7**	**$17,037,666**	**$15,984,484**	**−6.2**
Automobiles	204	348,829	331,603	−4.9	12,349,826	11,285,886	−8.6
Carriages and wagons	73	2,895	2,862	−1.1	66,814	67,573	+1.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	192	17,446	17,500	+0.3	533,092	531,699	−0.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	490	137,122	140,549	+2.5	4,087,934	4,099,326	+0.3
Miscellaneous industries	**385**	**246,121**	**253,003**	**+2.8**	**7,068,782**	**7,424,252**	**+5.0**
Agricultural implements	98	26,513	27,350	+3.2	760,259	805,339	+5.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	135	113,373	115,050	+1.5	3,303,498	3,398,607	+2.9
Pianos and organs	39	8,550	8,646	+1.1	278,856	284,327	+2.0
Rubber boots and shoes	11	17,664	18,720	+6.0	438,916	471,722	+7.5
Automobile tires	65	55,408	57,372	+3.5	1,600,851	1,719,414	+7.4
Shipbuilding, steel	37	24,613	25,865	+5.1	686,402	744,843	+8.5
Total	**9,294**	**2,893,624**	**2,888,774**	**−0.2**	**78,299,046**	**78,513,079**	**+0.3**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,280	425,578	422,410	−0.7	$10,208,360	$10,380,761	+1.7
Middle Atlantic	2,304	830,255	840,368	+1.2	23,117,172	23,806,881	+3.0
East North Central	2,441	945,057	932,453	−1.3	29,353,496	28,579,562	−2.6
West North Central	907	151,951	151,315	−0.4	3,803,145	3,780,560	−0.6
South Atlantic	915	239,444	242,963	+1.5	4,629,272	4,789,687	+3.5
East South Central	397	97,107	96,823	−0.3	1,934,127	1,962,713	+1.5
West South Central	348	70,218	70,823	+0.9	1,530,792	1,577,532	+3.1
Mountain	159	26,402	27,493	+4.1	715,684	733,820	+2.5
Pacific	543	107,612	104,126	−3.2	3,006,998	2,901,563	−3.5
Total	**9,294**	**2,893,624**	**2,888,774**	**−0.2**	**78,299,046**	**78,513,079**	**+0.3**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Oct. 15, 1925		1,800,453		[1] $250,508,828	
Nov. 15, 1925		1,772,232	−1.6	[1] 235,005,254	−6.2

[1] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Comparison of Employment in December, 1924, and December, 1925

THE volume of employment in December, 1925, was 6 per cent greater than in December, 1924, and pay-roll totals had increased 9.3 per cent, as shown by unweighted figures for the two periods from 8,010 establishments in 53 industries.

In this comparison over an interval of 12 months substantial gains are shown in 8 of the 9 geographical divisions as to employment and in every division as to pay-roll totals, the solitary decrease being a drop of 0.8 per cent in employment in the West South Central States. The East North Central States show a gain of 12.3 per cent in employment and a gain of 18.6 per cent in employees' earnings.

Nine of the 12 groups of industries show considerable gains both in employment and pay-roll totals, the vehicle group leading with

gains of 16.4 per cent and 24.3 per cent, respectively, in the two items. The metal-products groups and the chemical group also made notable gains.

The food, leather, and tobacco groups show a loss of 3.5 per cent, 0.7 per cent, and 1.3 per cent, respectively, of their employees and also show decreased pay-roll totals.

Increased employment in December, 1925, over December, 1924, is shown in 41 of the 53 industries, and increased pay-roll totals also are shown in 41 industries, although the industries are not identical in every case.

Automobiles and machine tools show gains of over 30 per cent each in number of employees and gains of over 40 per cent each in pay-roll totals, in December, 1925. Other very large gains were made in agricultural implements, rubber boots and shoes, steam fittings, carriages, sugar refining, silk goods, hosiery, electrical machinery, and glass.

The woolen and worsted goods industry shows a falling off of 11.7 per cent in employment and of nearly 20 per cent in employees' earnings, and slaughtering and meat packing shows a drop of 10 and 12 per cent, respectively, in the two items. Steam-railroad car building and repairing and chewing and smoking tobacco also show considerable decline in both items.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN DECEMBER, 1924, AND DECEMBER, 1925

[The per cents of change given in this table for each of the 12 groups and for the total of all groups are unweighted]

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		December, 1924	December, 1925		December, 1924	December, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**918**	**184,536**	**178,061**	**−3.5**	**$4,665,455**	**$4,514,487**	**−3.2**
Slaughtering and meat packing	78	82,360	73,994	−10.2	2,145,832	1,884,032	−12.2
Confectionery	235	31,624	32,169	+1.7	594,892	613,607	+3.1
Ice cream	91	5,908	6,276	+6.2	196,183	218,345	+11.3
Flour	248	13,191	13,251	+0.5	350,095	356,196	+1.7
Baking	252	43,128	42,724	−0.9	1,123,288	1,151,559	+2.5
Sugar refining, cane	14	8,325	9,647	+15.9	255,165	290,748	+13.9
Textiles and their products	**1,544**	**518,575**	**530,771**	**+2.4**	**10,492,244**	**10,570,143**	**+0.7**
Cotton goods	306	184,010	185,062	+0.6	3,116,275	3,074,744	−1.3
Hosiery and knit goods	234	70,030	78,317	+11.8	1,284,756	1,477,379	+15.0
Silk goods	190	52,263	59,437	+13.7	1,103,024	1,296,144	+17.5
Woolen and worsted goods	165	70,478	62,208	−11.7	1,702,923	1,364,047	−19.9
Carpets and rugs	26	21,911	21,760	−0.7	572,567	567,065	−1.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	80	27,954	28,751	+2.9	711,246	713,416	+0.3
Clothing, men's	233	45,495	47,867	+5.2	1,078,152	1,141,022	+5.8
Shirts and collars	72	19,285	21,434	+11.1	304,610	348,234	+14.3
Clothing, women's	161	15,645	15,058	−3.8	374,293	352,250	−5.9
Millinery and lace goods	77	11,504	10,877	−5.5	244,398	235,842	−3.5
Iron and steel and their products	**1,365**	**560,265**	**598,033**	**+6.7**	**16,610,989**	**18,232,956**	**+9.8**
Iron and steel	206	267,808	281,740	+5.2	8,248,447	8,789,057	+6.6
Structural ironwork	140	19,036	19,968	+4.9	539,592	592,630	+9.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	629	172,885	182,795	+5.7	5,060,374	5,547,703	+9.6
Hardware	53	31,842	32,570	+2.3	785,207	859,134	+9.4
Machine tools	152	20,767	27,182	+30.9	610,013	855,533	+40.2
Steam-fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	108	32,861	38,701	+17.8	923,232	1,150,250	+24.6
Stoves	77	15,066	15,077	+0.1	444,115	438,649	−1.2
Lumber and its products	**904**	**186,233**	**188,008**	**+1.0**	**4,136,578**	**4,327,920**	**+4.6**
Lumber, sawmills	350	105,253	103,566	−1.6	2,190,029	2,246,345	+2.6
Lumber, millwork	235	30,841	32,587	+5.7	740,804	804,920	+8.7
Furniture	319	50,139	51,855	+3.4	1,205,745	1,276,655	+5.9

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN DECEMBER, 1924, AND DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		December, 1924	December, 1925		December, 1924	December, 1925	
Leather and its products	**310**	**113,016**	**112,256**	**−0.7**	**$2,560,707**	**$2,511,151**	**−1.9**
Leather	114	25,363	26,208	+3.3	641,594	680,001	+6.0
Boots and shoes	196	87,653	86,048	−1.8	1,919,113	1,831,150	−4.6
Paper and printing	**734**	**146,135**	**150,655**	**+3.1**	**4,602,433**	**4,898,570**	**+6.4**
Paper and pulp	201	53,197	54,698	+2.8	1,423,652	1,489,724	+4.6
Paper boxes	133	15,199	15,322	+0.8	330,912	343,669	+3.9
Printing, book and job	215	36,676	37,311	+1.7	1,227,468	1,301,738	+6.1
Printing, newspapers	185	41,063	43,324	+5.5	1,620,401	1,763,439	+8.8
Chemicals and allied products	**246**	**75,739**	**82,143**	**+8.5**	**2,187,835**	**2,383,436**	**+8.9**
Chemicals	92	21,995	22,874	+4.0	559,705	594,094	+6.1
Fertilizers	97	6,972	7,812	+12.0	128,188	149,449	+16.6
Petroleum refining	57	46,772	51,457	+10.0	1,499,942	1,639,893	+9.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	**525**	**91,716**	**95,025**	**+3.6**	**2,455,452**	**2,569,027**	**+4.6**
Cement	68	22,221	21,646	−2.6	653,372	644,323	−1.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	301	27,491	28,143	+2.4	716,759	749,126	+4.5
Pottery	48	11,198	10,954	−2.2	301,150	297,477	−1.2
Glass	108	30,806	34,282	+11.3	784,171	878,101	+12.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**79**	**30,752**	**33,778**	**+9.8**	**788,855**	**901,771**	**+14.3**
Stamped and enameled ware	39	11,598	13,013	+12.2	261,265	307,140	+17.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products	40	19,154	20,765	+8.4	527,590	594,631	+12.7
Tobacco products	**168**	**39,198**	**38,695**	**−1.3**	**721,326**	**716,132**	**−0.7**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	8,898	8,353	−6.1	142,953	132,152	−7.6
Cigars and cigarettes	136	30,300	30,342	+0.1	578,373	583,980	+1.0
Vehicles for land transportation	**869**	**410,933**	**478,481**	**+16.4**	**12,532,164**	**15,577,412**	**+24.3**
Automobiles	189	247,332	325,329	+31.5	7,694,118	11,085,979	+44.1
Carriages and wagons	34	1,896	2,234	+17.8	45,051	53,593	+19.0
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	175	14,515	14,658	+1.0	435,338	458,420	+5.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	471	147,190	136,260	−7.4	4,357,657	3,979,420	−8.7
Miscellaneous industries	**348**	**210,534**	**236,085**	**+12.1**	**6,018,376**	**6,895,170**	**+14.6**
Agricultural implements	87	21,146	25,976	+22.8	583,339	771,894	+32.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	118	88,464	101,198	+14.4	2,498,018	2,961,402	+18.6
Pianos and organs	33	7,888	7,966	+1.0	253,255	263,430	+4.0
Rubber boots and shoes	11	16,698	18,720	+12.1	417,150	471,722	+13.1
Automobile tires	64	52,032	56,906	+9.4	1,575,323	1,703,207	+8.1
Shipbuilding, steel	35	24,306	25,319	+4.2	691,291	723,515	+4.7
Total	**8,010**	**2,567,632**	**2,721,991**	**+6.0**	**67,772,405**	**74,098,175**	**+9.3**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,065	380,166	383,524	+0.9	$9,184,265	$9,363,885	+2.0
Middle Atlantic	2,112	783,867	811,873	+3.6	21,845,094	23,013,340	+5.3
East North Central	2,123	785,148	881,404	+12.3	22,839,400	27,084,659	+18.6
West North Central	706	133,368	135,796	+1.8	3,327,711	3,367,007	+1.2
South Atlantic	793	213,972	228,835	+6.9	4,149,136	4,535,682	+9.3
East South Central	333	86,565	92,090	+6.4	1,726,119	1,870,022	+8.3
West South Central	289	68,307	67,766	−0.8	1,491,900	1,514,096	+1.5
Mountain	120	23,110	25,850	+11.9	621,825	697,455	+12.2
Pacific	469	93,129	94,853	+1.9	2,586,955	2,652,029	+2.5
Total	**8,010**	**2,567,632**	**2,721,991**	**+6.0**	**67,772,405**	**74,098,175**	**+9.3**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Nov. 15, 1924	-------	1,772,396	-------	[1] $228,932,416	-------
Nov. 15, 1925	-------	1,772,232	−([2])	[1] 235,005,254	+2.7

[1] Amount of pay roll for one month.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in December, 1925, were 0.4 per cent greater than in November, 1925, as shown by reports from 9,294 identical establishments in the two months, and they were 3.1 per cent greater in December, 1925, than in December, 1924, as shown by reports from 8,010 identical establishments in the two periods.

Thirty-nine of the 53 industries show increased per capita earnings in December as compared with November. The most pronounced increase was 5.3 per cent in the fertilizer industry, and the outstanding decrease was 6.2 per cent in the women's clothing industry.

Forty industries show increased per capita earnings in December, 1925, as compared with December, 1924, the greatest increase, 9.5 per cent, being in the automobile industry, and the greatest decrease, 9.2 per cent, being in the woolen and worsted industry.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, DECEMBER, 1925, WITH NOVEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change December, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change December, 1925, compared with—	
	November, 1925	December, 1924		November, 1925	December, 1924
Fertilizers	+5.3	+4.0	Silk goods	+1.2	+3.3
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+4.2	−1.6	Lumber, sawmills	+1.1	+4.2
Confectionery	+4.2	+1.4	Stamped and enameled ware	+1.1	+4.7
Automobile tires	+3.7	−1.2	Chemicals	+1.0	+2.0
Cotton goods	+3.6	−1.9	Pianos and organs	+0.9	+3.0
Iron and steel	+3.5	+1.3	Hosiery and knit goods	+0.7	+2.8
Structural ironwork	+3.5	+4.7	Leather	+0.7	+2.6
Clothing, men's	+3.4	+0.6	Lumber, millwork	+0.3	+2.8
Shipbuilding, steel	+3.3	+0.5	Woolen and worsted goods	+0.3	−9.2
Hardware	+2.8	+7.0	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+0.2	+2.1
Agricultural implements	+2.7	+7.7	Paper boxes	+0.2	+3.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products	+2.6	+4.0	Flour	+0.1	+1.3
Carriages and wagons	+2.3	+1.0	Furniture	+0.1	+2.4
Machine tools	+2.1	+7.2	Paper and pulp	+0.1	+1.8
Shirts and collars	+2.0	+2.8	Cigars and cigarettes	−0.4	+0.8
Boots and shoes	+1.9	−2.8	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−0.6	+4.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	+1.9	+3.7	Millinery and lace goods	−0.8	+2.1
Printing, book and job	+1.8	+4.2	Slaughtering and meat packing	−0.8	−2.3
Printing, newspapers	+1.7	+3.1	Ice cream	−1.0	+4.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+1.7	+5.8	Sugar refining, cane	−1.0	−1.7
Baking	+1.6	+3.5	Carpets and rugs	−1.1	−0.3
Pottery	+1.5	+1.0	Stoves	−1.1	−1.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+1.4	+3.6	Glass	−1.7	+0.6
Rubber boots and shoes	+1.4	+0.9	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−2.1	−1.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+1.2	−2.5	Petroleum refining	−3.3	−0.6
			Cement	−3.8	+1.3
			Automobiles	−3.9	+9.5
			Clothing, women's	−6.2	−2.2

Comparing per capita earnings for November and December in the nine geographic divisions, increases are shown in five divisions and decreases in four divisions, the New England States showing the greatest increase—2.5 per cent—and the Mountain States the greatest decrease—1.5 per cent.

When December, 1924, and December, 1925, are compared, increased per capita earnings are shown in each division except the West North Central, in which a decrease of 0.6 per cent appears. The greatest increase—5.6 per cent—was in the East North Central division.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, DECEMBER, 1925, WITH NOVEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Per cent of change December, 1925, compared with—	
	November, 1925	December, 1924
New England	+2.5	+1.1
West South Central	+2.2	+2.3
South Atlantic	+2.0	+2.2
East South Central	+1.8	+1.9
Middle Atlantic	+1.8	+1.7
West North Central	−0.2	−0.6
Pacific	−0.3	+0.6
East North Central	−1.3	+5.6
Mountain	−1.5	+0.3
Total	+0.4	+3.1

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,163 establishments show that in December the establishments in operation were working an average of 94 per cent of full time and employing an average of 85 per cent of a normal full force of employees. These percentages are unchanged from the October and November reports and are in accord with the slight variations in employment and in pay-roll totals shown for the larger number of establishments covered in the first table of this report.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 73 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 26 per cent on a part-time schedule; while 48 per cent had a full normal force of employees and 52 per cent were operating with reduced forces.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1925

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products	**1,044**	**1**	**69**	**30**	**91**	**50**	**50**	**87**
Slaughtering and meat packing	45	------	69	31	94	42	58	87
Confectionery	200	1	84	16	97	54	46	91
Ice cream	100	1	88	11	97	2	97	75
Flour	301	1	36	63	76	40	59	81
Baking	391	1	82	17	96	69	30	92
Sugar refining, cane	7	------	71	29	95	29	71	79
Textiles and their products	**1,214**	**1**	**70**	**29**	**93**	**47**	**52**	**86**
Cotton goods	291	2	71	27	96	59	39	92
Hosiery and knit goods	157	------	71	29	95	46	54	84
Silk goods	149	1	74	25	96	50	49	89
Woolen and worsted goods	171	1	81	18	97	47	53	89
Carpets and rugs	18	------	83	17	96	39	61	81
Dyeing and finishing textiles	79	1	41	58	90	29	70	78
Clothing, men's	168	2	68	30	86	38	60	78
Shirts and collars	47	------	91	9	99	57	43	91
Clothing, women's	86	6	58	36	89	37	57	81
Millinery and lace goods	48	2	48	50	86	29	69	73
Iron and steel and their products	**1,275**	(1)	**75**	**25**	**95**	**33**	**67**	**79**
Iron and steel	162	1	83	16	97	56	43	91
Structural ironwork	115	------	83	17	96	33	67	77
Foundry and machine-shop products	657	------	71	29	94	25	75	76
Hardware	48	------	83	17	98	29	71	83
Machine tools	136	------	90	10	98	24	76	69
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	91	------	73	27	95	56	44	90
Stoves	66	------	38	62	85	38	62	80
Lumber and its products	**773**	**1**	**76**	**23**	**97**	**50**	**48**	**89**
Lumber, sawmills	307	3	71	26	96	45	52	86
Lumber, millwork	186	1	81	18	97	65	34	94
Furniture	280	------	77	23	97	46	54	89
Leather and its products	**277**	**1**	**60**	**39**	**87**	**39**	**60**	**81**
Leather	106	1	87	12	98	48	51	86
Boots and shoes	171	1	44	55	81	33	66	78
Paper and printing	**591**	------	**83**	**17**	**96**	**69**	**31**	**95**
Paper and pulp	157	------	79	21	96	59	41	96
Paper boxes	108	------	77	23	95	60	40	93
Printing, book and job	196	------	79	21	92	63	37	92
Printing, newspapers	130	------	100	------	100	95	5	99
Chemicals and allied products	**199**	**2**	**78**	**20**	**97**	**47**	**52**	**89**
Chemicals	70	------	71	29	96	59	41	86
Fertilizers	82	4	79	17	97	34	62	69
Petroleum refining	47	------	85	15	99	51	49	91
Stone, clay, and glass products	**487**	**2**	**67**	**31**	**91**	**48**	**49**	**85**
Cement	60	------	88	12	98	78	22	94
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	285	4	60	36	89	44	52	84
Pottery	48	------	52	48	89	35	65	84
Glass	94	------	80	20	95	49	51	86
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**127**	------	**79**	**21**	**96**	**39**	**61**	**81**
Stamped and enamel ware	31	------	74	26	96	35	65	83
Brass, bronze, and copper products	96	------	80	20	96	40	60	80
Tobacco products	**119**	------	**76**	**24**	**96**	**47**	**53**	**89**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	25	------	52	48	90	20	80	78
Cigars and cigarettes	94	------	82	18	97	54	46	92
Vehicles for land transportation	**771**	(1)	**78**	**21**	**96**	**58**	**42**	**87**
Automobiles	133	1	68	32	93	47	52	82
Carriages and wagons	59	2	68	31	93	37	61	77
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	156	------	84	16	98	73	27	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	423	------	81	19	96	59	41	87

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Miscellaneous industries	**286**	(1)	**74**	**25**	**95**	**42**	**58**	**83**
Agricultural implements	73	------	79	21	96	36	64	78
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	102	1	75	25	94	41	57	87
Pianos and organs	31	------	87	13	98	74	26	92
Rubber boots and shoes	8	------	63	38	95	50	50	94
Automobile tires	47	------	47	53	87	34	66	82
Shipbuilding, steel	25	------	100	------	100	28	72	70
Total	**7,163**	**1**	**73**	**26**	**94**	**48**	**52**	**85**

1 Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

FORTY-FOUR establishments in 22 industries reported wage-rate increases in the month ending December 15. These increases, averaging 10.2 per cent, affected 1,514 employees, or 12 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 8 establishments in 5 industries. These decreases, averaging 10.8 per cent, affected 1,853 employees, or 40 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Slaughtering and meat packing	78	1	6	6.0	50	3	(1)
Flour	355	1	31.3	31.3	3	33	(1)
Baking	478	1	3	3.0	5	20	(1)
Millinery and lace goods	80	2	10-25	22.9	7	7	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	788	5	6.8-15	9.4	33	26	(1)
Machine tools	160	2	3-20	8.0	12	11	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	382	1	9	9.0	100	12	(1)
Lumber, millwork	244	2	5-20	12.3	47	8	(1)
Furniture	346	4	6-12	8.0	218	41	(1)
Boots and shoes	222	1	8	8.0	20	12	(1)
Printing, book and job	255	6	4-13	5.1	109	5	(1)
Chemicals	98	1	10	10.0	125	7	1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	378	1	10	10.0	35	100	(1)
Glass	112	4	8-25	20.6	288	20	1
Stamped and enameled ware	39	1	6.7	6.7	9	5	(1)
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	1	8	8.0	75	100	1
Automobiles	204	2	5-10	5.5	92	14	(1)
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	192	2	5-12.5	11.7	83	100	(1)
Agricultural implements	98	1	8	8.0	6	100	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	135	2	1-8	2.2	161	9	(1)
Pianos and organs	39	1	15	15.0	15	15	(1)
Shipbuilding, steel	37	2	7.3	7.3	21	6	(1)
			Decreases				
Iron and steel	211	1	10	10.0	1,500	48	1
Lumber, sawmills	382	2	5-50	13.9	212	29	(1)
Lumber, millwork	244	2	5-20	12.3	47	8	(1)
Leather	141	1	5	5.0	43	90	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	378	2	19-30	26.5	51	91	(1)

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for December and November, 1925, and for December, 1924, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 53 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table.

The general index of employment for December, 1925, is 92.6 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 97.3.

The monthly average index of employment in 1925 is 91.2, an increase of 1 per cent as compared with the monthly average of 1924; the monthly average index of pay-roll totals in 1925 is 93.6, an increase of 3.3 per cent as compared with the monthly average of 1924.

In computing the general index and the group indexes, the index numbers of the separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	December		November		December	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	**89.4**	**91.7**	**92.5**	**96.2**	**92.6**	**97.3**
Food and kindred products	**95.6**	**100.1**	**93.7**	**97.1**	**92.5**	**96.7**
Slaughtering and meat packing	96.5	103.0	86.1	90.6	86.6	90.3
Confectionery	93.8	101.8	98.0	103.6	94.0	103.6
Ice cream	81.3	82.8	88.5	95.4	86.5	92.2
Flour	93.4	95.9	92.2	95.5	90.5	93.9
Baking	100.5	102.1	101.5	104.4	99.9	104.3
Sugar refining, cane	78.3	82.7	91.9	96.2	93.1	96.5
Textiles and their products	**88.7**	**90.3**	**89.8**	**88.6**	**89.6**	**90.0**
Cotton goods	85.9	87.4	85.0	82.2	85.4	85.7
Hosiery and knit goods	91.2	98.0	102.2	114.2	101.6	114.3
Silk goods	95.1	98.6	107.7	114.4	108.1	116.2
Woolen and worsted goods	97.1	103.3	88.0	85.7	87.4	85.4
Carpets and rugs	96.5	93.6	94.5	92.4	95.1	92.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	98.6	106.0	101.2	105.5	100.8	106.4
Clothing, men's	84.2	80.2	86.0	77.0	86.1	79.7
Shirts and collars	82.1	84.8	90.3	93.2	90.8	95.7
Clothing, women's	83.9	82.7	80.4	86.6	78.3	79.0
Millinery and lace goods	83.2	85.1	77.2	79.6	78.3	80.0
Iron and steel and their products	**84.5**	**88.5**	**88.5**	**92.7**	**89.9**	**96.8**
Iron and steel	93.5	98.9	95.3	98.7	98.1	105.1
Structural ironwork	87.9	92.2	92.9	99.3	92.5	102.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	78.0	79.1	81.6	84.3	82.7	87.1
Hardware	90.1	93.3	92.1	100.2	92.7	103.7
Machine tools	79.8	84.2	97.5	108.4	100.7	114.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	87.2	85.9	102.4	104.0	101.8	105.1
Stoves	86.8	92.7	92.7	100.1	88.4	94.4
Lumber and its products	**92.7**	**96.7**	**93.2**	**100.9**	**91.6**	**99.8**
Lumber, sawmills	89.3	92.9	88.2	95.7	86.1	94.3
Lumber, millwork	98.3	101.4	103.2	109.7	103.6	110.5
Furniture	100.8	107.0	104.4	113.0	103.3	111.9
Leather and its products	**90.8**	**88.3**	**91.9**	**85.4**	**89.2**	**84.3**
Leather	90.4	92.8	91.4	93.8	91.2	94.3
Boots and shoes	90.9	86.5	92.1	82.1	88.5	80.3
Paper and printing	**101.7**	**106.1**	**103.0**	**110.4**	**103.6**	**112.5**
Paper and pulp	92.6	99.2	94.5	102.7	94.8	103.3
Paper boxes	102.5	108.2	107.5	116.1	105.5	114.1
Printing, book and job	105.3	108.0	102.3	110.9	103.4	114.1
Printing, newspapers	106.2	110.2	109.8	115.4	111.2	119.0
Chemicals and allied products	**90.2**	**91.9**	**97.6**	**100.5**	**98.0**	**100.6**
Chemicals	91.7	97.2	95.8	102.6	96.1	103.9
Fertilizers	88.1	89.6	101.1	99.6	101.6	105.4
Petroleum refining	89.2	86.8	98.6	98.4	99.1	95.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	**94.3**	**100.3**	**99.7**	**108.8**	**98.3**	**106.3**
Cement	95.4	99.4	96.8	106.1	94.0	99.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	94.1	99.8	99.1	104.3	97.1	102.6
Pottery	108.5	114.0	105.4	116.8	104.6	117.6
Glass	89.1	96.4	99.3	111.0	98.6	108.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**93.4**	**95.5**	**100.3**	**102.3**	**101.5**	**105.7**
Stamped and enameled ware	87.1	84.1	103.0	103.4	103.8	105.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	96.2	99.7	99.0	101.9	100.4	105.9

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924—Continued

Industry	1924		1925			
	December		November		December	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Tobacco products	**96.3**	**102.5**	**94.6**	**100.6**	**95.0**	**101.2**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	95.3	103.8	90.3	92.1	89.6	95.3
Cigars and cigarettes	96.4	102.3	95.2	101.6	95.7	101.9
Vehicles for land transportation	**85.4**	**86.1**	**93.7**	**101.0**	**92.7**	**96.9**
Automobiles	86.0	84.1	118.1	131.4	112.4	120.1
Carriages and wagons	83.8	85.0	99.7	98.3	98.6	99.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	87.5	90.7	89.8	95.4	90.0	95.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	84.9	87.2	78.2	81.9	80.1	82.1
Miscellaneous industries	**87.2**	**90.4**	**91.0**	**93.0**	**94.3**	**98.9**
Agricultural implements	83.8	89.8	99.1	112.4	102.2	119.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	89.5	93.7	98.0	104.0	99.4	107.0
Pianos and organs	101.4	121.1	99.2	119.9	100.3	122.2
Rubber boots and shoes	81.0	91.8	85.2	95.9	90.3	103.0
Automobile tires	102.9	105.6	107.0	104.7	110.7	112.5
Shipbuilding, steel	80.4	82.9	79.8	80.7	83.9	87.5

The following tables and chart show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to December, 1925, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to December, 1925:

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment (June, 1914, to December, 1925)

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	.....	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0
February	.....	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6
March	.....	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3
April	.....	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	84.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1
May	.....	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	89.9
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	90.9
October	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	92.3
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	92.5
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	92.6
Average	[1] **94.9**	**97.0**	**110.4**	**115.0**	**114.2**	**108.2**	**109.9**	**85.1**	**88.4**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.2**

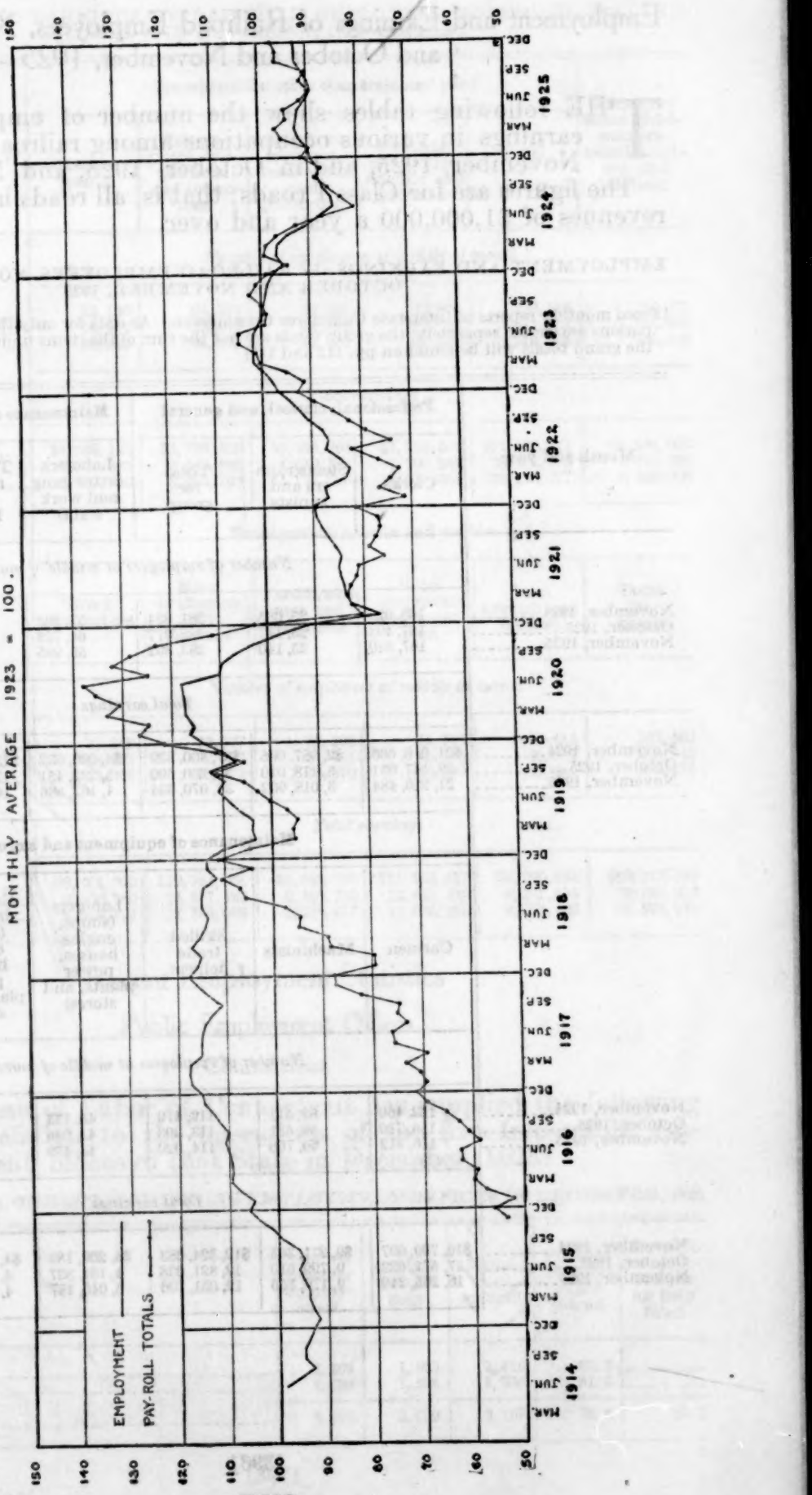
[1] Average for 7 months.

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Continued

Pay-roll totals (November, 1915, to December, 1925)

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	-------	52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0
February	-------	57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1
March	-------	60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6
April	-------	59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2
May	-------	62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	94.4
June	-------	62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	91.7
July	-------	58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	89.6
August	-------	60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	91.4
September	-------	62.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	90.4
October	-------	65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	96.2
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	96.2
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	97.3
Average	[1] 54.9	61.9	76.3	96.7	103.6	125.9	80.0	79.9	100.0	90.6	93.6

[1] Average for 2 months.


GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT & OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.
EMPLOYMENT
PAY-ROLL TOTALS
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
MAR.
JUN.
SEP.
DEC.
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, November, 1924, and October and November, 1925

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in November, 1925, and in October, 1925, and November, 1924. The figures are for Class I roads; that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, NOVEMBER, 1924, AND OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1925

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; the grand totals will be found on pp. 112 and 115]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
November, 1924	168,029	25,085	281,934	57,263	200,783	389,292
October, 1925	167,493	25,117	282,977	64,728	223,981	425,647
November, 1925	167,830	25,140	283,892	55,995	205,550	395,301
	Total earnings					
November, 1924	$21,016,666	$2,987,005	$37,400,329	$4,000,032	$13,590,890	$33,806,149
October, 1925	22,147,031	3,118,010	39,260,590	5,232,451	17,079,387	40,284,260
November, 1925	21,216,484	3,018,902	38,070,334	4,167,586	14,064,770	35,014,387

	Maintenance of equipment and stores					
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
November, 1924	122,466	62,511	119,479	45,133	60,942	540,215
October, 1925	116,710	60,651	113,303	43,046	58,457	519,972
November, 1925	116,312	60,708	114,020	43,439	58,798	521,537
	Total earnings					
November, 1924	$16,700,097	$9,271,363	$12,324,683	$4,209,189	$4,689,733	$66,471,238
October, 1925	17,571,622	9,799,610	12,821,038	4,161,827	4,952,607	69,458,095
November, 1925	16,265,240	9,176,555	12,051,706	4,040,157	4,585,094	65,435,509

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, NOVEMBER, 1924, AND OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1925—Continued

Month and Year	Transportation other than train and yard: Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders and hostlers)
	Number of employees at middle of month					
November, 1924	31,199	26,483	39,458	22,970	209,116	24,373
October, 1925	30,907	25,949	41,648	22,589	211,901	24,007
November, 1925	30,840	26,049	41,694	22,404	210,886	24,143
	Total earnings					
November, 1924	$4,650,125	$3,796,558	$3,439,201	$1,710,546	$24,572,271	$4,365,035
October, 1925	4,863,585	3,949,495	4,089,551	1,700,957	26,455,735	4,496,206
November, 1925	4,627,560	3,803,702	3,723,596	1,676,804	25,145,777	4,435,220

Month and Year	Transportation, train and engine: Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
November, 1924	37,349	76,377	53,109	44,519	46,414	337,468
October, 1925	38,223	77,349	54,954	45,285	46,912	335,949
November, 1925	38,054	76,872	55,570	45,189	46,884	336,473
	Total earnings					
November, 1924	$8,451,002	$12,744,961	$8,893,790	$11,153,157	$8,290,641	$62,317,394
October, 1925	9,506,760	14,377,146	9,869,769	12,828,595	9,577,684	70,553,912
November, 1925	8,910,423	13,355,008	9,626,037	12,035,165	8,984,406	66,904,036

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE Bureau of Labor of Connecticut has supplied the following data relative to the operations of the five free public employment offices of that State in December, 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF CONNECTICUT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN DECEMBER, 1925

Sex	Applications for employment	Applications for help	Situations secured	Per cent of applicants placed	Per cent of applications for help filled
Males	2,269	1,595	1,414	62.3	
Females	1,659	1,504	1,353	81.5	
Total	3,928	3,099	2,767	70.4	89.2

Illinois

The data given below on the placement work of the Illinois free-employment offices in November, 1924 and 1925, is taken from the Labor Bulletin for December, 1925, published by the Illinois Department of Labor:

ACTIVITIES OF ILLINOIS FREE-EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN NOVEMBER, 1924 AND 1925

Item	November, 1924			November, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations	11,763	6,023	17,786	15,894	6,538	22,432
Help wanted	7,871	4,815	12,686	12,492	5,232	17,724
Persons referred to positions	7,879	4,740	12,619	12,058	5,329	17,387
Persons reported placed	6,813	4,043	[1] 10,861	10,705	4,566	15,271
Persons registered per 100 places open			140.2			126.5

[1] As given in report; items add to 10,856.

Iowa

The figures given below from the Iowa Employment Survey for November and December, 1925, issued by the Bureau of Labor of Iowa show the placement work of the public-employment offices of that State in those months:

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC-EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF IOWA IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1925

Month and sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number referred to positions	Number placed in employment
November, 1925:				
Men	5,639	2,693	2,279	2,254
Women	1,357	780	718	696
Total	6,996	3,473	2,997	2,950
December, 1925:				
Men	3,551	802	821	800
Women	974	535	491	481
Total	4,525	1,337	1,312	1,281

With regard to farm labor in the State it is stated that "during the month of November there were 2,466 applicants and 1,569 jobs offered for farm workers, thus showing an increase of 1.9 per cent in demand for this class over former month, which showed 3,355 applicants and 1,540 jobs offered, the average for this class during the month being 63.6 jobs for every 100 applicants."

Massachusetts

The Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts has supplied the following data on the work of the four public-employment offices of the State in November. 1924 and 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF FOUR PUBLIC-EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS IN NOVEMBER, 1924 AND 1925

Month and year	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed
November, 1924	35,883	2,925	3,645	2,484
November, 1925	37,262	3,156	4,174	2,809

Ohio

The Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio reports as follows on the operations of the State-city employment service in December, 1925, and during the period July 1 to January 1, 1926:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO, DECEMBER, 1925 AND JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 1, 1926

Group	December, 1925				July 1, 1925 to Jan. 1, 1926			
	Number of applicants	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment	Number of applicants	Number of persons applied for	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
Males:								
Nonagricultural	34,611	10,215	10,250	9,283	206,222	80,543	79,133	71,791
Farm and dairy	372	209	207	180	2,713	2,382	2,136	1,742
Total	34,983	10,424	10,457	9,463	208,935	82,925	81,269	73,533
Females	13,465	7,557	7,257	6,489	96,133	46,897	45,258	39,874
Grand total	48,448	17,981	17,714	15,952	305,068	129,822	126,527	113,407

Oklahoma

The following summary of operations of the public employment offices of Oklahoma in November, 1925, is taken from the Oklahoma Labor Market for December 15, 1925, issued by the State bureau of labor statistics:

ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN NOVEMBER, 1924, AND IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1925

Industry	Number placed in employment		
	November, 1924	October, 1925	November, 1925
Agriculture	512	1,038	846
Building and construction	71	98	108
Clerical (office)	1	10	11
Manufacturing	58	104	103
Personal service	1,080	772	940
Miscellaneous	1,633	2,383	2,057
Total	3,355	4,405	4,065

Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin in a mimeographed report gives the following data respecting placement work of the Wisconsin Federal-State-Municipal Employment Service in November, 1924 and 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN IN NOVEMBER, 1924 AND 1925

Item	November, 1924			November, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work	7,630	3,255	10,855	9,640	3,612	13,252
Help wanted	6,517	2,387	8,904	8,550	2,729	11,279
Persons referred to positions	6,595	2,586	9,181	8,273	2,889	11,162
Persons placed in employment	5,421	1,961	7,382	7,245	2,188	9,433

State Departments of Labor

California

THE California Labor Market Bulletin for December, 1925, published by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, reports as follows on variations in volume of employment and pay roll from October to November, 1925, in 701 California establishments:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 701 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in November, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925	Amount in November, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	11	1,775	+3.4	$50,963	−3.0
Lime, cement, plaster	8	2,069	−1.9	68,399	+7.6
Brick, tile, pottery	21	3,359	+.5	84,399	+.4
Glass	5	773	−3.7	25,278	−2.9
Total	45	7,976	+.1	229,039	+1.2
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	5	842	+7.1	24,474	−4.1
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	15	5,568	+28.8	169,600	+19.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products	8	1,231	+7.7	31,557	−.2
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	12	1,343	−1.9	43,030	−1.7
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	5	295	−12.7	9,375	+1.7
Structural and ornamental steel	14	4,501	−8.4	144,923	−9.3
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	6	4,281	+2.3	146,513	+3.3
Tin cans	3	2,294	−2.6	56,686	−.8
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products	63	7,609	+.5	226,927	+1.4
Other sheet-metal products	22	1,706	+2.3	49,280	−2.4
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	17	8,171	−3.3	255,278	+1.8
Total	170	37,841	+2.0	1,157,643	+1.9

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 701 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in November, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925	Amount in November, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging	24	11,597	−7.0	$346,109	−7.5
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	48	11,566	−2.3	326,736	−7.0
Other wood manufactures	45	5,614	+2.3	160,039	−1.3
Total	117	28,777	−3.4	832,884	−6.2
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	8	932	−3.8	26,735	−4.8
Finished leather products	6	594	+1.5	12,732	−3.9
Rubber products	8	2,756	−3.3	78,750	−.9
Total	22	4,282	−2.8	118,217	−2.1
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	3	428	−2.9	13,388	+1.6
Mineral oil refining	10	13,567	−1.3	527,093	+3.0
Paints, dyes, and colors	6	618	+.3	15,066	−2.1
Miscellaneous chemical products	10	1,724	−1.9	47,230	+1.1
Total	29	16,337	−1.4	602,777	+2.6
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, paper cartons, etc	9	2,565	+3.1	64,136	+1.9
Printing	36	1,080	−.9	70,875	−.8
Publishing	16	1,862	+.5	71,298	+1.8
Other paper products	9	1,018	+2.4	24,974	+3.2
Total	70	7,425	+1.3	231,283	+1.2
Textiles:					
Knit goods	7	811	+2.0	17,421	−2.9
Other textile products	6	1,638	----------	36,632	+3.7
Total	13	2,449	+.7	54,053	+1.5
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing	24	3,129	+.7	69,551	+1.5
Women's clothing	11	994	+8.2	19,472	+7.9
Millinery	6	508	−1.6	9,980	−1.9
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing	24	2,683	−.7	63,319	−1.1
Total	65	7,314	+.9	162,322	+1.0
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables	21	7,900	−26.2	150,170	−29.4
Canning and packing of fish	9	1,297	−5.0	17,072	−2.8
Confectionery and ice cream	32	2,145	−1.0	51,529	+.8
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	4	481	−7.3	12,056	−.1
Bread and bakery products	21	3,619	+1.0	105,928	−.3
Sugar	5	3,125	−18.6	97,642	−13.0
Slaughtering and meat products	13	2,833	+12.2	79,584	+9.0
Cigars and other tobacco products	4	1,038	−2.7	19,291	−6.1
Beverages	4	478	−9.4	10,436	−5.3
Dairy products	10	2,346	−2.2	80,502	+1.2
Flour and grist mills	9	1,191	+17.3	32,675	+23.6
Ice manufacture	7	1,228	−6.0	37,742	−6.5
Other food products	14	2,097	+4.7	42,616	+1.9
Total	153	29,778	−9.8	737,243	−8.4
Water, light, and power	5	9,564	+2.0	289,693	+2.7
Miscellaneous	12	1,151	+9.8	34,147	+7.7
Total, all industries	701	152,894	−2.2	4,449,301	−1.5

Illinois

The following report, taken from The Labor Bulletin for December, 1925, issued by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows changes in volume of employment in that State in November, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and with November, 1924:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1925, AND NOVEMBER, 1924

Industry	November, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	October, 1925, to November, 1925	November, 1924, to November, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	24	1,657	−2.1	+1.7
Lime, cement, and plaster	9	485	−4.0	+17.6
Brick, tile, and pottery	33	5,499	+1.0	+1.9
Glass	15	4,848	−.1	+29.7
Total	81	12,489	−0.0	+12.6
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel	118	35,606	+2.4	+4.0
Sheet metal work and hardware	36	9,754	+1.3	+18.9
Tools and cutlery	15	1,517	+1.7	+1.9
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	23	4,604	−3.2	−5.7
Brass, copper, zinc, Babbitt metal	22	3,100	+3.4	+7.4
Cars and locomotives	14	7,831	−13.2	−37.6
Automobiles and accessories	28	12,094	+3.7	+51.6
Machinery	51	18,031	+.9	+15.2
Electrical apparatus	27	33,482	+1.2	−28.9
Agricultural implements	30	9,344	+4.0	+27.5
Instruments and appliances	9	2,128	−2.1	+18.0
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry	15	7,934	+.2	+4.7
Total	388	145,425	+.7	+2.5
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing mill products	32	2,716	−1.4	+3.2
Furniture and cabinet work	47	7,306	+3.1	+6.9
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	16	3,336	+2.7	+9.2
Miscellaneous wood products	23	2,893	+8.4	−.5
Household furnishings	7	699	−2.1	+1.0
Total	125	16,950	+2.9	+3.5
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather	10	2,307	+3.5	+19.1
Furs and fur goods	8	99	+3.1	+17.2
Boots and shoes	30	12,168	−1.2	+7.1
Miscellaneous leather goods	9	1,515	−.9	+134.0
Total	57	16,089	−.5	+8.7
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	20	2,005	−1.0	−1.8
Paints, dyes, and colors	25	2,581	−.3	+13.4
Mineral and vegetable oil	10	5,272	+1.6	+22.0
Miscellaneous chemical products	9	3,967	+.8	+13.9
Total	64	13,825	+.6	+11.9
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	39	4,416	−.1	+36.1
Miscellaneous paper goods	15	1,069	+2.9	+5.7
Job printing	72	8,005	+5.7	+6.9
Newspapers and periodicals	13	3,745	+2.8	+2.5
Edition bookbinding	9	1,583	−11.7	
Total	148	18,818	+1.9	+5.8

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1925, AND NOVEMBER, 1914—Continued

Industry	November, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	October, 1925, to November, 1925	November, 1924, to November, 1925
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods	9	1,455	+2.5	+12.5
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	9	3,009	+3.3	+12.2
Thread and twine	6	512	−8.4	−12.3
Total	24	4,976	+1.7	+9.0
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing	8	9,785	−4.6	+8.9
Men's shirts and furnishings	5	1,191	+2.3	+18.2
Overalls and work clothing	9	691	−2.5	+1.5
Men's hats and caps	2	60	−11.8	+115.3
Women's clothing	20	1,060	−11.0	+5.0
Women's underwear	9	715	+9.2	+91.2
Women's hats	7	556	+8.0	−13.8
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	35	2,349	−.8	+4.7
Total	95	16,407	−3.1	+9.1
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	23	1,002	−9.2	−2.9
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	15	524	−37.9	−44.5
Miscellaneous groceries	30	5,031	+.4	−7.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	19	22,935	+4.5	−4.2
Dairy products	10	3,651	−1.6	+5.0
Bread and other bakery products	19	2,942	+.5	−2.2
Confectionery	19	2,245	−4.2	+3.6
Beverages	20	1,399	−.9	+7.2
Cigars and other tobacco products	12	714	+20.2	+.8
Manufactured ice	22	203	−21.6	−6.2
Ice cream	16	690	−6.3	----------
Total	205	41,336	+1.1	+2.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,187	286,315	+.7	+3.8
Trade, wholesale and retail:				
Department stores	29	3,681	+9.8	+16.0
Wholesale dry goods	6	515	−4.6	−15.3
Wholesale groceries	6	869	−.9	+3.5
Mail-order houses	5	16,316	+11.8	−1.8
Total	46	21,381	+10.4	+.3
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power	7	14,645	+1.1	−1.4
Telephone	9	27,584	+.7	+5.3
Street railways	26	26,993	+.7	+3.3
Railway car repair shops	25	12,308	+.7	−9.5
Total	67	81,530	+.8	+.7
Coal mining	52	16,369	+1.4	+29.4
Building and contracting:				
Building construction	114	7,483	−1.8	+21.3
Road construction	12	523	−12.7	−26.2
Miscellaneous contracting	26	1,882	+10.7	+22.7
Total	152	9,888	−.3	+18.9
Total, all industries	1,504	415,483	+1.2	+3.8

Iowa

The following figures from the November and December, 1925 issues of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, show changes in volume of employment in Iowa from October to November and November to December, 1925:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER AND NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1925

Industry	November, 1925			December, 1925		
		Employees on pay roll			Employees on pay roll	
	Number of firms reporting	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925	Number of firms reporting	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with November, 1925
Food and kindred products						
Meat packing	8	6,807	+2.9	7	5,901	+3.4
Cereals	3	1,164	−14.0	3	1,148	−1.5
Flour and mill products	3	99	0	3	100	+1.0
Bakery products	8	887	−1.9	7	804	−2.9
Confectionery	8	488	−8.3	8	545	+11.7
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	8	1,289	+20.7	9	1,390	−1.1
Sugar, sirup, starch, glucose	5	1,754	−4.5	2	927	−.9
Other food products, coffee, etc	5	226	−29.8	5	206	−8.9
Total	48	12,714	−.1	44	11,021	+1.5
Textiles:						
Clothing, men's	10	930	−.8	12	1,195	+2.5
Millinery	2	164	+33.3	2	168	+2.4
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	520	.0	3	527	−.6
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc	6	339	+2.4	6	779	+1.0
Buttons, pearl	8	860	−2.0	6	520	+6.1
Total	29	2,813	+.9	29	3,189	+9.2
Iron and steel work:						
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	31	2,816	−1.3	33	2,881	+4.3
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	4	592	+6.9	4	506	−9.0
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc	6	2,951	−6.3	5	2,137	−8.8
Furnaces	7	534	−7.0	6	512	−.2
Pumps	3	305	−4.1	4	375	+4.7
Agricultural implements	8	830	+4.0	9	1,054	+3.1
Washing machines	6	1,762	−1.0	4	1,621	+1.6
Total	65	9,796	−2.4	65	9,086	−.7
Lumber products:						
Millwork, interiors, etc	15	2,292	−2.5	17	3,764	−.5
Furniture, desks, etc	8	888	−7.8	8	842	−2.2
Refrigerators	3	156	−7.7	3	146	−6.4
Coffins, undertakers' goods	5	173	−.6	5	180	+4.6
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	5	139	−19.2	5	144	+3.6
Total	36	3,648	−4.7	38	5,076	−.7
Leather products:						
Shoes	3	331	−.9			
Saddlery and harness	8	330	+2.5	7	260	+.7
Fur goods, tanning, and leather gloves	2	140	−1.4	2	145	+3.6
Total	13	801	+.4	9	405	+1.8

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER AND NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Industry	November, 1925			December, 1925		
	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll: Number	Employees on pay roll: Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll: Number	Employees on pay roll: Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with November, 1925
Paper products, printing and publishing:						
Paper and paper products	3	143	−10.1	3	145	+1.4
Printing and publishing	15	2,453	−3.5	15	2,611	+7.8
Total	18	2,596	−3.9	18	2,756	+7.4
Patent medicines	7	345	−2.6	9	633	−.8
Stone and clay products:						
Cement, plaster, gypsum	8	2,231	−.9	7	1,533	−5.4
Brick and tile (clay)	14	747	−11.6	16	936	−4.6
Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone	3	70	−34.8	3	65	−7.2
Total	25	3,048	−4.8	26	2,534	−8.9
Tobacco, cigars	5	386	−.8	5	365	−5.5
Railway car shops	6	3,776	+1.2	6	3,081	−2.5
Various industries:						
Brooms and brushes	5	159	+.6	5	165	+3.1
Laundries	4	186	+3.3	4	181	−2.7
Mercantile	9	3,427	+7.8	6	1,853	+13.0
Public service	2	252	−11.3	2	248	−1.6
Seeds	3	326	+13.2	3	370	+17.1
Wholesale houses	19	1,012	+4.5	22	1,168	−.2
Commission houses	6	226	+12.4	6	173	−1.2
Other industries	19	9,438	−1.2	7	1,254	+3.6
Total	67	15,026	+1.4	55	5,412	+6.0
Grand total	319	54,949	−.8	304	43,558	+.9

Maryland

The commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland reports as follows on changes in volume of employment in that State from November to December, 1925:

EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments, reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll [1]	
		Number of employees, December, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with November, 1925	Amount, December, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with November, 1925
Bakery	4	459	−0.3	$13,934	−0.4
Boots and shoes	9	1,182	−14.8	22,658	−9.5
Boxes, paper and fancy	8	487	−6.2	7,702	+3.8
Boxes, wooden	3	134	+4.6	2,391	+18.1
Brass and bronze	4	2,565	+1.6	62,004	+3.2
Brick, tile, etc	6	821	−.3	20,722	+3.7
Brushes	6	1,108	−.5	22,574	+8.4
Car building and repairing	5	4,475	+.9	153,368	+2.3
Chemicals	6	1,280	+1.5	36,112	+7.2
Clothing, men's outer garments	4	2,275	+6.0	56,502	+38.7
Clothing, women's outer garments	7	974	+1.1	12,422	+11.3
Confectionery	4	814	−8.4	11,214	−.7
Cotton goods	4	1,173	+2.8	22,193	+6.9
Fertilizer	4	546	+12.5	11,554	+22.6
Food preparations	4	141	+4.4	3,507	+12.3
Foundry	11	1,302	−.2	33,785	+3.3
Furnishing goods, men's	6	2,691	+3.6	35,133	+2.2
Furniture	11	1,148	+3.3	27,579	+3.8
Glass manufacture	3	770	−2.5	19,450	+11.6
Ice cream	3	185	−1.6	5,965	−3.2
Leather goods	6	673	−5.9	13,804	−6.4
Lithographing	5	575	+.8	17,272	+4.5
Lumber and planing	9	662	−8.1	18,028	+4.1
Mattresses and spring beds	4	153	−.7	3,543	−7.9
Patent medicine	4	835	−3.9	13,262	−.3
Pianos	3	898	+.1	27,572	+5.7
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,241	+.5	34,478	−2.4
Printing	10	1,392	+1.9	50,507	+5.0
Rubber tire manufacturing	1	2,417	+34.9	131,634	+21.3
Shipbuilding	3	659	+17.0	21,481	+43.6
Shirt manufacturing	4	622	−3.9	8,657	−4.7
Stamping and enameled ware	4	847	+13.3	17,398	+21.0
Tinware	4	2,744	−4.0	55,217	−9.8
Tobacco	8	1,122	−.7	18,059	+7.2
Miscellaneous	22	4,490	−2.3	107,099	+6.2

[1] Pay-roll period of one week, except in case of rubber tire manufacture, for which such period was one-half month.

Massachusetts

The table below showing changes in volume of employment in various industries of Massachusetts, October to November, 1925, is taken from a press release from the department of labor and industries of that State:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 991 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage earners employed			
		October, 1925	November, 1925		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	18	4,363	1,063	3,040	4,103
Bookbinding	15	1,005	758	226	984
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	48	2,244	1,410	794	2,204
Boots and shoes	71	22,004	8,836	12,943	21,779
Boxes, paper	25	2,313	1,600	717	2,317
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1,184	1,032	166	1,198
Bread and other bakery products	50	3,981	3,511	431	3,942
Carpets and rugs	5	3,750	1,783	1,909	3,683
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,914	2,701	166	2,867
Clothing, men's	30	3,937	2,472	1,540	4,012
Clothing, women's	37	1,562	948	614	1,562
Confectionery	13	3,703	2,597	1,010	3,607
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	17	542	481	35	316
Cotton goods	55	39,122	25,232	15,383	40,615
Cutlery and tools	23	4,967	3,933	1,067	5,000
Dyeing and finishing textiles	7	6,466	1,279	5,267	6,546
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	13	11,758	11,723	----------	11,723
Foundry products	25	2,605	2,178	444	2,622
Furniture	33	3,651	3,758	31	3,789
Gas and by-products	13	1,200	1,242	----------	1,242
Hosiery and knit goods	12	5,115	2,407	2,913	5,320
Jewelry	36	2,865	2,525	367	2,892
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	26	4,234	2,967	1,152	4,119
Machine-shop products	38	7,624	6,391	1,302	7,693
Machine tools	23	1,914	1,568	466	2,034
Musical instruments	12	1,328	1,289	60	1,349
Paper and wood pulp	21	6,032	4,084	1,931	6,015
Printing and publishing, book and job	39	3,395	2,390	961	3,351
Printing and publishing, newspaper	19	2,334	2,347	----------	2,347
Rubber footwear	3	8,365	9,133	----------	9,133
Rubber goods	7	3,197	3,017	----------	3,017
Silk goods	10	4,035	3,670	334	4,004
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,504	309	1,289	1,598
Stationery goods	8	1,638	1,733	----------	1,733
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus	9	1,948	2,177	----------	2,177
Stoves and stove linings	5	1,732	629	1,192	1,821
Textile machinery and parts	15	5,159	2,762	2,373	5,135
Tobacco	5	774	613	127	740
Woolen and worsted goods	57	19,585	10,685	9,206	19,891
All other industries	126	29,469	17,220	12,789	30,009
Total, all industries	991	236,416	156,453	82,236	238,689

Oklahoma

The following report on fluctuations in volume of employment i Oklahoma from October to November, 1925, is taken from th December 15, 1925, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market publishe by the State bureau of labor statistics:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, 1925

Industry	Number of plants reporting	November, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with October, 1925
Cottonseed-oil mills	13	448	+44.1	$8,919	+46.2
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	500	−3.3	13,395	−3.8
Confections	7	87	+4.8	1,573	+13.4
Creameries and dairies	11	107	−8.5	2,444	−9.8
Flour mills	44	330	−4.1	7,571	−7.2
Ice and ice cream	33	304	−21.7	8,328	−19.8
Meat and poultry	14	1,667	+1.0	40,024	+9.3
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills	46	3,523	+.7	105,050	+2.3
Smelters	17	2,174	+2.1	66,785	+12.1
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,819	+10.6	61,321	+6.9
Foundries and machine shops	38	941	−3.7	24,421	−3.9
Tank construction and erection	16	492	−7.3	9,579	−15.5
Oil industry:					
Producing and gasoline extraction	123	3,579	−1.2	105,447	−.5
Refineries	66	5,182	+4.4	148,849	−3.4
Printing: Job work	24	261	+.7	7,705	+9.9
Public utilities:					
Steam-railroad shops	11	1,824	−2.1	49,792	−.0
Street railways	6	608	−3.5	15,387	−5.2
Water, light, and power	50	1,156	−5.9	30,653	−7.0
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	383	+6.7	7,282	+4.8
Cement and plaster	6	917	−11.4	25,152	−4.7
Stone	6	164	−35.9	2,722	−20.0
Glass manufacturing	9	999	+.4	27,024	+5.7
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing	9	328	−2.7	4,900	−7.7
Laundries and cleaning	52	1,453	−1.4	24,965	−1.0
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	288	−2.0	3,769	+5.5
Millwork, etc	20	355	−3.3	9,970	+2.9
All industries	710	29,889	+.1	813,057	+.6

Unemployment in Foreign Countries [1]

SINCE the latest publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (November, 1925, pp. 134–147) of data on unemployment in foreign countries the employment situation has somewhat improved in Great Britain, Belgium, Esthonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and also in Canada. In all the other European countries for which employment statistics are available unemployemnt has increased. Unemployment assumed alarming proportions in Ger-

[1] Except where otherwise noted, the sources from which the present article is compiled are shown in the table on pp. 153 and 154.

many in November. Increasing unemployment is also reported by all the Scandinavian countries. In Austria, where unemployment had somewhat decreased during the summer months, the situation of the labor market had again become worse in October. In Poland unemployment continues to increase from month to month, and in Italy, where the employment situation was good, there has also been a considerable slump in employment. The only European countries in which employment is normal are France and Switzerland. The recent general falling off in employment in Europe is due chiefly to seasonal causes but also to the effects of deflation and credit stringency. Nevertheless the situation is more promising than at any other time during the last 12 years. Each year one nation after another gains in economic and fiscal stability, in production, and in employment, and standards of living are everywhere higher than at any time since the war.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries for which data are available is as follows:

Great Britain.—In describing the employment situation in November, the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), for December, 1925 (p. 415), says:

> There was a further reduction in unemployment during November, due principally to an improvement in employment in the coal-mining industry. Employment was good, on the whole, with brickmakers and with skilled operatives in the building trades and fairly good in the furnishing and printing trades, in certain branches of the metal trades, and with coach builders and mill sawyers. In the coal-mining industry, however, it was still slack, and in the iron mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding, and marine-engineering industries it remained bad.
>
> Among workpeople covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,892,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on November 23, 1925, was 11 as compared with 11.4 on October 26, 1925, and with 10.8 on November 24, 1924. * * * Among members of trade-unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 11 at the end of November, 1925, as compared with 11.3 at the end of October, 1925, and with 8.6 at the end of November, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on November 30, 1925, was approximately 1,227,000, of whom 974,000 were men and 196,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; on October 26, 1925, it was 1,295,000, of whom 1,032,000 were men and 196,000 were women; and on December 1, 1924, it was 1,233,000, of whom men unmbered 942,000 and women 231,000.

In analyzing the course of unemployment from July, 1923, to October, 1925, the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for December, 1925 (p. 416), makes the following remarks:

> The gross figures of unemployment in all insured industries, as indicated by the record of unemployment books lodged at employment exchanges, are important and significant, but they do not of themselves disclose the widely varying courses which the several great sections of British industry have taken in the immediate past. A wide extension of unemployment in coal mining, for example, turned what would have been a rapid decrease in the gross figures between January and June, 1925, into an eventual increase; a tendency toward a decline in unemployment in several of the main export trades in the last two years is apt to pass unnoticed under cover of the all-over figures; and the part played by certain industries in which employment ebbs and flows according to the season of the year also tends to be obscured in the course of the gross figures. The unemployment figures are shown by industry in each issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette, but these figures require considerable special analysis before they can be made to reveal the sectional movements which, in combination, cause the movement of the figures as a whole.

Such an analysis has now been made, and the results are briefly summarized below. The analysis begins with July, 1923, mainly for the reason that in the previous month an improved system of industrial classification, involving an increase in the number of industrial groups to 100, was introduced. The number of persons unemployed at quarterly intervals was as follows:

	Persons unemployed		Persons unemployed
July, 1923	1, 279, 144	October, 1924	1, 232, 555
October, 1923	1, 302, 662	January, 1925	1, 270, 708
January, 1924	1, 331, 153	April, 1925	1, 225, 094
April, 1924	1, 076, 605	July, 1925	1, 258, 657
July, 1924	1, 091, 293	October, 1925	1, 287, 733

These figures show clearly the general improvement in employment which occurred in the first half of 1924 and the subsequent decline. As already indicated, however, they do not show movements which were taking place during the period in the different industries, and in certain groups of industries showing similar characteristics. In order to show such movements more clearly, the insured industries have been divided into four large groups: (1) Coal mining; (2) staple manufacturing industries (pig iron and steel, melting, etc., shipbuilding and ship repairing, the engineering industries, and the textile industries); (3) seasonal industries (brick, tile, building, public-works construction, clothing, food industries, hotels, restaurants, laundries, dyeing, cleaning, transportation, communication, entertainments); (4) all other industries.

An outstanding feature in the British employment situation is the great increase of unemployment in the coal-mining industry since April, 1924. The number of unemployed at specified times was as follows:

	Persons unemployed		Persons unemployed
April, 1924	25, 639	June, 1925	314, 639
October, 1924	129, 994	July, 1925	184, 333
December, 1924	99, 144	September, 1925	292, 612
April, 1925	146, 024	October, 1925	246, 872

The prospect of a national stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry during July, 1925, was reflected in the reduced unemployment at the end of that month. The improvement in October may be due in some measure to the effect of the subsidy, provided for in the provisional agreement for a continuation of work made July 31st, and to the increased demand for coal for export because of the strike of anthracite miners in the United States.

The yearly average unemployment of the group of seasonal industries formed about one-third of the total volume of unemployment in insured industries. All these industries experience much heavier unemployment in the winter than in the summer, as can be seen from the following figures:

	Persons unemployed		Persons unemployed
July, 1923	384, 783	January, 1925	482, 111
January, 1924	473, 268	June, 1925	338, 763
June, 1924	327, 645	October, 1925	393, 152

In the staple manufacturing and other industries, the number of unemployed at specified times is as follows:

	Manufacturing	Other industries
July, 1923	456, 608	400, 104
December, 1923	358, 862	371, 037
April, 1924	327, 124	365, 454
July, 1924	317, 482	342, 647
January, 1925	289, 841	398, 695
April, 1925	308, 086	387, 864
July, 1925	344, 534	381, 265
October, 1925	292, 596	355, 113

The following table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons in Great Britain in July, 1925, in each of the four main groups of industries, together with the numbers and percentages recorded as unemployed on October 26, 1925.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF UNEMPLOYED IN ALL INSURED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 26, 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Estimated number of insured persons, July, 1925	Unemployed Oct. 26, 1925	
		Number	Per cent
Coal mining	1, 240, 120	246, 872	19. 9
Staple manufacturing industries	1, 957, 770	292, 596	14. 9
Seasonal industries	4, 835, 880	393, 152	8. 1
All other industries	3, 592, 230	355, 113	9. 9
Total, all insured industries	11, 626, 000	1, 287, 733	11. 1

In the staple manufactures group the highest rates of unemployment are in the metal industries and shipbuilding. On October 26, 1925, 20 per cent of the insured workers in these industries were unemployed, while in the cotton and wool industries combined the per cent unemployed was 8.1. The percentage of unemployment in these two main textile industries was thus approximately the same as that in the seasonal industries group and in the group "All other industries," while the metal industries and shipbuilding showed exactly the same percentage of unemployment as coal mining.

The foregoing analysis shows the extent to which the trend in individual industries can be obscured in the general figures, particularly when there has been an exceptional decline in an important industry such as coal mining.

There is a large body of insured people—approximately 42 per cent of the total—engaged in industries which naturally have a higher rate of unemployment in winter than in summer, and in which the variation in the number unemployed at these seasons in 1923 and 1924 amounted to an average of about 120,000, or about 1 per cent of all insured persons. Apart from this seasonal variation these industries have shown a general trend toward improvement since July, 1923.

In the staple manufacturing industries, employing approximately 17 per cent of all insured workers, and in the group "All other industries," employing about 31 per cent of all insured workers, it is seen that there are no important seasonal variations. In the former group there has been a distinct improvement during the past two

years, in spite of the acute depression in iron and steel, shipbuilding, and marine engineering. In the other group the improvement during the first half of 1924, which was reversed in the second half of that year, has been repeated in 1925, but without any corresponding setback in the latter half.

Germany.—The Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official bulletin of the Federal Ministry of Labor, in its issue of December 9, 1925, summarizes the situation in November as follows:

Most branches of industry report decreased employment in November. In the metal-working industries short time was resorted to and a considerable number of workers were furloughed or discharged. In the textile industry employment was on the whole still good and a falling off was not noticeable until the end of the month. In the labor market there was an increase in the number of applicants for work and a decrease of vacant situations. Christmas orders were unable to improve the situation. The number of unemployed persons in receipt of doles rose from 363,919 on November 1 to 471,333 on November 15.

Individual reports made to the Reichsarbeitsblatt by typical industrial establishments show that the number of workers employed by them has decreased over 2 per cent during the period October 15 to November 15. Returns were received from 3,744 establishments employing 1,520,000 workers and salaried employees. The percentage of establishments with good employment fell from 23 in October to 19 in November, and that of establishments with bad employment rose from 39 to 50 during the same period.

In coal mining the situation in the Ruhr district remained unchanged. The total working force numbered 401,815 men at the end of October and decreased to about 400,000 by November 24. Coal stocks at the mines remained at the same level of about 9,000,000 metric tons, and owing to slackness in sales 175,000 man shifts were not worked. * * * In the Upper Silesian coal fields conditions were more favorable, owing to the stoppage since June of imports of coal from Polish Silesia. Production has increased in November and stocks at the mines have practically all been sold. * * * The demand for coke has decreased. * * * In the lignite mines of central Germany the situation remained unchanged. They employed about 89,000 workers and salaried employees in November. * * * In the ore mines the situation grew worse in November. Discharges of workers in Hanover and Hesse were reported by the State employment offices.

In the iron and steel industry the number of persons employed decreased 3.5 per cent during the month ended November 15. Of the establishments making returns 76 per cent (67 in October) report bad employment in November, and only 6 per cent (13 in October) report good employment. Many establishments resorted to short-time work and discharges. The situation is especially bad in the Siegerland where only 8 out of 29 blast furnaces are in operation and most of the steel and rolling mills have closed down.

In 778 machinery construction works making returns the number of employees decreased 4 per cent during the month under review. Employment was bad in 69 per cent of the establishments (58 in October) and fair in 25 per cent (30 in October). Employment decreased especially in locomotive and car building works and in shipbuilding yards, but also in tool and agricultural implement factories and in factories manufacturing instruments of precision. In automobile factories the situation continued unfavorable. In spite of general need for automobiles, orders are scarce owing to the decreased purchasing power of the public. Automobiles are in most instances bought on the installment plan, and American competition is making itself felt because American firms are able to grant better credit facilities. Many automobile factories are working short time; in some of them only 24 hours are being worked per week. * * *

In the food, beverage, and tobacco industries the employment situation has improved during November, employment being especially good in the candy (Christmas orders) and margarine industries.

Building activity decreased considerably. Work continued only on houses financed by the rent tax. New building operations were few in number. The number of unemployed building trades workers has risen from 15,000 to 43,000. At the corresponding time last year unemployment among building trades was not even half as extensive as this year. The slump in building activity had an unfavorable effect upon all industries manufacturing building materials, with the exception of the cement industry, in which employment was relatively good.

In the woodworking industries the situation grew worse and the number of factories working short time or closing down increased. The situation in the paper industry was spotty; establishments reporting bad employment, however, exceeded those reporting improvement.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the largest German banks, issued a report on economic conditions in Germany on December 1, 1925, of which the following is a summary:

The character of the present industrial crisis shows quite clearly that its chief cause is the totally inadequate supply of operating capital. The lack of ready money makes it impossible for industry to produce to its full capacity and retards the introduction of more efficient methods which are urgently needed in many cases. It not only makes it difficult to lessen the cost of production but actually increases the cost by forcing the producer to borrow money at high rates of interest. It also makes it impossible for the consumer to place orders which would fully employ the machinery of production, and thus prevents a real and healthy demand from being met. Everywhere there is lack of the necessary means to tide over the interval between the obtaining of raw material and the placing of the finished article on the market. The consequences are stoppages in manufacture, which react immediately upon the labor market, further stoppages in the circulation of currency and credits, and slow payments. There is hardly a branch of German industry which has not felt, directly or indirectly, the effects of the shortage of operating capital.

This shortage of capital is due partly to factors in the present situation and partly to the events of the last 10 years, the factors of the past being the loss of capital owing to the war and the inflation and the tying up of capital as a result of panic buying, while those of the present and the immediate past are the tying up of capital in consequence of new supplies of money, often derived from credits, being put to a mistaken use, and above all the fact that excessive taxation has been a severe drain on liquid money, making it impossible to utilize current profits as new capital.

The number of bankruptcies is increasing from month to month. While a year ago it was chiefly enterprises started during the inflation which succumbed to the existing economic conditions, now cases are increasing in which older firms have gotten into insuperable difficulties. Almost always it is the lack of capital which makes it impossible for otherwise sound firms to keep on doing business. Hand in hand with the increasing number of firms which, in consequence of bankruptcy, lack of operating capital, or shutting down because of insufficient demand, are disappearing from the field of manufacture, goes an increase in the number of unemployed. The number of State-aided unemployed has reached its highest figure, roughly half a million. The growth of unemployment does not seem to have caused any noticeable reduction of output, judging from the statistics on demand for freight cars issued by the National Railways.

But even if it is assumed that the general depression has not yet resulted in any noteworthy decrease in production, there is no doubt but what such a decrease will take place. It can not be too strongly emphasized that the crisis can not be overcome by shutting down

factories and working short time, but that, on the contrary, such measures only make the crisis more dangerous.

The following employment statistics published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt of December 1, 1925, and covering the month of October, are the most recent statistics available:

Returns from trade-unions showed a further increase in unemployment among organized workers. Forty federations, with an aggregate membership of 3,682,841, reported 214,054, or 5.8 per cent of the total, as out of work on October 31, 1925, as compared with 4.5 per cent at the end of September, 1925, and 8.4 per cent at the end of October, 1924. These figures relate to members wholly unemployed. In addition returns from 36 federations, covering 3,210,000 members, show that 399,649, or 12.4 per cent, were working short time on October 31, 1925, as compared with 8.5 per cent at the end of September, 1925, and 12.2 per cent at the end of October, 1924.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefits was 471,333 on November 15, 1925, as against 363,919 on November 1, and 298,872 on October 15. Of the totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefits on November 15, 1925, 97,676 had drawn benefits longer than three months and 33,097 for over six months.

Returns from employment exchanges show that the number of applicants for work increased from 1,193,000 in September to 1,326,781 in October, or 11.2 per cent. During the same time vacancies reported by employers decreased from 577,982 to 521,172, or 9.8 per cent. For every 100 vacant positions for men there were on an average 291 applications and for every 100 vacant positions for women 185 applications; in September, 1925, the corresponding figures were 239 and 148.

France.—Unusual activity of French production is reported by the American commercial attaché at Paris (Commerce Reports, December 21, 1925, p. 680), who states that financial uncertainties, enhanced by political changes, continue to dominate the French business situation. The present effect is mainly a sustained high level of productive activity, with extensive buying for stock, and a decided advantage to export trade as price increases lag behind franc depreciation.

Unemployment remains substantially unchanged and negligible, and production in all branches shows considerable advances. The output of coal and lignite in October reached a new high record of 4,200,000 tons. French collieries are receiving heavy orders for both industrial and household qualities, owing to the fear of an advance in coal prices and freight charges after January 1.

Production of iron and steel is rising to new levels because of increasing foreign purchases, taking advantage of the depreciation of the franc, and also because of pyramiding of domestic orders, partially for stock.

The cotton market remains calm. Spinning mills have orders until the end of March, but very few new orders are accepted, as the mills prefer not to quote prices. The combed-wool market is also calm, and business in wool yarns is difficult.

Car loadings continue at high level. For the first four weeks of November an average of 66,021 car loadings was reported, as against 66,222 in October.

According to statistics published weekly by the French central employment office unemployment, which has long been negligible, is now practically nonexistent. Only 606 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds on December 17, 1925, and the unemployed on the live register of public employment exchanges throughout France numbered only 11,593 on December 12.

Belgium.—Under date of November 13, 1925, the American commercial attaché at Brussels reports (Commerce Reports, November 23, 1925, p. 440) that there was a decrease in general industrial and commercial activity in Belgium in September due to efforts to stabilize the currency, and to increased competition of French goods as a result of the further decline of French exchange. Also, in spite of the prospective stability of the Belgian franc, domestic prices continue to advance, with serious labor troubles threatening as a result. A conflict with coal miners was avoided by a 5 per cent wage increase in November; a demand by mechanical construction workers for a similar increase was countered by an offer of a 2½ per cent increase.

Metallurgical markets are depressed and prices are slightly lower on account of severe French and German competition. The fall of the franc continues to affect the linen industry unfavorably, but cotton spinners and weavers report good business. The plate-glass industry remains prosperous with a production of 85 per cent of its total capacity as a result of larger American orders. On the other hand, the window-glass industry is less active, with orders below production. The coal industry is in a very unsatisfactory condition, due to accumulation of stocks.

Unemployment had still further declined at the end of September, but was expected to increase slightly during October.

A later report, dated December 18, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 28, 1925, p. 740), states that the Belgian Minister of Finance is continuing his attempt to put the Government finances in order at all costs, in spite of the local conviction that his projects are making excessive demands upon Belgian industry. The pressure of tight money within the country is already forcing a number of concerns to resort to emergency measures. Momentary relief is, however, afforded by the lessening of French competition in certain lines, both local and in foreign countries, as a result of increasing reluctance of French manufacturers to commit themselves further in view of the uncertainties of the exchange outlook. German competition is also less keen, because of the financial difficulties of German manufacturers.

The threatened strike of coal miners seems to be inevitable, unless the forthcoming meeting of the mixed commission is able to reach an agreement. Operators maintain that the long-standing depression makes it impossible to continue the basic agreement by which wages change with living costs, and advocate the abandonment of the 5 per cent wage increase which has been in force since November 1. The miners, on the other hand, demand the retention of this automatic wage adjustment in view of the continued advance in living

costs. The Government suggests as a compromise lower freight rates on coal, and announces the exclusive use of Belgian coal on State railways, and an indefinite prohibition against private importation of German coal. Continued cold weather and the decline in importation from England and the Netherlands, in view of the lower Belgian prices, has slightly improved the domestic market.

The market for finished steel has revived slightly after a long period of dullness. The continuance of the Charleroi strike is cutting Belgian production of iron and steel products by 100,000 tons a month.

The latest official statistics on unemployment relate to September. At the end of the last week of that month, out of 597,498 members of unemployment funds, 4,755, or 0.8 per cent, were totally unemployed, as against 0.94 per cent in August, 1925, and 0.71 per cent in September, 1924. In addition 11,029, or 1.85 per cent, were working short time, as compared with 2.91 per cent in the preceding month and 2.30 per cent in September, 1924.

The Netherlands.—The monthly bulletin of the Central Statistical Office for November 30 publishes preliminary figures on unemployment compiled by the State department of unemployment insurance and employment exchanges, which show that out of 248,026 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ending October 31, 1925, 15,978, or 6.4 per cent, were totally unemployed and 4,211, or 1.7 per cent, were on short time. For the week ending September 26, 1925, the percentages were 6.3 and 1.8, respectively.

A joint report of the American commercial attaché and the consular officers in the Netherlands dated December 18, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 28, 1925, p. 741), indicates that business conditions are generally satisfactory in view of the normal dullness of the present season. The outlook for trade with Germany has improved as a result of the conclusion of the commercial agreement between the two countries on a most-favored-nation basis.

Most industries are well situated. The outlook for the coal industry has been improved by the Government's decision to reduce freight rates on coal, retroactive to July 1. Shoe manufacturers report satisfactory orders, particularly from France, Belgium, and Germany, with no immediate prospect of a return to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in previous months. There is an increasing demand for upper leathers. Automobile buyers are withholding orders until after the January automobile show, and November sales have consequently been below the average.

Switzerland.—According to the reports of the public employment exchanges the number of applicants for work on the live register has increased from 12,219 on October 31, 1925, to 15,760 on November 30, or 29 per cent. During the same period the number of vacancies reported by employers decreased from 1,859 to 1,572, or 15 per cent. For every 100 vacancies there were at the end of November 1,003 applicants, as against 657 at the end of October. The increase in unemployment is ascribed chiefly to seasonal causes and in a lesser measure to a slight general economic depression. Unemployment increased in all industry groups with the exception of the printing trades and the chemical industry.

Italy.—A joint report of the American commercial attaché at Rome and the American consular officers in Italy, dated December 3, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 14, 1925, p. 616), states that the expected reduction in business activity in Italy has finally appeared but affects only a few industries and to a slight degree. General strength is still evident in nearly every field, as shown particularly by favorable employment and foreign trade data. Although unemployment showed a slight seasonal increase during October, rising from 82,764 at the end of September to 85,769 at the end of the month, the situation is still favorable, since the number of unemployed is 30,000 less than at the same date last year, which was regarded at the time as extremely satisfactory.

The American consul at Turin reports that the economic outlook there is excellent. Manufacturers there are increasing wages and one company has added 50 per cent to the previous increase granted in August. Some automotive plants have slightly reduced their forces as a customary seasonal measure.

At Milan the machinery industry continues busy, though in a somewhat lessened degree than for several months past, in consequence of the modification of the building tax which affects practically all the iron industries. The demand for mechanical equipment for rayon plants is increasing, while that for cotton machinery is slackening as a result of the completion of the extensive program of many Lombardy mills. Automotive plants have been more fully occupied lately, chiefly on bodies for export. In a general way the machinery industry is equally busy and possibly busier than in the last quarter, but new orders are declining. Cotton mills are working at capacity, many of them overtime, their activity exceeding that for the corresponding period of last year.

The Christmas specialty trade at Florence is notably active, with large exportations to the United States. Building is active in the district, and little unemployment is recorded.

Manufacturers in the Leghorn district are operating at full capacity.

Favorable business continues in the part of Sicily centering at Catania, and labor is well occupied in this district.

The latest official unemployment statistics published by the national social insurance fund cover the month of September. On September 30, 1925, 82,764 workers were totally unemployed, as compared with 72,211 on August 31, 1925, and 115,590 on September 30, 1924. In addition, 7,223 were partially unemployed on September 30, 1925, as against 5,763 on August 31 and 21,849 on September 30, 1924. Of the totally unemployed persons, 15,550 were in receipt of unemployment benefits under the statutory unemployment insurance scheme, as compared with 15,657 on August 31, 1925, and 21,009 on September 30, 1924.

Denmark.—A report from the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, dated November 28, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 7, 1925, p. 565), states:

> Rapidly growing unemployment, low and decreasing industrial activity, falling prices, and hand-to-mouth buying are the outstanding features of the Danish situation. Financial conditions continue to show greater stability and ease, although the credit restriction policy continues. * * *
>
> The industrial crisis is growing, and direct Government relief is being sought, especially for the textile, iron and metal industries. The critical situation is

being reflected in the high unemployment figure, which now totals 47,600 as against 24,000 a year ago. * * * The labor situation is quiet, but the outlook is somewhat clouded, owing to the downward wage reductions which will be necessary in the early spring.

The freight market shows a slight improvement, which is reflected in the decrease in idle steam and motor tonnage which now totals 27,600 gross register tons, with prospects for a further decrease. * * *

A later report (Commerce Reports, January 4, 1926, p. 4) states:

The initial step has now been taken by Parliament to relieve depression in the domestic industries. A bill has been passed, effective immediately, whereby the textile industry has been granted exemption from duties on imported machinery and raw materials. This applies to such products as woolen and cotton waste, silk yarn, raw silk, and silk waste. The rayon industry, which has been severely handicapped by foreign competition, is being especially benefited by this measure. * * *

Returns supplied to the Danish statistical department by trade-unions and by the central employment exchange show that out of 268,229 workers 18.3 per cent were unemployed on November 27, 1925, as against 12.7 per cent at the end of the preceding month and 9.3 per cent at the end of November, 1924.

Norway.—Norwegian conditions during November as reported by the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen (Commerce Reports, December 7, 1925, p. 564) show trends practically identical with those for October. Depression is still noticeable in the industries, unemployment is increasing, and deflation following the decline in price levels continues. Trade is generally on a limited scale as a result of the uncertain outlook. Prospects for the winter are not bright. The total number of unemployed increased from 20,200 a month ago to the present figure of 30,000. Such export industries as paper, wood pulp, fish canning, and chemicals are, however, fairly active. Some improvement was registered in the shipping situation, but with the approach of the winter months very little permanent improvement can be expected. There has been no increase in the amount of idle tonnage. Norwegian whaling companies report a profitable season, with very large hauls and excellent marketing conditions.

Official statistics published by the statistical central office show that 23,030 applicants for work (19,692 men and 3,338 women) were on the live register of public employment exchanges on October 31, 1925, as against 18,868 (15,913 men and 2,955 women) at the end of the preceding month.

Sweden.—Reporting on the Swedish economic situation (Commerce Reports, December 28, 1925, p. 742) the American commercial attaché at Stockholm cables:

Swedish developments during the past year, as well as during December, have on the whole given evidence of sustained improvement. Among the principal contributing factors are excellent harvest returns, large reduction in the unfavorable trade balance, and increased industrial activity. These factors have produced an easier domestic money market * * *. Basic industries during December report heavy sales * * *.

The number of unemployed is rather low for this time of the year, as a result of continued activity in the major industries. Prospects for the amicable settlement of wage levels in the chief industries are considered bright.

Lumber sales for the entire year are computed at about 2,000,000,000 board feet, or 10 per cent higher than the total for 1924. Lumber prices, however, show no improvement. In the chemical wood-pulp industry heavy sales continue, and operations at capacity are assured with prospects of expansion in

certain cases. It is reported that sulphate contracts for 1927 delivery have been closed at prevailing prices. The electrical, ball bearing, and telephone industries report increasing export business.

According to the report of the State unemployment commission, there were on its register at the end of October, 1925, 13,148 unemployed persons requiring relief, as compared with 10,165 at the end of the preceding month. Trade-unions reported 10 per cent of their members unemployed on October 31, 1925, as against 8.5 per cent at the end of September, 1925, and 8.4 per cent at the end of October, 1924.

Finland.—The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin for October, 1925, states that trade during September constituted a record for that month. The volume of imports for the nine months January to September was slightly below normal, but that of exports surpassed the pre-war level by 20 per cent. The increase in exports was due mostly to increased exports of lumber. The market for other Finnish articles continues to be quite satisfactory. The good harvest is resulting in an increased turnover in those industries which supply the home market.

The state of the labor market is unchanged. As usual during the autumn months, the number of unemployed rose slightly during September. A table prepared from the weekly reports of the labor exchange department of the Ministry of Social Affairs shows that the number of unemployed registered at communal labor exchanges was 2,011 at the end of September, as against 1,563 at the end of August.

Latvia.—Latvian business is practically at a standstill, according to a report from the American commercial attaché at Riga (Commerce Reports, November 23, 1925, p. 437). The flax and butter markets are affected by the general dullness in trade. A trade delegation left Riga for Moscow on October 16 to study trade possibilities in Russia and to arrive at some sort of basis for expanding Latvian exports to Russia. The timber situation has become much worse, and the situation of the local timber market is said to be critical. Deliveries are suspended, sawmills are standing idle, and the volume of shipping is negligible. Latvian flour mills are working at full capacity.

No recent statistics as to the extent of unemployment are available. The latest data relate to the end of August, 1925, when, according to the International Labor Review there were 1,026 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, as against 814 at the end of July, 1925.

Esthonia.—Foreign trade during October was quite heavy, but domestic trade continues dull, as the result partly of the reduced harvest yields and partly of the stringent money market (Commerce Reports, January 4, 1925, p. 4). According to the International Labor Review, the number of registered unemployed decreased from 941 at the end of August to 883 at the end of September, 1925.

Danzig, Free City of.—The American consul at Danzig reports under date of November 11, 1925, on the employment situation in that city as follows:

Although the statistics of shipping in Danzig show an increase of traffic in October, 1925, due chiefly to the increased import of coal from Poland, the statistics of unemployment for the same period give a much better idea of the decrease in business following the economic crisis through which both Poland and

Danzig are passing. These statistics show that the unemployment in the Free City, which numbered 7,330 the month previous, rose in October to 10,485. With the exception of the town of Neuteich, all the territories of the Free City share in this increase. In the city of Danzig alone, the labor bureau reports 7,252 men and 1,043 women, or a total of 8,295, unemployed. There was some increase in the demand for labor in the wood and building trades and for unskilled labor, and five building jobs hired 245 men. The total of this demand was, however, far too low in comparison to the number of people out of work. The labor bureau found work during the month for 1,577 men and 558 women, while the total of doles paid during the period September 27 to October 31 amounted to 228,924.16 gulden.[2] Private labor bureaus maintained by the various political parties and societies registered a total of 673 unemployed in addition to the registration at the official bureaus.

Poland.—According to a report from the American commercial attaché at Warsaw, dated December 11, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 21, 1925, p. 683), economic depression continues in Poland.

The economic depression became rather heavier during the past several weeks, contrary to the improvement that usually takes place during the late fall. With the exception of a few minor lines of winter goods, in which conditions are reported to be fair, industries are operating at a much reduced rate of capacity. Unemployment is progressively increasing—from 150,000 a year ago and 171,000 in July last to more than 215,000 in December. The latter figure includes only industrial workers, the idle in the ranks of clerical employees swelling the number of unemployed to about 350,000.

Trade is extremely dull. The outlook for the textile industry is particularly dark. The domestic demand is limited by the low purchasing power of the population; at the same time the much-advertised large purchases of Polish textiles contemplated by the Soviet trading organizations, constituting the main hope of the Lodz textile industry, proved to be disappointing. The stumbling block in the Soviet-Polish trade is the question of credits. The Polish manufacturers and exporters are unable to extend credits, and the Soviet organizations are just as unable to make cash purchases. * * *

The continuing deadlock in negotiations with Germany concerning the new commercial treaty is causing great hardship, particularly in Silesia and Posen, which are most dependent on the German market for the exports of their products.

Statistics compiled by the Polish Central Statistical Office show that on October 3, 1925, 196,430 unemployed persons were registered at public employment exchanges, as against 184,910 on August 29, 1925, and 155,245 on September 27, 1924. The number of unemployed persons entitled to relief from unemployment funds was 93,913 on September 26, 1925.

Czechoslovakia.—The industrial situation in Czechoslovakia is generally satisfactory, according to a report of the American commercial attaché at Prague, dated December 2, 1925. (Commerce Reports, December 14, 1925, p. 618.)

The textile industry maintains its activity, with large foreign orders reported. Some reduction in the iron and steel industry is noted, but the tonnage for the year will show an increase over last year. Machinery manufacturers are increasing their output, and there is a better foreign demand, principally from the Balkans. Coal mining shows a seasonal improvement, but the output is still below normal. The miners have demanded a year-end bonus, which was refused; a strike is improbable. The automobile manufacturers are operating to capacity. * * * Glass and porcelain manufacture is well maintained, but Gablonz ware [novelty jewelry, etc.] is slightly depressed. * * *

The number of unemployed on October 1, reported at 53,000, is 5 per cent less than the 56,000 reported on September 1. Apparently, the increase that might have been expected on account of lessened activity in building and other outdoor work is more than compensated by the activity of the sugar factories.

[2] Gulden at par=19.5 cents; exchange rate varies.

Hungary.—There is considerable improvement in the industrial situation in Hungary. Coal production in recent months has been 30 per cent above that for the first half of the year. Iron and steel production is larger, and machinery manufacturers are busy. Building is more active, especially in the Provinces. The greatest improvement is in the textile industry, in which all of the mills are busy. (Commerce Reports, December 21, 1925, p. 677.)

The Social-Democratic trade-unions in Hungary report 22,579 of their members unemployed on October 31, 1925, as compared with 30,120 on October 31, 1924. The trades having the largest number of unemployed were ironworkers (6,760), building-trades workers (4,949), bank employees (2,617), and woodworkers (2,438).

Austria.—The American commercial attaché at Vienna reports under date of December 21, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 28, 1925, p. 741), that "in some seasonal and export industries, notably paper, textiles, electrical machinery and apparatus, and some other branches of machinery, there is a satisfactory and sometimes full activity. On the other hand, there is a depression in the domestic market in many lines, accompanied by serious unemployment, especially in the cities of Vienna, Wiener, Neustadt, and Graz. The number of unemployed in all Austria is 179,000, as compared with 154,000 a year ago. Nevertheless, the situation fundamentally is regarded better than it was at the end of 1924."

The most recent available unemployment statistics published by the Austrian Statistical Office relate to the end of October. At that date the number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 131,096, as compared with 119,005 at the end of September. The increase is about the same as at the same time last year and must therefore be ascribed to seasonal influences.

Spain.—The American consul at Barcelona reports under date of October 25, 1925, that the employment situation in Spain during September was better in most lines than it was in August, due principally to large crops and the consequent prosperity of the agricultural classes.

In the coal-mining industry, however, unemployment reached serious and even alarming proportions. The industry had for some time been in a bad way, and discharges of workers had steadily increased. Finally the closing of one establishment which threw 11,000 miners out of employment, in addition to 6,000 previously discharged, brought matters to a head and the Government is now earnestly studying remedial measures. Just before the closing down of this establishment, the Government had by royal decree of September 30, 1925, provided that for a period of six months the import duty on foreign coal, with certain exceptions, should be divided among Spanish coal producers in order to save the industry from disaster. This measure, taken at the request of the operators, has not been satisfactory to the miners, who claimed that on account of the subsidy it would pay the former to cease mining any coal at all, which viewpoint would seem justified by subsequent discharges. The miners claim that the subsidy amounts to 10 pesetas [3] a ton, and that it is more advantageous for the operators to content themselves with this sum than to produce coal for sale in the present market, which is decidedly

[3] Peseta at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

unfavorable to the national product, due to a great extent to the subsidy granted to British mine operators by their Government, enabling that country to export its coal at a reduced price. However, a royal order published on October 17, 1925, provided a further subsidy of 3.25 pesetas a ton on Spanish coal and coke exported from Spanish ports or taken for consumption at such ports by vessels either in the foreign or coastwise trade. Also, from November 1 to December 31, 1925, a subsidy of 2.10 pesetas for each ton of coal extracted (which was equivalent to 10 per cent of wages) was granted, with the understanding that the workers who had been discharged be reengaged.

Unemployment during September in the iron mines of northern Spain was also increasing. In Santander one mine has discharged its entire personnel of 800 laborers, and it is thought likely that other owners may do the same.

In the Barcelona district, which is highly developed from an industrial standpoint, the employment situation seemed somewhat improved during September, and further improvement is expected during the succeeding months.

South Africa.—In a joint report dated November 29, 1925 (Commerce Reports, December 7, 1925, p. 565), the American trade commissioner at Johannesburg and the American consul at Port Elizabeth report an improvement in business in South Africa in November. The gold mines are still short of native labor, and this is reflected in lower average daily output and in some retrenchments in white employment and in purchases. The coal output during November was high, and the diamond output increased slightly. Platinum developments are progressing, and production is expected to start soon. Prospects were good on the date of the report for the wholesale and retail Christmas trade. Building continues at a high level.

Canada.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviews the December employment situation as follows:

> Further seasonal losses in employment were noted at the beginning of December, but the contractions, which caused the release of 16,169 persons by the 5,869 reporting firms, were the smallest registered on that date since the record began early in 1920, with the exception of those in 1922. The number of persons employed by these firms on December 1, was 782,903; the index stood at 95.3, as compared with 97,1 in the preceding month and with 90.8, 95.7, 95.1, and 87.2 on December 1, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. * * * Although employment in 1925 has not reached the 1923 level, the curves for the two years practically converge on December 1; they are both slightly higher than the 1922 line and considerably above the 1924 and 1921 curves. The most pronounced reductions were in construction and manufacturing, while important increases were reported in logging and trade; these, like the declines, were of a seasonal nature.
>
> All Provinces recorded reduced employment, the curtailment being most extensive in Quebec and Ontario.
>
> *Maritime Provinces.*—The decreases registered in the Maritime Provinces were less than half as great as those noted on December 1, 1924, when the level of employment was several points lower. According to 504 employers, their staffs aggregated 61,624 persons, as compared with 63,124 at the beginning of November. Fish canneries, lumber and rolling mills released employees, while construction also showed important seasonal losses. On the other hand, logging, coal mining, transportation, and trade were seasonally more active.
>
> *Quebec.*—Further seasonal contractions exceeding those of the same date of last year were indicated in Quebec, where the situation was better than on December 1, 1924. All groups on the whole showed declines, except trade and

logging, in both of which there were the large gains customary at this time of year. The recessions in construction and transportation were most pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel and rubber recorded important increases, but lumber mills continued their large-scale seasonal reductions, and there were smaller losses in some other industries. Statements were tabulated from 1,271 firms having 216,703 workers, or 5,605 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Employers reporting in Ontario (numbering 2,691) reduced their pay rolls from 333,726 on November 1 to 328,105 on December 1. The decreases are less extensive than on that date of either 1924 or 1923; the index number continues to be several points higher than in 1924. Manufacturing recorded curtailment, particularly in the sawmilling and fruit and vegetable canning divisions, while construction also showed marked seasonal losses and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, textile factories, logging, and trade registered large increases, those in the last two industries being seasonal in character.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces continued to decline, 1,697 persons being released from the working forces of the 759 firms reporting 103,356 employees at December 1. Logging, mining, steam railway operation, and trade registered heightened activity, but heavy losses took place in railway and highway construction. On December 1, 1924, somewhat larger reductions were noted, and the index then was below its present level.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills and fish canneries, railway and highway construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month, while building construction, logging, shipping, and trade showed improvement. A combined pay roll of 73,115 persons was reported by the 645 firms making returns, who had 74,861 employees on November 1. This contraction is rather less than that noted at the beginning of December, 1924, when the index number was nine points lower.

With regard to industries the bureau reports thus:

Manufacturing.—Statements were received from 3,771 manufacturers having 432,933 operatives, as compared with 439,654 on November 1; this loss of 6,721 workers was smaller than in the preceding month and also than that recorded on December 1, 1924, when some 11,800 persons were released by the firms reporting. The index was then about six points lower. Lumber mills, fish, fruit, and vegetable canneries registered further seasonal curtailment, and electric current plants laid off employees. On the other hand, boot, shoe, rubber, textile, and iron and steel works showed decided improvement.

Logging.—Seasonal expansion on a smaller scale than at the same time last year was noted in logging camps, 225 of which enlarged their working forces by 4,038 men to 30,625 on December 1. The number employed in the bush is smaller this winter than last.

Mining.—Further gains were recorded in coal mining, while metallic and non-metallic mining were seasonally slacker. A combined pay roll of 43,708 persons was reported by the 204 operators making returns, who had 42,895 workers on November 1. Employment in mining was not as active as at the beginning of December, 1924.

Communication was slightly slacker, according to 178 companies having 23,426 employees as compared with 23,560 in the preceding month.

Transportation.—Employment in this group showed a decline; 275 employers reported 111,270 workers, or 1,695 less than at the beginning of November. There were losses on street railways and cartage, steam railways and in shipping. Although very little change in the situation was indicated on December 1, 1924, the index number then was below its present level.

Construction and maintenance.—Further curtailment of out-of-door work caused a reduction of 14,270 persons in the working forces of the 465 contractors reporting; they had 65,776 employees. Railway construction showed the greatest losses, but there were also heavy contractions in building and highway work. More extensive decreases were noted at the beginning of December of last year, when employment was in considerably smaller volume.

Services.—These industries registered continued losses, especially in the hotel and restaurant division. An aggregate working force of 13,519 persons was employed by the 177 firms reporting, who had 13,944 in the preceding month.

Trade.—Further seasonal improvement was noted in retail trade, while there were slight declines in wholesale establishments. Returns were received from

574 firms, having 61,646 persons in their employ as against 59,421 on November 1. Trade is very much more active than it has been in recent years, the index standing at 103.9 on December 1, 1925, as compared with 99.1, 96.8, 97.0, and 96.3 on December 1, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Japan.—The American consul at Tokyo reports under date of November 12, 1925, on the employment situation in Japan as follows:

According to an announcement of the Japanese Department of Home Affairs dated October 31, 1925, unemployment in Japan as a result of the present economic depression is rapidly increasing, especially in the urban districts, in consequence of which there is considerable suffering among the laboring classes. It was explained that although the Government is making strenuous efforts to devise appropriate measures of relief and has undertaken various enterprises in the six principal cities of Japan * * *, the movement of laborers to the cities during the present autumn is of such great proportions that this situation has begun to present a serious problem. Instructions have therefore been issued by the home department to the prefectural governors concerned with a view to checking the seasonal concentration of laborers in the large cities.

In regard to relief measures for residents of the larger cities, in Osaka persons who are deemed qualified as day laborers are registered by the municipal employment offices and are given employment in construction enterprises undertaken for the relief of the unemployed. The system of registration of day laborers has also been adopted in Yokohama. Arrangements have been made by the municipal employment offices of both cities for their employment in the construction enterprises which are being undertaken for the relief of the unemployed. The adoption of similar measures is being projected in the other large cities.

According to an announcement made on the same date as the above by the central employment bureau the total number of laborers who migrated temporarily outside the prefecture of their domicile during 1924 in search of employment was 667,963, of whom 396,430 were males and 271,533 were females. More than 10 per cent of the total had their domiciles in the prefecture of Niigata, and agricultural prefecture in northwestern Japan.

The migration of these laborers was chiefly to the prefectures of Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Fukuoka, and Hyogo, which are the principal industrial districts in Japan, but considerable numbers went to the smaller textile centers located in the prefectures of Nagano, Kyoto, Saitsma, and Gumma, and to outlying dependencies, especially Sakhalin and Chosen.

It may be stated that this seasonal migration is due to the fact that great numbers of the rural population who can be profitably employed during the summer months as farm laborers in the vicinity of their homes are obliged to seek employment during the winter in industrial centers. No announcement appears to have yet been made as to whether any measures are to be adopted for the relief of the rural population which normally seeks employment in the cities during the winter months.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment abroad is given on following page:

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Date	Number or per cent of unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Nov. 23, 1925	1,313,903 (unemployment books lodged), or 11 per cent, of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, December, 1925.	Of persons lodging unemployment books, 1,065,569 were males and 248,334 were females. The per cent of unemployed workers on Oct. 26, 1925, was 11.4.
Do	Nov. 31, 1925	11 per cent of trade-union members	do	Per cent was 11.3 at the end of October, 1925, and 8.6 at the end of November, 1924.
Germany	Nov. 15, 1925	471,333 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits.	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Dec. 1, 1925.	Number on October 15, 1925, was 298,872.
Do	Oct. 31, 1925	5.8 per cent of trade-union members totally unemployed and 12.4 per cent on short time.	do	4.5 per cent totally unemployed at the end of September, 1925, and 8.4 per cent at the end of October, 1924; 8.5 were working short time at the end of September, 1925, and 12.2 per cent at the end of October, 1924.
France	Dec. 17, 1925	606 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, Dec. 18, 1925.	Of persons in receipt of benefits, 552 were males and 54 were females. At end of preceding week total was 593.
Do	Dec. 12, 1925	11,593 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Of persons on live register, 7,480 were males, and 4,113 were females. At end of preceding week total was 12,776.
Belgium	Oct. 3, 1925	15,784 out of 597,498 members of unemployment funds were either wholly unemployed or on short time.	Revue du Travail, Brussels, Oct. 31, 1925.	Number at end of August, 1925, was 23,068.
Netherlands	Oct. 31, 1925	15,978, or 6.4 per cent, of total membership of unemployment funds were wholly unemployed, and 4,211, or 1.7 per cent, partially so.	Maandschrift, The Hague, Nov. 30, 1925.	For week ending Sept. 26, 1925, the percentages were 6.3 and 1.8, respectively.
Do	do	64,814 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	do	Figure for Sept. 30, 1925, was 62,851, and for Oct. 31, 1924, 65,133.
Switzerland	Nov. 30, 1925	15,760 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Wirtschaftsberichte des Schweiz. Handelsamtsblattes, Bern, Dec. 19, 1925.	Figure for Oct. 31, 1925, was 12,219, and for Nov. 30, 1924, 11,479.
Italy	Sept. 30, 1925	82,764 persons totally unemployed, and 7,223 working short time.	La Disoccupazione in Italia, Rome, Sept. 30, 1925.	The figures for Aug. 31, 1925, were 72,211 totally unemployed and 5,763 short-time workers, and for Sept. 30, 1924, 115,590 totally unemployed and 21,849 short-time workers.
Do	do	15,550 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	do	Figure for Aug. 31, 1925, was 15,657, and for Sept. 30, 1924, 21,009.
Denmark	Nov. 27, 1925	18.3 per cent of total of 268,229 workers covered by returns of trade-unions and of central employment exchange, were unemployed.	Statistiske Efterretninger, Copenhagen, Dec. 21, 1925.	Per cent at the end of the last week of October, 1925, was 12.7 and at the end of last week of November, 1924, 9.3.
Norway	Oct. 31, 1925	23,030 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Statistiske Meddelelser, No. 11, Oslo, 1925.	Figure for Sept. 30, 1925, was 18,868.
Do	do	17 per cent of trade-union members	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 12, Stockholm, 1925.	Per cent on Sept. 30, 1925, was 12.9, and on Oct. 31, 1924, 5.8.
Sweden	do	13,148 unemployed persons (report of State Unemployment Commission).	do	Figure at end of September, 1925, was 10,165.
Do	do	10 per cent of trade-union members	do	Figure at end of September, 1925, was 8.5, and on Oct. 31, 1924, 8.4.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Date	Number or per cent of unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Finland	Sept. 30, 1925	2,011 unemployed registered at communal employment exchanges.	Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, Helsingfors, October, 1925.	Of persons unemployed, 1,109 were men and 902 were women. At the end of August number of unemployed was 1,563, and at the end of September, 1924, 1,186.
Latvia	Aug. 31, 1925	1,026 unemployed persons on live register of employment exchanges.	International Labor Review, Geneva, December, 1925.	Figure at end of July, 1925, was 814.
Esthonia	Sept. 30, 1925	883 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	do	Figure at the end of August, 1925, was 941.
Danzig, Free City of	Oct. —, 1925	10,485 unemployed persons	Report from the American Consul at Danzig, Nov. 11, 1925.	Figure for preceding month was 7,330.
Poland	Oct. 3, 1925	196,430 unemployed persons	Wiadomości Statystyczne, Warsaw, Oct. 18, 1925.	Figure on Sept. 5, 1925, was 188,270, and on Sept. 27, 1924, 155,245.
Do	Sept. 26, 1925	93,913 persons in receipt of unemployment benefit.	do	Figure on Aug. 29, 1925, was 83,142, and on Sept. 27, 1924, 57,501.
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 1, 1925	53,000 unemployed persons	Commerce Reports, Washington, Dec. 14, 1925.	Figure on Sept. 1, 1925, was 56,000.
Hungary	Oct. 31, 1925	22,579 members of Social-Democratic trade-unions.	Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, Budapest, Oct. 16, 1925.	Figure on Oct. 31, 1924, was 30,120.
Austria	do	131,096 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief.	Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, Nov. 25, 1925.	Figure at end of September, 1925, was 119,005.
Canada	Nov. 1, 1925	5.1 per cent of trade-union members	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, December, 1925.	Per cent on Oct. 1, 1925, was 5.7 and on Nov. 1, 1924, 6.6.

Effect of Decreased Birth Rate on the Future German Labor Market

A RECENT issue of the Reichsarbeitsblatt contains an article in which are predicted the effects upon the German labor market in the years 1929 to 1933 of the decreased birth rate in Germany during the years 1915 to 1919.[1] The article points out that the effect of the war upon the birth rate manifested itself first in April, 1915, when the number of births began to decrease. Beginning with that month the birth rate fell lower and lower from year to year and reached its lowest level in November, 1917, when the number of births was 50 per cent lower than in 1913. In August, 1919, the birth rate began to rise once more, and at the end of 1919 it exceeded the pre-war rate. Beginning with 1920 the birth rate again became normal. The total decrease in births in the pre-war territory of Germany amounted to 3,300,000 for the period 1915 to 1919, exceeding by far the loss of life through death and wounds during the war, which has been estimated at about 2,000,000.

The German Statistical Office has compiled statistics as to the number of children to enter the elementary schools each year during the period 1920 to 1927. These children will leave the elementary schools during the years 1927 to 1935. The number that will leave school during each of these years is as follows:

Year of birth	Year of leaving school	Number leaving
1914	1928	1, 293, 900
1915	1929	1, 210, 528
1916	1930	793, 023
1917	1931	717, 431
1918	1932	650, 903
1919	1933	696, 673
1920	1934	1, 311, 475
1921	1935	1, 270, 537

The above figures have been computed by assuming that the mortality among school children will be in each of the years in question the same as in 1913. If it is taken for granted that on an average 10 per cent of these children 14 years of age will not enter the labor market—in the cities the percentage will be greater and in the rural districts smaller—because they continue their educational training, remain at home, or are prevented from working by sickness or physical disability, it will be found that, compared with the labor market of 1928, which may be considered as normal, the labor market of juvenile workers will show a shortage of 80,000 in 1929, of 500,000 in 1930, of 570,000 in 1931, of 640,000 in 1932, and of 590,000 in 1933. The shortage will be greatest in 1932, because of the great decrease of the birth rate in 1917, but will become most noticeable in 1933 when the children who were born during the period 1915 to 1919 will all have finished their elementary schooling. In that year there will be a shortage of over 2,000,000 juvenile workers. The year 1934 will bring again an increased influx of juvenile workers into the labor market, and beginning with 1935 this influx will be normal.

The labor market of adult workers will not feel the effects of the decrease in the birth rate during the war until the children born during that period reach their eighteenth year—1933 to 1937. Beginning with 1933, the shortage of adult workers will grow from year to

[1] Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt. Berlin, Nov. 24, 1925, pp. 716*, 717*.

year, and in 1937 the labor market will be short 2,000,000 adult workers.

The effects of this shortage upon the labor market can not be predicted with accuracy. Industrial and economic crises may counteract its effect in part. It is, however, possible and also rather probable that the economic situation will improve considerably in Germany during the next decade. In that latter case the effects of a great shortage of juvenile workers and apprentices during the years 1929 to 1933, and of a like shortage of adult workers during the years 1933 to 1937 would indeed be very disturbing on German economic life. Unemployment would entirely disappear in the years 1933 to 1937 and in its place there would at first be a severe shortage of labor in those employments which are avoided by workers even when the labor market is in a normal condition, i. e., agriculture, domestic service, and mining. The effects upon the skilled labor market would, however, be catastrophal. The beneficial effect of such a shortage would be that employment would be available for every unskilled worker and also for a large part of those workers who suffer from a physical handicap. Female labor would also be drawn upon in an increased measure. The economic effects would be wage increases, higher prices, shortage of stocks, and difficulties in the prompt filling of orders for goods. The labor shortage would also exert its influence upon the relative bargaining power of employers and workers.

The prospect of such a falling off of the productive forces is already beginning to alarm the German Government and the German employers. If economic conditions should improve and a serious labor shortage develop in the years 1933 to 1937, there would be no possibility of covering this shortage by opening the German frontiers to foreign labor, because all European industrial countries experienced a decrease in births during the war. In Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, and Belgium the decrease was even more marked than in Germany. The German Government and the German employers are therefore beginning to take measures to preserve the present generation and to train a new generation of skilled workers. Vocational guidance and vocational fitness tests will gain in importance in the near future and more attention will be given to the training of apprentices. The German employers' organizations have formed for this purpose a committee on vocational training and the Government plans a new regulation of the apprenticeship system by a law now pending.

Short Time in the English Cotton-Spinning Industry

CONDITIONS in that section of the cotton-spinning trade which uses American cotton have for some time past been so unsatisfactory that the mills have been working only 39¼ hours a week instead of 48. In October it was proposed to shorten these hours still further, reducing them to 35 a week, and a ballot of the cotton spinners' federation was taken on the matter. According to a report from the American consul in London,

dated November 28, 1925, the result of the ballot, announced on November 27, 1925, was as follows:

	Per cent
In favor of reduced hours	73. 47
Against	20. 89
No replies	5. 64

Before the ballot was taken it had been announced that the proposal would not be regarded as having been favorably considered unless more than 80 per cent of the membership voted for it. Accordingly, no reduction in the hours was made, but the members were urged to continue their support to the movement to restrict production to 39¼ hours per week.

The Economist (London) for December 26, 1925 (p. 1086), states that a further effort was made to reduce production through a lengthening of the usual holiday period.

The serious condition of the American spinning section of the cotton industry was again considered on Tuesday by the short-time committee of the Master Spinners' Federation in Manchester, and it was decided owing to the deplorable state of the yarn market to recommend a full week's stoppage of the mills between December 24 and January 9, this stoppage to be exclusive of the ordinary holidays. Although for a long time the factories in this department have worked only 39½ hours per week instead of the usual 48 hours, stocks of yarn have steadily increased during the past month, and the trade position is causing anxiety.

Employment Prospects for Americans in Latin America

CITIZENS of the United States are advised to exhaust all employment possibilities in this country before seeking employment in Latin America, in Special Circular No. 184 issued by the Latin American division of the United States Department of Commerce. Attention is called to the fact that in all but a few of the countries industrial development is in its earliest stages and the employment of skilled labor in the trades is limited. Even in countries where the industrial development has reached greater proportions, it is largely the result of European investments, and owners of such undertakings as a rule favor their own nationals.

Wages are not nearly so high in Latin America as those paid in the United States. Skilled workers rarely receive over $3 a day. Clerks receive from $80 to $150 a month, depending upon the degree of skill and their ability to speak the language of the country.

Living and climatic conditions, as a rule, differ from those in the United States and require readjustment. Americans who maintain their customary standard of living invariably find the cost of living from 50 to 170 per cent higher in the cities of Latin America than in the United States.

The influx of European workers into the Latin American countries as a result of restrictive legislation in this country is also a factor tending to reduce further the opportunities for suitable employment there. Although there are many Americans employed in important positions in Latin American branches of American firms, they are, as a rule, selected from the personnel of the respective firms in the United States, and consequently there is little opportunity for outsiders.

It is pointed out that unless the job seeker can first obtain from some firm assurance of employment, or is able to pay his way home in case of failure, he should remain in the United States.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Casualties to Trainmen on Class I Railroads, 1916 to 1924

THE following table is drawn from the appendix of Accident Bulletin No. 93 of the Interstate Commerce Commission (p. 112), but has been rearranged to permit comparisons, which in the original form are somewhat difficult to make. The rates have also been recalculated on the basis of 1,000,000 hours' exposure rather than on 1,000 men employed. This renders them fairly comparable with rates computed for other industries. It is an important step toward general comparability that the Interstate Commerce Commission has in recent years required exposure to be reported in terms of man-hours.

The table is of particular interest in view of recent discussion of the question, "Are accidents increasing?" In the course of that discussion it has become quite evident that our accident statistics are as yet neither sufficiently extended nor sufficiently precise to make possible a general answer to this question. There is a strong tendency to draw conclusions from current experience, and if the present year shows higher rates or greater cost than the preceding to suspect that this is an indication of a general tendency. The showing of the railway figures are accordingly important, because they have been gathered over a long enough period and with such a degree of accuracy as to justify regarding their indications as dependable. They afford an opportunity for testing the impression gained from current experience by the trend disclosed by a longer interval.

In this case, as always, the really informative figures are the rates for fatality and injury. If the number of trainmen, of fatalities, and of injuries be considered separately, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to see clearly what the figures indicate. It is only when it is possible to unite the exposure with the number of cases or with the loss of time expressed in days, and so produce frequency or severity rates, that the significance becomes evident. From the figures given for this railway group it is not possible to determine severity rates; frequency rates can be determined, however, and are given in the table.

The following conclusions are drawn from inspection of the table:

1. There was a marked drop in accident frequency from 1916 to 1924. This downward tendency is evident in each of the occupational groups. The fatality frequency for all trainmen declined 53 per cent and the injury frequency 40 per cent.

2. There were two years during the period in which there is a decided upward tendency in accident frequency as compared with the preceding years. These years were 1920 and 1923. For all trainmen fatality rates rose 19 per cent from 1919 to 1920 and 14 per

cent from 1922 to 1923. Rates for injury rose 23 per cent from 1919 to 1920 and 9 per cent from 1922 to 1923.

3. As a rule there was a drop in accident frequency from 1916 to 1920 and a further drop from 1920 to 1923.

4. For fatalities the lowest frequency rates occurred in 1924, while the lowest year for injuries was 1921.

These figures are quite conclusive that whatever may be true of other industries American railways have maintained a successful fight against conditions which tend toward increased accident rates.

The December, 1925, statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (p. 2) shows that among the white, male, industrial-policy holders 15 years and over there has been a definite downward trend in fatal accidents from 1912 to 1924. This downward movement amounts to about 1 per cent a year. Fatalities due to machinery have declined in the same period at about the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per year.

NUMBER OF TRAINMEN IN SERVICE, NUMBER KILLED, AND NUMBER INJURED ON CLASS I RAILROADS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES THEREFOR, 1916 TO 1924

Number of trainmen in service

Occupation	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Yard service:									
Engineers	15,878	18,933	21,310	19,625	21,363	16,929	18,703	22,142	20,593
Firemen	16,190	19,516	21,979	20,031	21,549	17,343	19,249	22,664	21,106
Conductors	15,362	18,703	20,823	19,325	20,236	16,745	18,639	22,002	20,545
Brakemen	40,175	48,451	53,790	49,303	50,799	42,721	46,953	55,301	51,775
Total	87,605	105,603	117,902	108,284	113,947	93,738	103,544	122,109	114,019
Road freight service:									
Engineers	31,675	34,155	34,990	30,907	33,594	28,317	29,372	34,137	31,015
Firemen	33,637	36,828	38,102	32,938	35,756	30,317	31,507	36,504	33,346
Conductors	25,430	27,152	27,679	25,181	27,297	22,598	23,254	26,901	24,864
Brakemen	63,285	67,818	69,048	61,989	67,127	56,620	57,746	65,750	60,539
Total	154,027	165,953	169,819	151,015	163,774	137,852	141,879	163,292	149,764
Road passenger service:									
Engineers	13,429	13,297	12,709	12,442	12,930	12,924	12,710	13,042	12,977
Firemen	13,131	13,105	12,419	12,112	12,630	12,768	12,491	12,754	12,674
Conductors	10,633	10,655	10,444	10,382	10,788	10,546	11,380	11,756	11,730
Brakemen	14,800	14,854	14,423	14,904	15,849	15,315	14,350	14,558	14,369
Baggagemen	5,618	5,524	5,371	5,442	5,661	5,751	5,729	5,871	5,846
Total	57,611	57,435	55,366	55,282	57,858	57,304	56,660	57,981	57,596
Total, all trainmen	299,243	328,991	343,087	314,581	335,579	288,894	302,083	343,382	321,379

Fatalities among trainmen

	Number								
Yard service:									
Engineers	11	16	11	15	9	11	12	12	7
Firemen	22	23	27	14	18	7	5	17	5
Conductors	71	78	73	50	67	39	43	59	45
Brakemen	341	401	397	235	363	169	202	263	195
Total	445	518	508	314	457	226	262	351	252
Road freight service:									
Engineers	70	72	84	66	63	32	46	55	37
Firemen	107	122	132	70	84	36	44	59	43
Conductors	72	88	104	63	62	48	37	60	47
Brakemen	432	478	527	310	396	186	201	262	168
Total	681	760	847	509	605	302	328	436	295

NUMBER OF TRAINMEN IN SERVICE, NUMBER KILLED, AND NUMBER INJURED ON CLASS I RAILROADS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES THEREFOR, 1916 TO 1924—Continued

Fatalities among trainmen—Continued

Occupation	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Number								
Road passenger service:									
Engineers	45	56	59	50	69	37	40	44	32
Firemen	52	49	50	51	52	36	39	45	31
Conductors	6	5	11	6	6	9	3	7	4
Brakemen	8	18	25	17	16	10	9	10	13
Baggagemen	2	8	5	4	4	2	6	3	1
Total	113	136	150	128	147	94	97	109	81
Total, all trainmen	1,239	1,414	1,505	951	1,209	622	687	896	628
	Fatality rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)								
Yard service:									
Engineers	0.23	0.28	0.17	0.25	0.14	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.11
Firemen	.45	.39	.41	.23	.28	.13	.09	.25	.08
Conductors	1.54	1.39	1.17	.86	1.10	.78	.77	.89	.73
Brakemen	2.83	2.76	2.46	1.59	2.38	1.32	1.43	1.59	1.26
Total	1.69	1.64	1.44	.97	1.34	.80	.84	.96	.74
Road freight service:									
Engineers	.74	.70	.80	.71	.63	.38	.52	.54	.40
Firemen	1.06	1.10	1.15	.71	.78	.40	.47	.54	.43
Conductors	.94	1.08	1.25	.83	.76	.71	.53	.74	.63
Brakemen	2.28	2.35	2.54	1.67	1.97	1.09	1.16	1.33	.93
Total	1.47	1.53	1.66	1.12	1.23	.73	.77	.89	.66
Road passenger service:									
Engineers	1.12	1.40	1.55	1.34	1.78	.95	1.05	1.12	.82
Firemen	1.32	1.25	1.34	1.40	1.37	.94	1.04	1.18	.82
Conductors	.19	.16	.35	.19	.19	.28	.09	.20	.11
Brakemen	.18	.40	.58	.38	.34	.22	.21	.23	.30
Baggagemen	.12	.48	.31	.25	.24	.12	.35	.17	.06
Total	.65	.79	.90	.77	.85	.55	.57	.63	.47
Total, all trainmen	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.01	1.20	.72	.76	.87	.65

Injuries among trainmen

	Number								
Yard service:									
Engineers	1,078	1,032	908	680	1,023	546	746	835	727
Firemen	1,644	1,905	1,708	1,171	1,691	854	1,082	1,561	1,104
Conductors	1,993	1,815	1,440	1,249	1,607	1,094	1,414	1,630	1,498
Brakemen	12,209	12,004	10,472	8,296	11,666	6,711	7,562	10,223	8,328
Total	16,924	16,756	14,528	11,396	15,987	9,205	10,804	14,249	11,657
Road freight service:									
Engineers	2,360	2,578	2,547	1,888	2,130	1,404	1,649	1,832	1,370
Firemen	5,145	6,232	5,706	3,945	5,085	2,791	3,274	4,036	2,747
Conductors	3,051	3,099	2,832	2,253	2,693	1,921	2,227	2,501	2,209
Brakemen	13,115	13,094	11,938	8,829	11,439	7,012	7,613	9,409	7,629
Total	23,671	25,003	23,023	16,915	21,347	13,128	14,763	17,778	13,955
Road passenger service:									
Engineers	714	738	777	660	804	602	715	761	617
Firemen	1,245	1,444	1,253	1,176	1,535	997	1,144	1,295	1,017
Conductors	298	327	304	263	274	209	282	304	302
Brakemen	718	699	674	579	688	570	570	639	587
Baggagemen	361	368	283	292	344	269	308	316	303
Total	3,336	3,576	3,291	2,970	3,645	2,647	3,019	3,315	2,826
Total, all trainmen	43,931	45,335	40,842	31,281	40,979	24,980	28,586	35,342	28,438

NUMBER OF TRAINMEN IN SERVICE, NUMBER KILLED, AND NUMBER INJURED ON CLASS I RAILROADS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES THEREFOR, 1916 TO 1924—Continued

Injuries among trainmen—Continued

Occupation	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Injury rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)								
Yard service:									
Engineers	22.63	18.17	14.20	11.55	15.96	10.75	13.30	12.57	11.77
Firemen	33.85	32.54	25.90	19.49	26.16	13.41	18.74	22.97	17.44
Conductors	43.25	32.35	23.05	21.54	26.47	21.78	25.29	24.69	24.30
Brakemen	101.90	82.59	64.89	56.09	76.55	52.36	53.68	61.62	53.61
Total	64.40	52.89	41.07	35.08	46.77	32.73	34.78	38.90	34.08
Road freight service:									
Engineers	24.83	25.16	24.26	20.36	21.13	16.53	18.71	17.90	14.72
Firemen	50.99	56.41	49.91	39.92	47.40	30.69	34.64	36.85	27.46
Conductors	39.99	38.05	34.10	29.81	32.89	28.34	31.92	20.99	29.61
Brakemen	69.08	64.36	57.63	47.48	56.80	41.28	43.95	47.70	42.01
Total	51.23	50.22	45.19	37.34	43.45	31.74	34.68	36.29	31.06
Road passenger service:									
Engineers	17.72	18.50	20.38	17.68	20.73	15.53	18.75	19.45	15.85
Firemen	31.60	36.73	33.63	32.36	40.51	26.03	30.53	33.87	26.75
Conductors	9.34	10.23	9.70	8.44	8.47	6.61	8.26	8.62	8.58
Brakemen	16.17	15.69	15.58	12.95	14.47	12.41	13.24	14.63	13.62
Baggagemen	21.42	22.21	17.56	17.89	20.26	15.56	17.92	17.94	17.28
Total	19.30	20.75	19.81	17.91	21.00	15.40	17.43	19.06	16.36
Total, all trainmen	48.94	45.93	39.68	33.15	40.70	28.82	31.54	34.31	29.50

Report of Six Cases of Manganese Poisoning

AN ARTICLE on manganese poisoning and its effect on the central nervous system, by R. Finley Gayle, jr., M. D., in the Journal of the American Medical Association, December 26, 1925 (pp. 2008–2011), gives the results of a study of six cases of poisoning among workers in a manganese grinding plant in Virginia. The first case which came to the attention of the writer was that of a man, who had been employed in the manganese plant, who was suffering with a disease obviously of the central nervous system but the symptoms of which did not fit any well-recognized symptom complex. Because of his employment, the possibility of manganese poisoning was considered, and the descriptions of the disease available agreed so well with the symptoms of the patient that this diagnosis was made. A statement by the wife of the patient that several similar cases had occurred among workers in the same plant led to the study also of the other five cases.

A review of the medical literature showed that remarkably few cases of manganese poisoning had been recorded and comparatively little had been written about the disease.[1] The first cases were reported in 1837, the poisoning having occurred among workmen who handled manganese dioxide in the manufacture of chlorine for bleaching powder. The symptoms in these cases and in those subsequently described in medical journals and other works were similar, and in all but nine of the cases reported at various times the cause of the

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1919, pp. 238–240.

poisoning was inhalation of the manganese dust in grinding plants or swallowing it with the saliva.

The six patients included in the present study had been employed for periods varying from 3 to 10 months in an atmosphere heavily laden with fine manganese dust. No attempt had been made to protect the workers from the dust until several cases of suspected poisoning had developed and then the workmen were provided with masks, but as they were uncomfortable they were seldom worn. The dust-collection system in the mill was entirely inadequate to collect the dust produced in grinding the ore.

The symptoms of chronic manganese poisoning are said to be so striking as to differentiate them from other diseases of the central nervous system, and the symptoms present in these cases, which are typical of the disease, are described by Doctor Gayle, as follows:

> The initial symptom in three of my six patients was disturbance of gait and in two of the remaining patients this was the second manifestation. In each of the patients the following symptoms were invariably found: Nervousness; weakness and fatigue; disturbed gait with retropulsion on arising and propulsion on walking, and causeless laughter with silly conduct and expression. Paresthesias[2] were noted as an early complaint in four cases; intention tremor of the hands, in five; monotonous speech, in five; awkward, clumsy movements of the extremities with loss of the finer movements of the hands, in four; masked expression, in four; a loose-hanging lower jaw, in three; an infrequent, deep inspiratory sigh, in three; and lethargy, in two. Abnormal mental symptoms were observed in every patient, mostly of personality, and in only one case were intellectual aberrations observed. Irritability, lack of sociability, tearfulness, and mild exaltation were the outstanding changes. Two of the patients became suspicious, without cause, of their families and friends. The organic neurologic findings were almost uniform, the gait was altered in every case, the station was unsteady and the deep tendon reflexes were increased over the normal in the majority. Intention tremor of the hands and increased muscle tone were found together with masked expression and monotonous speech. None of the patients showed pathologic plantar reflexes, objective sensory changes, atrophy, or edema. The pupils were not altered in size, shape, or reaction. The fields of vision were normal as well as could be detected by a rough examination. Intraocular examination showed definite pallor in one case and a very reddened vascular retina in another. No involvement of the cranial nerves was noted except suspicious weakness of the facial nerve in one patient and the drooping lower jaw in three.
>
> Peripheral neuritis is a frequent symptom of poisoning from various metals, and it is possible that there may be some neuritic involvement in these cases. This may be suspected in view of the fact that four of the patients examined complained of paresthesias of the extremities, and in two of them actual pain was described. Against this belief is the activity of the tendon reflexes, the absence of objective sensory changes and muscular atrophy, and the character of the pain.

The ages of these workers varied from 17 to 47 and all but one had been rather heavy drinkers. The operators of the plant and some others in the community were of the opinion that the symptoms were caused by the drinking of corn whisky and fermenting cider but the symptoms of either acute or chronic alcoholism do not agree with those in these cases and also the one patient who was not a drinker developed symptoms of poisoning in a shorter period of time (about three months) after being in contact with the manganese dust than any of the others.

There appears to be a gradual progression in the symptoms of persons susceptible to manganese poisoning as long as they are sub-

[2] Morbid or perverted sensation such as numbness, crawling sensation, "pins-and-needles."

jected to absorption of the manganese dust, the symptoms remaining at the maximum for varying lengths of time followed by improvement up to a certain point. Because of the well-grounded belief, however, that there is a destruction of cerebral tissue, the writer believes that in all but the mildest cases there will be permanent disability.

Preventive measures consist of the provision of face masks, the wearing of which should be rigidly enforced, and the installation of an efficient dust-collecting system. It is also considered essential that shower baths should be provided and that a bath and a change of clothing should be compulsory at the end of the day's work.

The treatment which has been suggested for the condition is massage, corrective exercises, warm baths and various types of hydrotherapy, together with stimulation of the excretion of the poison by general elimination.

The results of the study are summarized as follows:

1. Manganese, more often than is recognized, causes symptoms in workmen handling this ore.
2. That certain persons are not susceptible to the poisoning effects of manganese is demonstrated by the fact that many workmen in this plant have been in contact with manganese dust for several years with no apparent ill effect.
3. Mental symptoms have been described by some investigators and denied by others. Mental changes were found in each of the patients of this series.
4. No record could be found of other investigators having detected manganese in the urine in clinical cases. Experimentally it has been found in minute amounts. In this series it was present in three of the five specimens of urine examined.

Health Work Pays

AN ARTICLE entitled "Health work pays," by Louis I. Dublin, which appeared in the Survey Graphic, November, 1925, shows the value to the country of the public health work carried on by various agencies.

The public-health campaign for industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which has been conducted by that company during the past 15 years, is said to have cost the company an average of over a million dollars a year but has saved almost double that amount as a result of the lowered death rate among this group of wage earners. In contrast to this progressive policy is the action of the officials of the city of Salem, Ohio, in 1921, who saved $1,500 in the construction of the sewer system by the substitution of a tile pipe for an iron one but with the result that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever which cost the community about half a million dollars. These two examples are cited as evidence that "the cost of sickness and premature death is very great; that public-health procedures are an effective means of preventing much sickness and death; and that an extension of public-health facilities will pay large dividends to any community which will organize and administer them effectively."

An approximation of the economic loss resulting from sickness and premature death was obtained from a number of sickness surveys among industrial policyholders, which showed that on the average about 7 days are lost each year from sickness involving inability to

work, while it was concluded that at any given moment 2 per cent of the population is sick. This means a loss of 2 per cent of the total current production, or more than a billion dollars per year, while approximately the same amount is spent for medical and hospital care, drugs, etc. The economic loss from death has been placed roughly at $100 per year per capita, as that is about the amount per capita by which our national wealth has been increasing in recent years. A year of potential life lost, therefore, by each person in the Nation means an enormous pecuniary loss to the country, while on the other hand the gain of one year in the average length of life means an equally important economic gain.

The development of the public-health movement during the past 50 years has been accompanied by a noteworthy decline in the death rate, which had fallen from 28.3 per 1,000 in 1875 to 11.8 in 1924, or a reduction of 58 per cent. While the average length of life in 1880 in New York was about 40 years, it has increased now to 55 or 56 years, the greater part of this gain having been attained in recent years. A large part of this increase is due to the prevention of infant and child mortality, while the mortality from tuberculosis, the communicable diseases of childhood, general infections such as typhoid fever and intestinal disorders, and the insect-borne diseases, yellow fever and malaria, has been greatly reduced.

The infant-mortality rate has been reduced 60 per cent in the past 20 years through a national campaign of education, the protection of milk supplies, and the organized work of health departments. A recent survey showed that "although the average infant-mortality rate in more than 600 cities of the country was 72 per 1,000 births, there were 82 cities which had rates of 100 and more per 1,000, and 9 cities with rates of more than 140 per 1,000. Such communities need only choose to do those things which have been proven effective by the more progressive."

Tuberculosis, which is to a large extent an industrial disease, has been reduced from a rate of 195.2 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1900 to 92.3 in 1922, or a reduction of 53 per cent. As a result of the Framingham tuberculosis demonstration, financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, the death rate from tuberculosis in Framingham was reduced from 121 per 100,000 for the decade preceding 1917 to 38 per 100,000 in 1923, a reduction of 69 per cent, while in a group of control communities the decrease was 32 per cent or less than half.

These improvements in the mortality rates are not due, of course, solely to the activities which health officers have instituted, but other factors such as the effort to raise standards of medical practice and to promote hygiene instruction in the schools, the rise of public health nursing, and the varied activities of women's clubs and of journals devoted to home interests, and the work of the life insurance companies have contributed to the result.

Problem of Organic Heart Disease

A PAPER on the statistical aspects of the problem of organic heart disease, read by Dr. Louis I. Dublin at the last annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, emphasizes the importance of heart disease as a cause of death.

Heart disease in its various forms stands first in the order of causes of death and probably first also in the amount of damage it does through invalidity and invalidism. There are now nearly 200,000 deaths annually from this disease in this country and if present conditions continue it is estimated that one in every five of the population living at the age of 10 will eventually die of organic heart disease.

The problem is not only a general one but is also industrial, as heart disease takes its toll from the ranks of the workers generally and particularly from the colored people, whose mortality rates from this disease during the main age period of life are twice that for whites at the corresponding ages. The death rates per 100,000 for organic diseases of the heart among industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1923 were 113.6 for white males, 122.1 for white females, 190.8 for colored males, and 217.4 for colored females for all ages, 1 year and over, while between the ages of 35 and 44 and 45 and 54 the rates were, respectively, for white males 86.6 and 253.3, for white females 70.7 and 184.9, for colored males 180.3 and 424.6, and for colored females 184.7 and 470.4 per 100,000 of the population.

That the situation is even more serious than this is shown by the fact that as yet only the merest beginnings have been made in the collection of information on the incidence of heart disease in the community, and it is only recently that through the work of the cardiac clinics there has been an effort to gather the information needed on the morbidity of heart disease. Study of the findings of the life insurance companies in their routine examinations of applicants for insurance shows that approximately 2 per cent of the total population are suffering from definite organic heart disease.

The importance of more systematic and complete study of cases of organic heart disease and a more general compilation and analysis of the records is stressed by Doctor Dublin throughout the paper.

Industrial Poisoning From Methyl Chloride

IN response to an inquiry received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in regard to the hazards connected with the use of methyl chloride, the following information which was compiled in reply is published for the benefit of the readers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The use of methyl chloride or chloromethyl is not unattended with danger, as the Germans have found. Kobert says it is one-fourth as poisonous as chloroform. It is very volatile, and in a report by Gerbis histories of two cases are given of poisoning by fumes of methyl chloride in machinists who had to clean from time to time a gasometer through which methyl chloride passed. Both were elderly men, which may explain their susceptibility. They had attacks of somnolence, once preceded by delirium, and both had marked impairment of sight. (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 280: Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates, by Alice Hamilton, M. A., M. D., Washington, 1921, p. 41.)

Methyl chloride (CH_3Cl) or chlormethane is prepared from methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid (with chloride of zinc) or methyl alcohol, salt, and sulphuric acid. * * * It is used in the preparation of pure chloroform, in the coal-tar dye industry, and in surgery (as a local anesthetic). In the preparation of methyl chloride there is risk from methyl alcohol, trimethylamine, etc. Methyl chloride itself is injurious to health.

The halogen substitution products of the aliphatic series are not of much account as industrial poisons. They have generally a narcotic effect, that is, a paralyzing effect upon the central nervous system, usually preceded by a short stage of excitement. This effect shows itself typically on inhalation of chloroform (methanetrichloride, $CHCl_3$) which however plays no part as an industrial poison. The narcotic effect of the other alkyl chlorides is less than that of chloroform. With carbontetrachloride (CCl_4) the narcotic effect is only half that of chloroform; it causes, however, a more violent excitation; inhaling the fumes brings on nausea, coughing, sickness, headache, etc.

Methyl chloride (CH_3Cl) has a less narcotizing effect. On the other hand it has a stronger local irritant action, which is indeed present also in chloroform, though not so apparent. This gas, as is well known, is used as a local anesthetic in medicine. (Rambousek, Dr. J.: Industrial poisoning, London, 1913, pp. 33, 34, 208, 209.)

Accidents in the New York Woodworking Industry

THE New York Department of Labor has just published a study[1] of 300 accidents which occurred in the woodworking industry. This industry was selected for study principally because it is "productive of a larger percentage of permanent injuries than any other" industry. The cases studied occurred in 300 factories employing 15,805 workers. During the 12 months previous to the investigation these same factories had 1,311 lost-time accidents and 4,471 accidents that required first aid.

The causes of accident in the 300 cases selected for study were as follows:

	Number of accidents
Machines or tools:	
Circular saws	113
Shapers	18
Swing saws	5
Lathes	6
Hand tools	10
Jointers	55
Band saws	12
Sanders	8
Saws, other	6
Machines, other	26
Total	259
Other causes:	
Falls and slipping	17
Struck	3
Infections	9
Miscellaneous	12
Total	41

[1] New York. Department of Labor. Special bulletin No. 139: An analysis of three hundred accidents in woodworking factories, with suggestions as to safe practice and suitable machine guards. Albany, 1925.

It was thought that by making a detailed study of accidents in the industry, showing employers and employees how accidents occur, and why, additional effort would be put forth by the industry to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents in individual factories. With this in mind, the investigators present pictures and discussion showing not only the undesirable conditions which led to accidents but also devices and ways by which they could have been prevented.

Elevator, Machinery, and Transmission Accidents in Pennsylvania in 1924

IN ITS Special Bulletin No. 7, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry gives in detail figures as to elevator, machinery, and transmission accidents which occurred during 1924. The number of these accidents was as follows:

Accidents due to—	Fatal	Nonfatal
Elevators	46	767
Machinery	78	16, 816
Transmission apparatus	17	376
Total	141	17, 959

Almost 46 per cent of the elevator fatalities were due to employees falling into the shaftway, and nearly 33 per cent to the employees being squeezed or caught by the car. The corresponding percentages for the nonfatal injuries were 15 and 48, respectively. Of the machinery fatalities, almost 35 per cent occurred at the point of operation on the machine, while 26 per cent were due to "kickbacks," throw, or thrust, of the work. Cutting tools were responsible for the greatest proportion (20 per cent) of the nonfatal injuries.

The report presents tables showing in detail for each industry: Elevator accidents, by manner of occurrence; machine accidents, by part of machine and manner of occurrence; and transmission accidents, by part of transmission and manner of occurrence.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Awards of Compensation for Temporary Total and Permanent Partial Disabilities

By Stanley J. Tracy, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE recognized purpose of compensation laws is to provide in some degree for the economic loss due to occupational injuries. The courts uniformly hold that these acts must be "liberally construed," but courts and commissions as well as legislatures differ, and the present article is an attempt to show the trend of judicial and administrative construction of the various State and Territorial statutes as regards awards of compensation for temporary total succeeded by permanent partial disability.

A practical definition of disability is "incapacity of an employee because of injury to earn or get as much wages as he got before the injury."[1] The injury may destroy all earning capacity from the very moment of the accident causing it, or it may develop into total disability after an interval of time and from an injury possibly quite insignificant at the outset. Total disability may be either temporary or permanent—terms which seem to be self-explanatory, but which are made the subject of statutory definition in some States, with resulting effects on the practice of the various boards and commissions and the rulings of the courts.

Temporary total disability may be followed by either recovery or permanent partial disability, the latter occurring most frequently where there is a loss or loss of use of a member of the body. This period of total disability practically represents the healing period, and is the period of time lost between the inception of the disabling effects of the injury and attainment of the final degree of physical recovery, unless a period of temporary partial disability intervenes.

A compensation case normally falls within the partial-disability class if the injured employee can "earn or get" some wage but not so large a wage as he would have had if he had not incurred injury; but the situation is controlled by statute in all compensation States except New Hampshire through schedules of compensation, providing specific awards for certain named permanent injuries. The amount of the schedule award, or partial-disability award, is paid regardless of whether or not the employee afterwards earns a greater or less wage than at the time of the injury. Provision is usually made that where an injury which is not named in the schedule results in a

[1] New York. Department of Labor. Special Bulletin No. 114: Court decisions on workmen's compensation law, July, 1920, to October, 1922. Albany, December, 1922.

permanent partial disability, the commission or board shall have authority to classify it in accordance with the terms of the act regarding similar injuries.

Temporary partial disability may follow a period of total disability ("healing time") and includes those cases in which the employee is able to do some work, but is not yet able fully to perform his old duties. The laws generally provide for compensation for such periods, but in very few cases has a specific definition been attempted. The term "partial disability" as used in the California act was held not to be restricted to physical incapacity merely, but to include such injuries as circumscribe the workman's range of employment and lessen his wage-earning capacity. (Christ *v.* Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1 Cal. Ind. Acc. Comm. (Part I, 1911), 26.)

The question often arises as to whether inability to obtain employment in the district where the workman lives entitles him to temporary partial disability after a period of total incapacity. It was held in England, that "incapacity for work" includes inability to obtain employment in the district where the workman lives, and the occurrence of this inability to obtain work was such a change of circumstances as to entitle the workman to a review. (McDonald or Duris *v.* Wilsons & Clyde Coal Co. (1912), 5 B. W. C. C. 478.)

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts considered somewhat the same question in two cases, in one of which (In re Durney (1916), 111 N. E. 166) it was said that where partial disability is to be compensated for by a payment of one-half the wage loss, as was required by the law of that State, no account should be taken of the depressed labor market, but the difference between the amount that the injured man would have been able to earn if there had been no depression in employment and his former earning capacity should be made the basis of payments. In the other case a man returned to work for his former employer, with a partial disability for which compensation was allowed. At the expiration of this contract he found himself unable to obtain work on account of his crippled condition, and was held entitled to compensation as for total disability for an indefinite period, subject to the right of review. (In re Stickley (1915), 107 N. E. 350.) In a later case (1917), a water boy caught his hand in some gears and was paid compensation up to the time he returned to work at his former wages. He worked about a month, until December 27, 1915, shortly before the work closed. He did no work from that time until May, when the board found the hand permanently disabled, and made an award as for total disability. It did not appear that he had attempted to obtain work elsewhere and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts reversed this award, but with instructions that the board should make such award as the evidence already taken would warrant. (In re Lacione (1917), 116 N. E. 485.)

As already stated, permanent partial disabilities are compensated for in most States by payments for fixed periods for specified injuries. In three (Alaska, Washington, and Wyoming) the payments are fixed sums, in three others (Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon) the payments are monthly amounts based on wages, and in the remaining States, the payments are weekly amounts based on wages. In Porto Rico the amounts payable are fixed by the commission on the basis of age and of wages received. In Wisconsin the periods are fixed only

for "lesser permanent partial" injuries, major injuries being compensated as percentages of permanent total disability.

Where partial disability follows total disability or total disability follows partial disability, consecutive awards are granted in many States, concurrent awards apparently being permissible in no State.[2] Schedule provisions may provide for payments in addition to the period of total disability (healing period), or they may be exclusive, i. e., covering the entire allowance for the injury other than medical aid. Such payments are apparently exclusive in 19 States,[3] and in addition to the healing period in 25.[4] In Massachusetts, compensation is paid for the term of total disability, and also for such partial disability as may continue after the schedule period; the same is true in Rhode Island, subject to a maximum term of 300 weeks. In Maine, the schedule payment is in lieu of temporary total disability payments, but subsequent partial disability is compensated to extend not more than 300 weeks from the date of the injury. (Walker's case, 120 Atl. 59, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 391, p. 521.) In New York, the schedule payments are normally in lieu of all other payments, but if the period of temporary total disability is protracted beyond designated periods, the schedule period is extended correspondingly. In Georgia, a uniform period of 10 weeks is allowed as healing time.

Where partial disability begins after a period of total disability, the period of total disability is deducted from the total period of compensation by a specific provision in the compensation laws of Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Pennsylvania. Where total disability begins after a period of partial disability the period of partial disability is deducted from the total period of compensation in Kentucky and Vermont. In Hawaii and Idaho, upon either condition developing, the prior award is deducted.

The committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, in its report to the convention held at Baltimore in 1923, said, in arguing for compensation for the healing period as a separate benefit from that of compensation for permanent disability:

> The principal reasons in favor of allowing additional compensation for temporary disability are: (1) In some cases, notably in infectious cases, the healing period approaches or even exceeds the compensation period allowed in the schedule for the permanent disability; consequently in these cases the injured workman receives no compensation whatever for his permanent disability. (2) There are great variations in the healing periods for the same type of injury, ranging in Ohio, for example, from 32 to 888 days in case of an arm. These variations are entirely ignored in those permanent disability schedules which

[2] The Superior Court of Delaware is reported as saying that the compensation law of that State "justified concurrent compensation for temporary total and permanent disabilities," but refers to the reasoning of the State board as full and satisfying, approving its finding. However, the board had said explicitly that the claimant "can not have the two periods run concurrently and receive $20 per week." (As the law then stood, $10 was the maximum weekly benefit.) An award was therefore made for the loss of a foot for the schedule period beginning at the end of the waiting time, this to be followed by compensation for total disability for the remaining period of total disability compensation, this to be followed in turn by the reduced allowance provided by the law. (Pullman Car Lines *v.* Riley (1921), 114 Atl. 920.) In view of the entire proceeding, it appears impossible to accept the statement of the court as to "concurrent compensation" at its face value.

[3] Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

[4] Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

do not provide additional compensation during the healing period. (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 333, p. 73.)

In spite of diligent search for administrative construction or decisions of courts bearing on the point involved, material at hand has in a few cases not furnished the desired data. In such instances a brief statement of the provisions of the State law is reproduced, from which, by comparison with the construction placed upon similar language in other States it may be possible for the reader to reach a conclusion. That such conclusion may not be thoroughly trustworthy, however, is evident from a comparison of the interpretation of practically identical language by the courts of, for instance, New York and West Virginia.

The presentation of the subject follows, the various States being arranged in alphabetical order.

Alabama

THE law of this State provides that "for permanent partial disability, compensation shall be based upon the extent of such disability"; and provides a schedule for cases named, the same to be "in lieu of all other compensations." Where concurrent injuries are received, the injured person "shall receive compensation only for the injury which produced the longest period of disability."

These provisions found application in cases in which the court construed them as setting out the full scope of relief. Thus, where there was a 35 per cent loss of a foot, for which compensation is payable on a basis of 125 weeks for total loss, making this injury compensable for a term of 33.75 weeks, the term of total disability (24 weeks in this instance), was ordered deducted from the award for the fractional loss of a foot, leaving but 9.75 weeks' benefits for the permanent injury, the allowance for the disability being construed as covering the time loss of the healing period as well as the loss of member. (Ex parte Jefferson Slag Co. (1923), 96 So. 138.) So when a permanent partial disability is concurrent with a temporary total disability, the number of weeks of compensation for the latter must be deducted from the number of compensable weeks of compensation payments allowed for the former by the schedule, as double compensation for the same period is not allowable. (Ex parte A. Diniaco & Bros. (1922), 93 So. 388.) And in a case of concurrent partial-disability injuries, one from loss of members and the other affecting the hand and eyes, producing a general loss of earning power, the supreme court of the State applied the award for the injury representing the longest period of disability benefits as covering the entire situation. (Ex parte Gadsden Car Works (1924), 99 So. 725.)

Alaska

WHERE an employee has been paid compensation for temporary total disability (healing period) and the injury develops or proves to be permanent partial disability, as described in the schedule, the statute provides that "the amount so paid him shall be deducted from the amount to which he shall be entitled under such provision in this schedule."

Arizona

THE Arizona compensation law, effective upon the adoption of a constitutional amendment by popular vote on September 29, 1925, and recently held valid by the Supreme Court, is of too late date to permit of judicial interpretation. The act provides that "in case of any of the following specified injuries, * * * compensation of fifty-five (55) per cent of the average monthly wage shall be paid in addition to the compensation paid for temporary total disability for the period named in the following schedule."

California

THE schedule in the California law is one of percentages of disability rather than of specific losses of members, with the provision that if an injury causes both temporary and permanent disability, compensation shall be paid only for whichever of the two entitles to the greater benefits.

Therefore, where a workman received a permanent injury to his toes and an injury to his leg, causing temporary total disability, and the compensation for temporary total disability exceeded the amount which would be awarded for the permanent partial disability, the permanent partial disability was disregarded and no award made therefor. (Mason *v.* Jess Knight (1914), 1 Calif. Ind. Acc. Comm., Part II.)

In the case of Mercury Aviation Co. *v.* Industrial Accident Commission (1921) (199 Pac. 508) the supreme court did not formally decide whether or not an award of compensation for permanent partial incapacity following temporary total incapacity includes the period of temporary total incapacity. There were 5 weeks of total disability (of which one was waiting time), followed by an 11½ per cent permanent partial incapacity, and the award, as affirmed by the supreme court, was for $20.83 a week for 46 weeks, the schedule period, but credit was allowed for compensation for 4 weeks, in the sum of $83.32, which represents the time of total disability, so that it appears that the second award included the first. In Jackson *v.* Industrial Accident Commission (195 Pac. 719) the view was also indorsed in much the same manner, by implication. And in the case of Vane *v.* Floribel Farm & Cattle Co. (Decisions of the Industrial Commission, Vol. 10 (1923)), the commission held that the injury had proximately caused a temporary total disability from the date of its occurrence, and awarded the difference between the amount already paid under the permanent partial disability rating and the amount of indemnity for such temporary total disability. This award was affirmed by the supreme court on July 5, 1923 (ib.).

Colorado

UNDER the Colorado compensation act of 1915, the schedule allowance for partial disability was the full benefit allowed. Thus, an employee totally disabled for 91 weeks was granted compensation at the rate of $8 a week, but the injury developing into a permanent partial disability, the industrial commission awarded the

maximum compensation allowable for the permanent partial disability, $2,080, and ordered deducted the $728 already paid. The supreme court upheld the decision, but noted that the decision would have no effect on later cases, as the law had been changed since the case in question arose. (Industrial Commission of Colorado *v.* Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, (1919), 180 Pac. 568.)

The compensation act of 1919, as amended in 1923, provides in section 73 that, in case of a schedule injury, the employee "shall, in addition to compensation to be paid for temporary disability, receive compensation for the period as specified." The same applies to permanent partial disabilities not classified in the schedule (sec. 73 (f)). This principle was applied in the case of a workman who suffered a permanent partial disability, not scheduled, due to an accident that caused six weeks total disability for which he was compensated. Succeeding this, he was found to be 10 per cent disabled, and an award was allowed therefor, despite the fact that he was earning in excess of the amount received when injured. (London Guarantee & Accident Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (1921), 199 Pac. 482.)

Connecticut

UNDER the Connecticut law, temporary total disability is first compensated, and then the permanent partial disability according to the schedule, though until 1919, the schedule award was "in lieu of all other payments."

Where an employee lost a finger from septic infection following a slight injury, and was also disabled by reason of the infection in other portions of the body, so that he was totally disabled for a considerable period, it was held under the earlier law that he was entitled to compensation for the term of the total disability, and at the end of that period for a specific indemnity for the loss of a finger. (Foley *v.* A. T. Demarest & Co., 1 Conn. Comp. Dec. 661; affidavit Foley *v.* A. T. Demarest Co., Superior Court, New Haven County, Conn., June 20, 1916, unreported.) In the last-mentioned case the court said: "I think the better and more logical construction of the act is that it provides for two forms of compensation, one for the loss of time during total incapacity and the other for the permanent loss of a member of the body. This is in accordance with the construction of similar acts in other States." This rule was applied in a case of long treatment, during total disability, followed by permanent partial disability, each loss being separately compensated. (Wrenn *v.* Connecticut Brass Co. (1921), 112 Atl. 638.)

In Franko *v.* William Schollhorn Co. (1918), 104 Atl. 485, the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors held that where an employee's finger was lacerated, totally incapacitating him, and resulting in the amputation of two phalanges of the finger, the schedule compensation was not exclusive of compensation for total incapacity, the loss of the phalanges of the finger and the loss of the use of the finger "being separate injuries for each of which compensation is awarded." At the same term, in Olmstead *v.* Lamphier (1918), 104 Atl. 488, the court held that where an employee received a distinct injury to the shoulder resulting in total incapacity, and in the same accident lost a leg, resulting in permanent partial incapacity,

he was entitled to compensation for each injury; the award for the total incapacity to precede in payment that for the partial incapacity. In a third case (Kramer *v.* Sargent & Co. (1918), 95 Conn. 26, 104 Atl. 490), decided at the same term, it was held that where an employee's finger was injured, resulting in immediate amputation, he was not entitled to an award for total incapacity on account of the injury in addition to schedule compensation for the loss of the phalanx, there being but one injury, since the incapacity resulted from the loss of the phalanx.

It is to be noted that all these decisions are under the earlier form of the law, construing the phrase, "in lieu of all other payments," so as not to exclude the provision of the foregoing section (sec. 5351), providing compensation for total disability—a construction that is found also in some other States. That this construction was approved as correctly interpreting the wish of the legislature appears from the incorporation of the rule in a clear statement to that effect in the amendment of 1919, noted above.

Delaware

IN CASE of nonschedule injuries producing permanent partial disability after a term of total disability, the law of Delaware provides that compensation for the former shall not exceed 285 weeks, and if compensation was paid for a prior term of total disability, the time shall be deducted from this maximum period. The law is not so specific as to scheduled injuries, merely stating that the periods named are the term of compensation payments for the designated injuries. The courts of the State, in construing this law, granted an employee an award of $10 a week for 135 weeks, for loss of foot (schedule injury, sec. 103 (c)), to be paid first, then at the same rate for a presumed permanent total disability for the statutory term (then 270 weeks), minus the period of compensation for the loss of a foot. It was said that an award could not be made as for total disability alone, since, if the injured man should recover before the end of the schedule period for the loss of a foot, he would be deprived of a benefit contemplated by the statute; nor should he be paid only for the loss of a foot if total disability persisted. The schedule allowance was therefore directed to be paid first, total disability, if then existing, to be compensated as above set forth. (See note 2, p. 170.)

Georgia

PRIOR to 1923, the Georgia compensation act provided that compensation for schedule injuries should be in lieu of all other compensation, and that in case partial incapacity began after a period of total incapacity, the latter period was to be deducted from the maximum period allowed for partial incapacity. These two provisions were applied in the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in Georgia Casualty Co. *v.* Jones (1923), 119 S. E. 721, in which it was held that compensation for the loss of a member was in full for such specific injury and excluded compensation for temporary total disability arising solely from the loss of such member. The court, in commenting on the case, said that if there was permanent partial

or total disability due to some other cause, such as infection, and not to the mere loss of such member, additional compensation could be granted. However, in 1923, the compensation act (sec. 32) was amended in the case of specific injuries included in the permanent partial disability schedule, a provision being made for additional compensation for total incapacity at the usual rate, not to exceed 10 weeks.

Hawaii

COMPENSATION for the specified schedule injuries in Hawaii "shall be in lieu of all other compensation, except the benefits provided in sections 12 [medical attendance] and 13 [total disability] * * *: *Provided, however,* That payments of compensation under this section shall not commence until after the period of total and/or partial disability shall have terminated."

Idaho

SECTION 6234 of the Idaho law enacts a schedule of payments which, according to an amendment of 1921, are to be "in addition to all other compensation."

Illinois

THE Illinois compensation law allows benefits for temporary total disability and permanent partial disability to be paid consecutively, so long as a total for the two periods does not exceed eight years—a provision which was applied in a case involving such conditions (Solar-Sturges Mfg. Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (1925), 146 N. E. 572), while in Slago Coal Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (1920), 127 N. E. 751, the supreme court of the State approved an award for temporary total followed by permanent partial disability, and also an award for disfigurement.

Indiana

THE Indiana law is exclusive as to awards for permanent partial disability, the schedule covering both temporary total and permanent partial disability (sec. 31). The appellate court, in construing this section in the Denton case (1917), 117 N. E. 520, declared that "under workmen's compensation act, section 31, an award for permanent partial disability can not include an award for temporary total disability, where the temporary disability relates solely to the condition resulting in the permanent disability." However, the court held that the words "in lieu of all other compensation" in section 31 referred only to all compensation for permanent partial disabilities, so that in the case of multiple injuries additional compensation might be claimed for a period of total disability due to another injury, even though incurred at the same time, the awards to run, not concurrently, but consecutively; but when the injury is single, only the permanent partial disability is compensated; or, as stated in Standard Cabinet Co. *v.* Landgrave (1921), 132 N. E. 661, where it was "clear that the total disability resulted from the same injury as

resulted in permanent partial disability," recovery could be had only for the latter.

In Smith *v.* Brown (1924), 144 N. E. 849, there was a petition for a modification of the award for permanent partial disability, on the ground of changed condition, and the appellate court, after restating the principles set forth in the cases cited above, observed that it was obvious that—

> While the loss of earning power may be evidence tending to show the extent of the impairment, the mere fact that an injured employee's earning power has either increased or decreased will not afford a basis for modifying an award for permanent partial impairment, as it was evidently intended that such an award should cover all disability arising therefrom, whether total or partial and should be effective although no actual disability should result.

Iowa

THE Iowa law does not specifically deny compensation for both temporary total disability and permanent partial disability (schedule loss), neither does it provide for it, awards running from "the date of the injury," for specified periods. Where an employee lost a foot and suffered ankylosis and sinuses with resulting suppuration, the supreme court denied compensation for loss of earning capacity, saying, "The compensation fixed and allowed * * * [under sec. 10 (h)] is for 'injury producing temporary disability,' and that allowed [under sec. 10 (j)] for the loss of a member or the use thereof is 'for disability partial in character and permanent in quality,' and compensation under one clause precludes compensation under the other. The statute contemplates but one compensation for the severance of or the loss of the use of a single member." (Moses *v.* National Coal Co. (1921), 194 Iowa 819, 184 N. W. 746.) In another case, the claimant suffered a fracture of the pelvis and other injuries causing temporary total disability for which compensation at $15 a week was awarded. On petition for rehearing it was held that the claimant was 20 per cent disabled and such compensation at $15 a week was ordered as would, "with what has previously been paid, total 80 weeks," which is 20 per cent of the maximum period for total disability payments, thus apparently excluding any period of temporary total disability. (Pickles *v.* Sheriff Coal Co., Workmen's Compensation Service (1924), p. 135.)

Kansas

UNDER section 5905 of the Kansas compensation law, specific schedule benefits are "in lieu of all other compensation" except medical benefits; while in case of partial disability not covered by schedule, compensation is to be granted for the period of such disability not exceeding 60 per cent of the difference in wages before and after the injury for not more than eight years. These provisions seem to be uniformly construed so as to make the compensation allowed for the permanent partial disability the total allowance for a scheduled injury, the second clause covering nonscheduled injuries, such as combined mutilations, etc. In a recent case the claimant stated that he was disabled entirely for a period of two months, which was succeeded by permanent partial disability. The award made

was said to be the minimum for the permanent partial disability only, apparently ignoring the period of total disability. (Hoops *v.* Phoenix Utilities Co. (1924), 116 Kans. 598, 227 Pac. 332.) However, if a schedule injury is accompanied or followed by a degree of disability greater than would be the result of such injury alone, additional compensation becomes payable. Thus where a nerve in the second finger was injured by a crushing not effecting mutilation (a non-scheduled injury) at the same time with the traumatic amputation of the index finger (a schedule injury), compensation for the neuroma resulting from the injury to the second finger was allowed in addition to the schedule benefit for injury to the index finger. (Burchett *v.* Manufacturing Co. (1923), 114 Kans. 138, 217 Pac. 284.)

Kentucky

COMPENSATION for permanent partial disability covers the entire allowance for the injury, other than medical aid, in Kentucky. Where an employee suffered a permanent partial disability equal to 75 per cent, due to paralysis of the leg with ascending degeneration, the court of appeals held him entitled to compensation for the number of weeks remaining after deducting the total disability period from the maximum compensation period under the act (335 weeks). Compensation was not awarded in this case under the schedule for the loss of a leg because the injury "is something more than the loss of a leg." (Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. *v.* James (1924), 265 S. W. 629.)

Louisiana

SECTION 8, subsection (a) of the Louisiana compensation act provides:

> For injury producing temporary total disability to do work of any reasonable character, 65 per cent of wages during the period of disability, not, however, beyond 400 weeks.

Subsection (d) states:

> In the following cases the compensation shall be as follows: [Schedule provisions listed.]

The Supreme Court of Louisiana in construing the two provisions in the case of Hardin *v.* Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. (1920), 147 La. 453, 85 So. 202, said:

> An employee who has lost a finger * * * and who has received * * * the compensation for such loss as fixed by * * * section 8, subsection (d), as amended by Act No. 243 of 1916, is not entitled to compensation for temporary total disability under subsection (a) of said section.

Maine

THE schedule provisions of the Maine statute differ from those of most States, in that the disability in the cases named is deemed to be total for the periods specified, compensation being payable for total or partial disability resulting from the same injury continuing after such fixed period on the same basis as if the schedule had not

applied, within the limits of maximum time and amount fixed by the act. Therefore an approved agreement providing specific compensation for a period of presumed total disability does not bar or interfere with a petition for compensation for actual disability "after such specific period." (Walker's case (1923), 122 Me. 387, 120 Atl. 59; Crabtree's case (1923), 121 Atl. 678.) Other cases in which it was held that in case of total incapacity followed by partial disability, compensation may be awarded for both are: Foley *v.* Dana Warp Mills (1922), 119 Atl. 805; and Connelly's case (1922), 119 Atl. 664.

Maryland

THE schedule provisions of the Maryland law provide for payment "in addition to, and consecutively with" the compensation provided for temporary total disability. A case in which this was applied, adding the specific indemnity to compensation for the term of total disability, is Claim No. 49, Groves *v.* Reliable Furniture Co., First Annual Report (1914–15), State Industrial Commission of Maryland, page 17.

Massachusetts

THE Massachusetts statute is quite explicit in regard to the application of the rather brief schedule, providing that in case of the injuries specified, "the amounts hereinafter named shall be paid in addition to all other compensation." It is accordingly held that not only is the schedule benefit payable but other disability arising from the same accident is to be considered, so that if partial or total disability continues after the schedule period has expired, compensation is payable, as well as for the period of total disability preceding the partial disability. Thus where a workman lost the sight of an eye, he was held entitled to payments for total disability during the period of its continuance, "and additional compensation for the specific injury to the eye for a period of 50 weeks from the date of the injury." (Brown *v.* Mass. Employees Ins. Ass'n, 3 Reports of Cases, Mass. Ind. Acc. Board (1914), p. 758.) Other cases of like effect are Callahan *v.* Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, 1 id. (1913), page 251; In re Employers' Liability Ins. Corp. (1922), 134 N. E. 249. However, the language used in these cases is more explicit than in the Brown case, the board in the Callahan case saying that compensation for total disability should be paid for 9 weeks and "an additional compensation" for 50 weeks for the loss of an eye, while the language of the court in the last case was equally clear as to consecutive payments, thus avoiding the implication of either concurrent or merged awards.

The language of the statute also permits, as already indicated, payment for partial disability continuing beyond the schedule period for a specific injury, computed on the basis of the wage loss. (See p. 169.) It is the custom under the English compensation act to award compensation at the rate of a penny a week under such circumstances, to leave the question open to be answered at a future time as to partial incapacity after total incapacity. (Owners of Vessel *Tynron v.* Morgan (1909), 2 K B. 66, S. C., 2 B. W. C. C.

406; Griger *v.* London & North Western Ry., 3 B. W. C. C. 116.) This course has not been followed in Massachusetts, not being necessary under the construction above noted.

Michigan

SCHEDULE payments under the Michigan law apparently take the place of all other benefits except medical. Thus, where a workman lost a foot, entitling him to benefits for 125 weeks, besides suffering other injuries, the board awarded payment for the term of the actual disability, to be succeeded by the schedule benefits indicated. The supreme court reversed this award, saying that under the law the injured man was entitled to benefits for at least 125 weeks, but not beyond this period unless the total disability lasted longer, since the statute "does not provide a specific indemnity for the loss of a member in addition to compensation for disability." (Limron *v.* Blair (1914), 181 Mich. 76, 147 N. W. 546.) In a somewhat later case (Foley *v.* Detroit United Railway (1916), 190 Mich. 507, 157 N. W. 45), a nonscheduled injury causing temporary total disability was succeeded by a condition of partial disability, probably permanent. An award for such partial disability was sustained by the court, in addition to prior payments for temporary total disability.

Minnesota

THE law of Minnesota allows compensation for a healing period of not more than 15 weeks, unless the industrial commission allows additional time, not over 10 weeks, in cases of the loss of a member; "and thereafter, and in addition thereto," compensation for partial disability according to a fixed schedule. In the case of John Arrell *v.* J. & W. A. Elliott Co., Comp. Dec. 1923, vol. 1, p. 140, where the employee sustained a permanent partial loss of use of his right leg, amounting to 75 per cent, as the result of an accident, he was held entitled to compensation for the healing period of 16 weeks and, in addition thereto, for a further period of 150 weeks, which amounted to 75 per cent for 200 weeks, the allowance under the schedule for the loss of a leg.

Missouri

THE Missouri act of 1925, held up by referendum, provides that schedule benefits shall be "in lieu of all other compensation" except medical and surgical aid.

Montana

THE Montana compensation act provides, in the case of specified schedule injuries, that "the compensation in lieu of any other compensation provided by this act, other than that provided in section 2917 [medical attendance] * * * shall be 50 per cent of the wages received at the time of the injury" for the designated number of weeks.

Nebraska

FOR disability resulting from permanent injury of designated classes, the compensation under the Nebraska law "shall be in addition to the amount paid for temporary disability," i. e., for the healing period. Where an injured employee suffered a 50 per cent permanent partial loss of the normal use of his second finger of his right hand, the extent of the injury not being ascertainable until 10 weeks after the accident, it was held that he was entitled to compensation for the period of 7½ weeks at $15 a week, commencing not with the day of the accident, but with the day when the extent of the injury was ascertainable, and in addition was held entitled to $15 weekly for 10 weeks, the temporary total disability period. (Ulaski *v.* Morris & Co. (1921), 184 N. W. 946.) In a case where the employee sustained an injury resulting in a comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula of the left leg just above the ankle joint it was held that he was entitled to compensation during temporary total disability not to exceed 300 weeks, and in addition thereto an award for partial disability when it became ascertainable that the injury would result in a certain percentage of permanent partial loss of the use of the injured member. (Poast *v.* Omaha Merchants Express & Transfer Co. (1922), 186 N. W. 540.) Both these cases are under subdivision 3, section 3662, of the compensation act, as amended, providing for compensation under schedule awards. Under subdivisions 1 and 2, for total disability and partial disability (except those mentioned in subdivision 3), the period of an award under one disability is not to be deducted from the period under the other in fixing the number of compensable weeks.

Nevada

SCHEDULE benefits for permanent partial disability under the law of Nevada "shall be paid in addition to the compensation paid for temporary total disability."

New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE is the only one of the States having compensation laws which does not provide for payments of fixed sums or for fixed periods for specific injuries. Benefits for partial disabilities are measured by the difference in average weekly earnings resulting therefrom, and continue not more than 300 weeks from the date of the accident, including any period of total disability.

New Jersey

UNDER the New Jersey compensation act payments for the healing period are in addition to those for the specified scheduled injuries. The order of payment is clearly set forth, compensation for temporary total disability following the waiting period, after which payments are to be made "consecutively for each permanent injury", if such exist. This rule is clear and permits full compensation for each specific disability. It was so applied in a case in which the employer contended that payment should be computed as concurrent,

whereby he would gain the advantage of a limitation of maximum weekly benefits, the court holding that that claim was "fallacious." (George W. Helme Co. *v.* Middlesex Common Pleas (1913), 87 Atl. 72.) Where a workman suffered an injury which, while not destroying the sight of the eye, made it impossible to close the lid, and also an injury to the ear and skull, besides partial paralysis of the mouth and injury to the teeth and jaw, a specific number of weeks' compensation was allowed for each one of these injuries as well as for temporary total disability so long as the same should last, not exceeding 300 weeks. (Earle *v.* Hightstown Smyrna Rug Co. (Mercer Common Pleas, 1913), 37 N. J. L. J. 11.) And where there was total disability for six months and various injuries to the fingers, producing permanent partial disability, separate award was made for the term of the total disability, followed by specific awards for the injuries to the fingers. (Nitram Co. *v.* Creagh (1913), 48 N. J. L. 243, 86 Atl. 435.)

New Mexico

UNDER the law of New Mexico consecutive benefits are provided, first for medical treatment, then for temporary disability, and "following both, either, or none of the above, compensation consecutively for each permanent injury" in accordance with the schedule enacted.

New York

PRIOR to its amendment in 1922 the law of this State provided that compensation for scheduled specific injuries should be in lieu of all other compensation except medical benefits. This provision does not appear in the law as then amended, but an amendment of 1924 indicates that, as a rule, the principle therein set forth will be applied, subject to fixed periods of healing time established for certain classes of injuries. If the period of temporary total disability continues beyond the standard time allowed, the schedule period for the specified injury is to be correspondingly extended. For instance, if total disability continues beyond 32 weeks in the case of loss or loss of use of an arm, then the compensation period of 312 weeks fixed for this injury will receive a pro rata extension; but if the temporary total disability does not extend beyond such period "compensation shall be limited to this schedule."

Prior to the amendment of 1922 an award for temporary total disability was made pending the determination of the degree of recovery possible. Subsequently an award for permanent partial disability was made, with directions that the employer be credited with the amounts for total disability already paid. There was combined with this finding a direction to pay an additional $5 a week for the period during which the earlier payments had been made, but the appellate division of the supreme court modified the award by striking out the retroactive provision. (Kenny *v.* Paper Stores Co. (1923), 207 App. Div. 77.) This accords with the decision of the court of appeals in a case in which the industrial accident commission had allowed an award for temporary total disability, succeeded by

an award for the loss of a finger. The court set aside the amount allowed for the total disability period, saying:

> Concurrent awards and consecutive awards, based on separate items of physical impairment, disconnected from earning power, alike ignore the fundamental principle that the basis of compensation is a sum payable weekly for a fixed time during which the employee is actually or presumptively totally or partially disabled and nonproductive. (Marhoffer *v.* Marhoffer (1917), 220 N. Y. 543, 116 N. E. 379.)

In the later case of Erickson *v.* Preuss (1918), 223 N. Y. 365, 119 N. E. 585, the court of appeals noticed the amendment of 1916 relative to disfigurement as a departure from the theory, and declared that concurrent awards may be made for disfigurement and disability or loss of earning power. However, this rule was held not to apply in the case of an award for permanent total disability, no addition to such a benefit being allowable. (Clark *v.* Hayes (1924), 207 App. Div. 560.)

In case of nonschedule injuries, compensation for partial disability may follow total disability on the ground of diminished earning capacity (Dzink *v.* U. S. Railroad Administration (1923), 204 App. Div. 164); and in Bello *v.* General Electric Co. (1923), 204 App. Div. 613, an award for total disability was terminated and the case "remitted to the industrial board for further hearing to fix the wage-earning capacity and make a new award," on the basis of a recognized partial incapacity.

North Dakota

IN THE absence of discovered court construction, a statement by the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota is authority for the view that compensation is allowed for the healing period separately from the provision for scheduled injuries. The statute itself does not embody such a schedule, but authorizes the compensation bureau to "fix and file its schedule of specific benefits to be allowed for specific injuries."

Ohio

THE permanent partial disability schedule of the Ohio compensation law is prefaced by the statement that the compensation therein specified "shall be in addition to the compensation allowed the claimant for the period of temporary total disability" resulting from the injury, a statement that requires no construction.

Oklahoma

THE Oklahoma schedule of specific benefits to be allowed for specific injuries (sec. 7290) provides that "the compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu of all other compensation except the benefits provided in section 7288" (medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment). In Cosmos Mining Co. *v.* State Industrial Commission (1924), 225 Pac. 720, the supreme court held that the law (Comp. Stat. 1921, sec. 7290, subdiv. 2) affords the proper measure of an award for a temporary total disability, to continue not over 300 weeks; but after the total disability has ceased, claimant may still suffer a permanent partial disability or a tem-

porary partial disability. If it is a permanent partial disability and does not come under any of the designated schedule awards, he is entitled to an award under the last paragraph of subdivision 3, section 7290. An award made under this provision would be for 50 per cent of the difference between claimant's average weekly wage and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or in some other employment. In the case of Skelton Lead & Zinc Co. *v.* State Industrial Commission (1924), 229 Pac. 255, an employee was injured by a falling rock which struck him in the back. He was awarded compensation for temporary total disability. About a year later he was appointed city fire marshal, a position requiring very little exertion and sometimes not requiring him to leave home for several days. The insurance carrier applied for modification of the award and the commission denied the motion. The supreme court reversed the decision of the commission, however, holding that the wages received as fire marshal should be taken into account in arriving at the compensation payable, and remanded the case to the commission for further proceedings. In both these cases where the temporary total disability was considered by the court as having ended and the employee as having suffered a partial disability it was held that the employee was entitled to an award, but strictly on the basis of "impaired earning capacity, and not for physical injuries as such." It was added that the law on this point was copied from that of New York, and the rules of construction in that State were approved.

Oregon

IN OREGON, if any workman is entitled to compensation for permanent partial disability and "shall have received compensation" for the healing period, the statute provides that payments for the permanent partial disability shall be in addition to the payments received. Where an employee suffered injury to his eye and received compensation therefor as for temporary total disability in 1915, it was held that he could receive partial disability compensation for a further developed disability in 1921. The right of a disabled workman to increased compensation for aggravation of disability, when he has applied therefor as required by statute, was held to be of exactly the same dignity as his right to receive compensation in the first instance. (Chebot *v.* State Industrial Accident Comm. (1923), 212 Pac. 792.)

Pennsylvania

SECTION 306 (b) of the Pennsylvania compensation act limits the period of compensation for partial disability to 300 weeks, and if such disability follows total disability the period of total disability is to be deducted therefrom. The schedule allowances (306 (c)) are to be paid "exclusively" for the indicated permanent injuries covering "all disability resulting" therefrom. This provision was said to furnish "the single and sole method for the specific injury," with the exception of provision for medical, etc., aid, whether the "incapacity be total, partial, or no incapacity at all." (Lente *v.* Lucci (1922), 119 Atl. 132.) Where multiple injuries were received, resulting in a period of total disability, it was held proper to combine the periods

fixed for two major injuries, taking "the aggregate number of weeks for the loss of an arm and the loss of a leg," at the expiration of which combined period an amount might be determined on for the loss of use of a wrist, the latter to fall within the terms of section 306 (b), the court saying that the schedule awards are to cover both total and partial disability, including "payments while the claimant is undergoing treatment." (Bausch *v.* Fidler (1923), 121 Atl. 507.) And where injury resulted, after long treatment, in the loss or loss of use of a foot, it was held that the employee was entitled to an exclusive award for such loss, succeeding an award for temporary total disability, all to come within the rule laid down in Lente *v.* Lucci, supra (Sharcheck *v.* Beaver Run Coal Co. (1922), 119 Atl. 135).

Porto Rico

THE compensation law of Porto Rico (section 3) provides compensation for injury of a temporary nature, while for specified cases of permanent partial disability "the injured laborer shall receive the following additional compensation."

Rhode Island

UNDER the law of Rhode Island, which provides schedule awards to be "paid in addition to all other compensation provided for in this chapter," a workman was held entitled to the schedule award for the loss of an eye in addition to compensation for total incapacity. (In re J. & P. Coats Inc. (1918), 103 Atl. 833.) Although not granting additional compensation for loss of sight of the eye, because 10 per cent normal vision remained, the implication arises in a later case that had all sight been gone a like conclusion would have been reached. (Keyworth *v.* Atlantic Mills (1919), 108 Atl. 81.)

South Dakota

SCHEDULE injuries under the law of South Dakota are to be compensated for fixed periods, "in addition to compensation during the period of temporary total incapacity for work resulting from" the injury. (Sec. 9459.5.)

Tennessee

THE Tennessee compensation act provides specifically that in the case of concurrent injuries, only the longest period shall be compensated for, and that in case of permanent and total loss of the use of a member the schedule compensation "shall be in lieu of all other compensation."

This was construed to permit compensation at the maximum rate for the term of temporary total disability (36 weeks), then at a fractional rate for the remainder of the schedule period, the injury being partial loss of use of a leg (Cherokee Sand Co. *v.* Green (Dec. 1925), 277 S. W. 905). As the loss of a leg calls for 175 weeks' payments, the term of partial disability benefits was 139 weeks.

Texas

THE Texas compensation act provides that where the employee sustains concurrent injuries resulting in concurrent incapacities he shall "receive compensation only for the injury which produces the longest period of incapacity; but this section shall not affect liability for the concurrent loss or the loss of the use thereof of more than one member, for which members compensation is provided in this schedule; compensation for specific injuries under this act shall be cumulative as to the time and not concurrent." Compensation provided by the schedule "shall be in lieu of all other compensation in such cases." The very clear wording of the statute was followed in Miller's Indemnity Underwriters *v.* Lane (1922), 241 S. W. 1085, and in Same *v.* Huffaker (1922), 241 S. W. 732, the courts affirming awards for incapacity in which no mention was made of any additional compensation for temporary total disability.

Utah

A SPECIFIC provision in the Utah compensation act, in connection with the schedule awards, states that "in the case of the following injuries the compensation * * * shall be in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided for temporary total disability." An amendment of 1919 permitted the commission to allow compensation in addition to schedule loss for "any other disfigurement or loss of bodily function" not otherwise provided for. In a case where unusual conditions resulted in a prolonged period of disability, the court held (Spring Canyon Coal Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (1922), 210 Pac. 611) that in their opinion it "constitutes an injury separate from the loss of the limb and the normal period of disability and entitles applicant to additional compensation." Additional compensation for total disability was therefore held allowable after the period of compensation for loss of a member, but not during such period.

An employee lost the use of his leg from a fracture of the neck of the right femur which had never reunited. He received compensation for 237 weeks, then the insurance carrier brought proceedings to review, and the commission ordered payments continued for the six-year period, the maximum term for temporary total disability, at which time it would decide whether it was a case to be settled on a lost-earnings basis for the entire six-year period or was a case of permanent total disability. On appeal the supreme court said:

> No doubt if an employee should suffer an injury to one of his legs, and the loss of the leg should not occur for some time, as is often the case, then the employee would receive the weekly compensation for the time which elapsed between the injury and the loss of the leg, under the general clause of the statute, but when the loss of the leg occurs, or the loss of function is complete, he would then receive the amount fixed by the statute for the loss of the leg. This is clearly the intent and purpose of the statute. (Aetna Life Insurance Co. *v.* Industrial Com. of Utah (1924), 228 Pac. 1081.)

The commission was held to have no authority to make the award for more than 180 weeks, the schedule period for the loss of a leg.

Vermont

SECTION 5788 of the compensation law of Vermont provides that for cases of partial disability named in the schedule compensation shall be paid in accordance therewith, following any compensation paid for total disability preceding such partial disability, and in addition to medical. etc.. aid.

Virginia

ALTHOUGH the Virginia compensation act (sec. 32) states specifically that in cases included in the schedule the amount there fixed shall "be in lieu of all other compensation," the supreme court of appeals has construed section 31, relating to other partial incapacity and to total incapacity followed by partial incapacity, separately from section 30 (total incapacity) and section 32.

The question first arose in the case of Gilman *v.* Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., 4 Opinions Industrial Commission, page 169. The claimant was injured March 27, 1919, and as a result his leg was amputated December 15, 1919. The commission held that he was entitled to temporary total disability, under section 30, from the date of disability until the amputation, when the payment ceased and he became entitled to 175 weeks' compensation for the loss of the leg under section 32. The corporation court of Roanoke held that he was entitled to a total of 175 weeks' compensation. The question submitted in the case of Crawford *v.* Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (1923), 118 S. E. 229, was as to which of the two views was correct. The supreme court of appeals said that the compensation act of Virginia—

> In sections 30 and 31, as qualified by sections 26 and 29, provides for the compensation therein specified for total or partial disability to be paid up to the time of the loss of such member, at which time the right to such compensation ceases, and, in section 32, provides for the compensation therein specified for "such injury"—that is, for the loss of such member—"in lieu of all other compensation." The provision of the last-named section that the compensation therein provided shall be "in lieu of all other compensation" merely puts an end to the right to any other compensation than that provided for in section 32, for the loss of any member mentioned therein, and thereafter changes the basis of the compensation from that of indemnity for disability to work, upon which theory the previous compensation aforesaid is based, to that of indemnity for loss of the member or physical impairment as such.

The above rule was applied in Gobble *v.* Clinch Valley Lumber Co. (1925), 127 S. E. 175, in which the court, in reversing the industrial commission, stated:

> One of the misconceptions about the act is that section 32 fixes the amounts to be paid for the permanent total disability of the members therein mentioned, and that the amounts recoverable by the workman can never exceed the sums mentioned in that section.
>
> Section 30 alone provides for total incapacity, whether it be temporary or permanent, and it fixes the maximum and minimum amounts to be paid therefor. This section applies to any and every member of the body resulting in total incapacity.
>
> Section 31 applies to partial incapacity, temporary or permanent, resulting from injury to every member of the body except those mentioned in section 32. As section 32 is an exception to section 31, only as to members of the body mentioned in section 32, and section 31 deals only with partial incapacity, section 32 must be held applicable to partial incapacity only. Sections 31 and 32 do

not apply to the same state of facts. * * * It is immaterial that the two sums aggregate more than the sum mentioned in section 32 for loss of the use of a foot, as the latter only fixed the maximum amount to be allowed for permanent partial disability.

In the Crawford case the injury for which schedule loss was given was not one of traumatic origin, but was the amputation of the end of a finger during the course of treatment. In the Gobble case the injury for which schedule compensation was granted was of traumatic origin, the left leg being fractured just above the ankle and the finding being a 60 per cent permanent partial loss of foot. Compensation was granted for 69 weeks' disability and in addition for 75 weeks under the schedule award.

The opinion in the recent case of Harris *v.* American Furniture Co., 7 Opinions of Virginia Industrial Commission, 594, decided September 1, 1925, seems to go even farther than that of the supreme court of appeals. In this case the commission approved, on March 22, 1925, an agreement whereby compensation was to be paid from March 7, 1925, during total disability, and "at the expiration of that period for a further period of 50 weeks covering loss of left index finger and distal phalanx of middle finger." On June 1, 1925, the employee claimed to have lost 50 per cent of the use of his thumb. The commission found 65 per cent permanent loss, and entered an award for additional compensation.

Washington

COMPENSATION payments under the Washington statute, for temporary total disability are in addition to those for permanent partial disability. An employee suffered the loss of an eye by enucleation in 1917 and received $1,200 schedule compensation therefor. In 1919 he lost his major arm at the shoulder the schedule compensation for which was $1,900. The maximum for permanent partial disability was $2,000 and the commission held the employee to be entitled to only the remaining $800 for the loss of the major arm and $48.45 for time loss—i. e., the period from October 9, 1919, to November 6, 1919—during which he was totally disabled. The trial court reversed the commission's finding and ordered it to grant compensation in the sum of $1,900 for the loss of the arm and $48.45 for the time loss. On appeal the supreme court sustained the trial court in the awarding of both sums, saying:

We have always endeavored to interpret the industrial insurance act liberally with a view of accomplishing the result intended, which was, * * * to substitute for an unscientific and burdensome system a system which will make an award in all cases regardless of the cause or manner of affliction, limited in amount, it is true, but commensurate in some degree with the disability suffered. (Klippert *v.* Industrial Insurance Department (1921), 196 Pac. 17.)

West Virginia

UNDER the law of West Virginia compensation payments made on account of temporary total disability "shall be considered as payment of the compensation payable for such injury in accordance with the schedule" of permanent partial disabilities.

Wisconsin

AT A time when the statute provided that compensation should "be paid for healing period and permanent [partial] disability" according to a fixed schedule it was held that an employee was entitled to weekly indemnity up to the time of amputation, and schedule compensation from that time. Where there were two amputations, the schedule compensation started with the second one. (Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (1923), 193 N. W. 352.)

Compensation for permanent partial disability was also allowed after the termination of temporary total disability in Panta *v.* Bossert, Industrial Commission Reports, 1919, p. 25; Seymour *v.* Brown-Mitcheson Co., Industrial Commission Reports, 1916, p. 7; Toggsweiler *v.* The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., id. p. 9; Swan *v.* Nelson, id., p. 27.

In 1923 the Wisconsin compensation law was amended so that there are now two classes designated as major and lesser permanent partial disabilities. For the first, the healing period is compensable as a liability separate from that for the permanent disability. (Sec. 102.09(dm).) For the second, the healing period is included in the compensation for the permanent disability (sec. 102.09(e)), unless the healing period is unusually prolonged, when the employee is entitled, in addition to the allowance in paragraph (e), to indemnity for such portion of his healing period as is in excess of the normal healing period for such injury (sec. 102.09(em)). Just what the "normal healing period" is does not of course, appear in the law, but must be determined from experience. (See p. 192.)

Under the first class mentioned in the preceding paragraph, where the employee suffered temporary total disability and permanent partial disability, it was held that there arose in his favor a right to compensation for both, and that his death during disability, not resulting from the injury, did not extinguish his right to compensation. At his death he had been paid in part for the one and nothing for the other, and his widow could collect for both. (City of Milwaukee *v.* Roth (1925), 201 N. W. 251.)

Wyoming

THE compensation schedule of the Wyoming law applicable to specific injuries simply provides that payment "for any permanent partial disability resulting from any injury" shall be the lump sum specified. Whether this payment is for the disability only, or also for the loss of time during the healing period is not clear, though the former construction seems plausible.

United States

THE Federal statute applicable to employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia contains no schedule for permanent partial disability. Such disabilities are disposed of on the basis of the wage loss resulting from the injury, so that it is possible for an employee who has lost an eye, for instance, to return

to work after a brief period of compensated total disability, without loss of wages and so receive a very small compensation. This condition is offset in a measure by the power of the commission to exercise a continuing supervision over the case, so that if the injury results later in a loss of earning capacity, compensation may be awarded. (Sec. 6; regulation No. 37, revision of 1919.)

Illinois Workmen's Compensation Report

THE seventh annual report of the Department of Labor of Illinois contains an account of the activities of the industrial commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, together with an analysis of the accidents for the calendar year 1923. The work of the commission was largely increased above that of the preceding year, the number of arbitrations being 14,780, as against 11,325 in 1922-23. Total compensation awarded to all classes increased from $2,847,825 to $3,272,302. The commission passed upon 857 cases of temporary total disability only, besides 2,475 in which temporary total disability was followed by a specific loss or disfigurement. There were also 565 cases in which only the specific loss, disfigurement, loss of use, etc., was compensated, and 402 cases of death.

The number of compensable cases—i. e., those causing disability for more than six working-days—increased 42 per cent over 1921, the number being 61,810 in 1923 as against 46,772 in 1922, and 43,552 in 1921. An obvious increase is recognized, but for exactness a comparison should be made based on the number of man-hours worked in the industry. In the absence of this data the exact comparison desired is not possible, nor is any satisfactory explanation for the increase discoverable. The increase for the year was 32 per cent over the preceding year, the rolling-mill classification showing the greatest increase, 93 per cent, though the vehicle group followed closely with an increase of 87 per cent. "The increases mentioned must, of course, be qualified by the fact that changing conditions in an industry may bring changes in the number of accidents without there being a real increase in the proportion of employees injured." The total loss of working days is reported as 1,721,404, the average per case being 28, an increase of 2 over the preceding year.

During the five years 1919–1923 there were 2,839 workers killed, subject to compensation. "The record for 1923 is the worst of the period." The records show that each death leaves on an average two persons dependent, so that there is not only the loss to industry, but also "the loss of livelihood by the dependents of the injured."

The following table shows the number of compensable accidents and the amount of compensation paid or to be paid for the year 1923:

NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE ACCIDENTS AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, 1923

Item	Number	Compensation paid	Compensation to be paid	Medical and funeral benefit	Total cost
Fatal cases open	445	$364,688	$1,060,722		$1,425,410
Fatal cases closed	230	473,136		$18,839	491,975
Nonfatal cases open	4,222	971,796	1,328,987		2,300,783
Nonfatal cases closed	56,913	5,660,408		1,091,554	6,751,962
Total	61,810	7,470,028	2,389,709	1,110,393	10,970,130

Other tables show the number of compensable accidents, healing period, and the amount paid by industries; compensation, medical cost, and extent and average period of disability by part of body injured; nature of injury by cause of accident; accident by nature and extent of disability; sex and wage class of injured persons; distribution of accidents by counties, showing extent of disability and amount paid; occurrence of accidents by months; sex and age of injured persons; fatal cases by industrial groups, dependency and total and average cost; and total and average cost by extent of disability.

Naturally, considering the importance of Illinois as a mining State, coal mining was responsible for the largest number of accidents (14,599), and the greatest amount of compensation costs ($2,838,443). There were 155 deaths and 17 cases of permanent total disability in this industry. Metal products ranked next, with 7,751 compensable accidents, 30 deaths, and 3 cases of permanent total disability; this group ranked first in cases of specific loss (607), as against 244 in coal mining and 225 in lumber and wood. The total compensation cost in metal products was $1,201,446.

Of the total number of persons injured 60,121 were males and 1,689 females. Of the deaths 669 were those of males and 6 of females. No female was permanently and totally disabled, but 38 males were thus affected. The number of disfigurement awards for males exceeded the number for specific loss of members, being 2,523 and 2,287, respectively. This comparison does not hold in the case of females, the number of cases of specific loss being 92 and of compensable disfigurement 56.

Percentage of Wages Actually Paid in Cases of Temporary Disability, Wisconsin

THE Industrial Commission of Wisconsin in its publication Wisconsin Labor Statistics for July-August, 1925, takes up the subject of the ratio of compensation indemnity actually received to wage loss in cases of temporary total disability. The law of that State is one of the more liberal type, having a weekly maximum wage base of $28, the percentage being 65. This permits a payment of $18.20 per week. Waiting time is one week for which compensation is paid

if the disability continues longer than three weeks. This is the waiting period required in a majority (31) of the States having compensation laws. However, it is estimated that the "injuries of less than seven calendar days' disability" are half as numerous as compensable cases. This means that nearly one-third of the victims of industrial accidents receive no compensation whatever, though medical or surgical aid is allowed. The commission considers several grounds for justifying the exclusion of these minor injuries, such as the heavy relative administrative expenses and the elimination of petty claims. However, the loss of wages is a real one.

The ground on which a portion of the wage and not the full amount is payable for compensation is also considered, the first argument being the prevention of malingering and of the encouragement of fraudulent claims. However, "one may speculate as to what percentage of full wages might be paid as a maximum without incurring the objections which the present provision seeks to avoid."

The third element entering into the question is the workman whose wage is in excess of $28, nothing above that amount being used as a basis for compensation. An examination of the reports of cases handled by the commission leads to the conclusion that:

> Ninety per cent of all compensable injuries are temporary disabilities; 43 per cent of all compensable temporary disabilities last longer than three weeks and recover indemnity for the first week of disability; 37 per cent of all compensable cases show injured employees with weekly earnings above $28 per week. In these cases compensation is limited by the statutory maximum wage basis of $28 per week.

To illustrate further the situation as it exists, a table is given showing the various restrictions on compensation as they work out in practice. The 65 per cent of wages allowed by the law is computed on a minimum of $10.50 and a maximum of $28. As already stated, no compensation is paid for the first week unless the injury continues beyond three weeks. If, therefore, the recovery occurs at the end of two weeks or at the end of three weeks, the first week's wage is an entire loss, as in the case of the workman receiving no compensation because the disability did not go beyond seven days. Following is a tabular presentation of the results of these provisions:

RATIO OF COMPENSATION INDEMNITY TO WAGE LOSS ON ACCOUNT OF TEMPORARY DISABILITIES OF SPECIFIED LENGTH, WISCONSIN

Employee earning—	Percentage of wage loss received in case of disability continuing—			
	Not over one week	Two weeks	Three weeks	Over three weeks
From $10.50 to $28 per week	Not compensable	32.5	43.3	65.0
$35 per week	do	26.0	34.7	52.0
$45 per week	do	20.2	27.0	40.4

Such figures as the above show the severe readjustment necessary to be made in the standards of living of workmen of every class, particularly those whose earnings are in excess of the statutory maximum. The commission is of the opinion that it is "difficult to justify a maximum wage basis which limits the indemnity allowance

in about 37 per cent of all compensation cases." This concern is in striking contrast with the loss of interest expressed by the industrial commissioner of South Dakota in regard to advancing the weekly maximum from $15 on a 55 per cent basis, on account of the diminution in the number of workers in the State receiving wages in excess of $30 per week.

Healing Period in Permanent Partial Disability Injuries, Wisconsin

THE above is the title of a special study presented in the October, 1925, issue of Wisconsin Labor Statistics published by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. One of the problems connected with the making of specific awards for injuries, which is an almost universal practice under the laws of the various States, is the relation between the compensation for the lost member and that for lost time. The provisions of the statutes vary, some saying that specific awards are in lieu of all other benefits, others providing that such awards shall be paid in addition to any time lost during temporary total disability. A presentation of the administrative and judicial construction of these provisions is given on pages 168 to 189 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. The Wisconsin statute makes separate provision for major and for minor permanent partial disabilities. The latter are to be compensated according to a fixed schedule, covering healing period and the permanent disability by fixed allowances. Where, however, the healing period is unusually prolonged for other reason than the negligence or misconduct of the employee, additional indemnity is to be granted "for such portion of the healing period as is in excess of the normal healing period for such injury." The administration of this latter provision makes it necessary to determine what is a "normal healing period." To do this the industrial commission has made a study, based on its own experience, with a view to establishing a standard that can be used in respect of this matter. Emphasis is laid on the statement that—

> Figures giving the arithmetic average healing period or the median average healing period are not directly applicable to measure whether the healing period is unusually prolonged or not. Reference must rather be made to tables giving the actual distribution of all the injuries of each given kind by length of healing period.

What may be considered the beginning of a prolonged healing period may be fairly approximated by noting the point where a marked decrease occurs in the number of cases terminating. The tables given in the report show both the arithmetic average (the simple average of the number of cases) and the median—i. e., the point above and below which an equal number of cases terminated. These items vary considerably, being affected by differences between injuries which vary greatly as to healing period, so that not only the average arithmetic and median periods should be studied, but also the mode, where a modal average is discoverable. The mode, representing the greatest number of cases will, as a rule, lie nearer the beginning date than the terminus, "because the cases in most distributions are more widely dispersed upward than downward

from the mode." The commission finds that in nearly all injury classes the median lies above the modal average for this reason. In a majority of cases also the median is less than an arithmetic average, though a few cases of coincidence with some of excess over the median appear.

The first table shows the healing period in 5,959 cases of permanent partial disability, or rather of 5,656 in which the healing period was reported, being the cases settled from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1924, except those of the year 1917. The arithmetic average healing period in all cases was 49 days, while the median healing period was 38 days. The highest recovery was 1,443 cases between the twenty-first and thirtieth days. The table shows recoveries by 10-day periods, giving the number of working-days lost (six days per week) from the first to the two hundredth working-day. The apex is rapidly reached, the first ten days showing 285 recoveries, the second ten, 814, while the number for the third 10-day period is that already given as the highest (1,443). Diminution is fairly rapid and uniform with some unexplained jogs in the longer periods, as 15 cases recovering in the period 151–160 days, increasing to 21 for the next period, and 26 for the third, falling abruptly to 8 in the succeeding 181–190-day period; there is then an increase to 17 cases in the period 191–200, leaving 107 cases with more than 200 working-days lost. Of course such gross figures can not be applied to individual cases, and the number of injuries in the various classes is not yet adequate for the determination of a satisfactory standard.

The number of cases in the different classes varies from 769 cases of loss of index finger at the distal joint and 706 cases of loss of middle finger at the same joint, to a single instance, the single instances representing combined injuries, as of those to thumb and both index fingers, to thumb, index, and middle finger, etc. In case of the enucleation of one eye (159 cases) there is an arithmetic average of 75 days, the median being 59, while the highest number of recoveries (24) occurred between 51 and 60 days lost. For 497 cases of loss of thumb at second or distal joint the arithmetic average and median were the same, 40 days, while the greatest number of recoveries (158) occurred in the period 21–30 working-days lost. So for the index finger at the distal joint, of the 769 cases the highest number (250) was permitted return to work between 21 and 30 days of lost time, the arithmetic average being 32 days and the median, 24.

Illustrative of more serious injuries, 14 cases of loss of arm at shoulder show an arithmetic average of 113 days and a median of 84. The highest number of recoveries was 3, these being also the first cases to return to employment, with a loss of 51–60 days. There were 31 cases of the loss of arm at elbow showing an arithmetic average of 107 days' healing period and a median of 86 days. The highest number (6) returned to work after losing between 51 and 60 days. There were 3 cases which terminated in the period 101–110 days and 3 more in the succeeding 10-day period, also 3 in the period 131–140 days. Here it is obvious that no adequate basis is yet available for a final determination. The same is true of the loss of the leg at knee joint, where 46 cases showed an arithmetic average of 329 days but a median as low as 200 days. One case returned to work between 11 and 20 days, and one between 21 and 30 days, the highest number

being 4 between 71 and 80 days, though 25 cases fall outside the limit of the table, showing more than 200 working days lost.

A second table shows amputation cases only, including, however, total loss of hearing of one ear, and eye injuries occasioning enucleation or total loss of sight. This table covers the period July 1, 1922, to December 31, 1924, and includes 2,143 cases. The arithmetic average and median very closely correspond to the results shown by the larger table—i. e., 50 and 38, respectively—while the largest number of recoveries (310) occurred in the period 21–25 days, or, using a 10-day period, a total of 579 show a working-time loss of 21 to 30 days, thus conforming again to the more extended table.

The third table covers the period July 1, 1920, to December 1, 1924, and shows the healing period for 3,897 cases of "relative injuries." Here is a wide variation from the other tables, the arithmetic average being 100 days and the median 51 days, 538 of the whole number of cases failing of termination until after the two hundredth day of time lost. Two other tables of the same nature are given, one covering the period July 1, 1922, to December 31, 1924, for relative injuries, and a concluding one showing actual length of healing period in permanent partial disability cases.

The obvious importance of the question in issue renders this study one of prime interest. Whether it is advantageous to compute the number of days of working time lost, as was done in this study, rather than the actual duration of the disability might be questioned, but if there is uniformity of practice among the different States, the matter becomes one of minor importance as comparability is the point of primary concern. As is necessarily true of all such undertakings, the need of an adequate number of cases is an outstanding factor. That the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has made a beginning is a hopeful sign of the extinction of the idea which prevailed in some quarters in the early history of compensation, and which has not yet fully disappeared, that it is the function of the commission or other administrator to see that an injured man "gets what is coming to him," and that statistics are merely theoretical diversions with which practical administrators are not concerned. The necessity for a thorough knowledge of the actual results of existing laws and of the probable results of suggested amendments is being increasingly recognized, and affords grounds for hope that the haphazard recommendations and rule-of-thumb methods which characterized earlier legislation and administration will eventually disappear.

Compulsory Invalidity and Old-Age Insurance in Italy, 1920 to 1924

COMPULSORY invalidity and old-age insurance for manual workers and salaried employees was introduced in Italy by the viceregal decree of April 21, 1919.[1] The decree became effective on July 1, 1920. The director general of the National Social Insurance Fund (*Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali*), which is

[1] For a detailed account of the provisions of this decree see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1919, pp. 349-358: "Compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance law of Italy."

the carrier of the insurance, has recently made a report [2] on the operation of the fund during the period July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924, in which the experiences of the first 4½ years of operation are discussed and are illustrated by statistical data. A brief summary of this report follows:

Number of persons insured.—On the enactment of the invalidity and old-age insurance law it was estimated that 10,310,000 persons would be covered by it, distributed as follows:

Share farmers (*mezzadri*)	1, 900, 000
Tenant farmers (*affituari*)	300, 000
Agricultural laborers	3, 520, 000
Other agricultural workers	680, 000
Workers in industry, commerce, and other occupations	3, 910, 000
Total	10, 310, 000

A decree of December 30, 1923, however, exempted share and tenant farmers from the obligation to insure, thus reducing the above estimate to about 8,100,000 persons. It seems, however, that the number of persons actually insured against invalidity and old age is much smaller. The national fund has at present no means of ascertaining with any accuracy the actual number of persons insured. Based on the average annual contribution paid per person insured and the total amount of contributions received, the fund estimates the number of persons compulsorily insured at about 3,500,000, but states that this estimate is rather conservative.

The report states that it is especially difficult to effect the insurance of agricultural laborers. Of over 3,500,000 such laborers estimated to be subject to compulsory insurance, only about 500,000 were insured at the end of 1924. The chief reason given for this is that the system of collecting contributions by means of stamps pasted on the membership card of the insured person by the employer has been found to be entirely unsuitable in the case of agricultural laborers.

Contributions.—During the period July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924, the national fund collected in contributions the sum of 1,192,692,630.91 lire.[3] The average annual contribution per insured person for invalidity insurance was 80.52 lire, and for old-age insurance, 128.47 lire. These average contributions per insured person correspond to daily earnings of between 6 and 10 lire (the contributions are graded according to the earnings of the insured persons).

Invalidity and old age.—In framing the Italian invalidity and old-age insurance law the actuaries consulted based their calculations as to the frequency of invalidity on the invalidity table of Zimmermann, which in turn was based on the frequency of invalidity among German railroad employees (exclusive of train crews) during the period 1868 to 1884.

In the following table is shown the number, amount, and capitalized value of invalidity pensions, which on the basis of the Zimmermann table and assuming the number of insured persons to be 3,500,000, it was estimated the Italian National Fund would have

[2] Italy. Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali. Basi finanziarie e prime esperienze della assicurazione obbligatoria per la invalidità e la vecchiaia. Rome, 1925.
[3] Lira at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

to grant each year during the first five years of the insurance, and the number and capitalized value of the pensions it actually granted.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND CAPITALIZED VALUE OF INVALIDITY PENSIONS, 1921 TO 1924

[Lira at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Invalidity pensions					
	Estimated			Actual		
	Number	Total annual amount	Total capitalized value	Number	Total annual amount	Total capitalized value
		Lire	*Lire*		*Lire*	*Lire*
1921	27,112	2,149,000	16,555,000	905	93,937	680,497
1922	29,067	3,836,000	29,400,000	3,765	444,033	3,261,508
1923	30,940	5,719,000	43,575,000	6,036	992,077	7,368,437
1924	32,690			6,791	1,487,304	11,196,330

From the table preceding it will be seen that the number, amount and capitalized value of the invalidity pensions awarded during the second, third, fourth, and fifth years after the coming in force of the insurance fell greatly below the figures estimated. This may be due to demographic factors, but more probably to the fact that the estimates were based on experience covering only one class of workers (railroad employees) during a period dating back 40 to 56 years (1868–1884). In any case it may be said that the estimates on which the law has been based were overprudent and will require revision as soon as the Italian compulsory invalidity insurance has been long enough in force to enable actuaries to construct expectancy tables based on Italian experience.

In addition to the pensions for disability shown in the above table, the fund during the period of its operation has granted 3,904 old-age pensions.

Deaths.—Statistics for the few years since State insurance against invalidity became operative in Italy tend to show that among both classes of insured persons those insured compulsorily and those insured voluntarily, the death rate of pensioners is considerably lower than was that among pensioners of the German compulsory invalidity insurance during the period 1891 to 1899.

Under the Italian law if an insured person dies before he becomes entitled to a pension his widow or his children under 15 years of age receive a monthly grant of 50 lire for a period of six months. In this respect also the estimated mortality rate was much higher than the actual rate during the first four years of the operation of the law, as will be seen from the following table:

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DEATH BENEFITS, 1921 TO 1924

[Lira at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Death benefits		
	Estimated number	Actual number	Cost of benefits awarded
			Lire
1921	27,600	5,159	773,850
1922	34,200	9,237	1,385,550
1923	33,300	8,805	1,320,755
1924	36,600	7,594	1,139,100

In addition to the death benefits granted in the 30,795 cases shown in the above table, the fund has rejected 3,533 claims for death benefits and 961 claims were still pending on December 31, 1924.

Administration and investment of funds.—The financial structure of the National Social Insurance Fund is based on an assumed investment of its revenues at an annual rate of interest of 4 per cent. The high rates of interest prevailing in recent years in Italy have, however, made it possible for the fund to invest its revenues during the years 1921 to 1924 at a much higher rate than 4 per cent and for long terms. The report states that the interest in excess of 4 per cent on investments made from 1921 to 1924 will total 370 million lire by the time these investments mature.

The fund is allowed to spend up to 12 per cent of the revenues from contributions for administrative purposes. It should, however, be noted that expenditures of the fund for the prevention and cure of invalidity are included among the administrative expenditures. During the years 1920 to 1924, however, administrative expenses have never been more than about 4 per cent. In 1924, for instance, the contributions for compulsory insurance amounted to 275 million lire and the administrative expenditures to only 10 million lire. It is expected, however, that the administrative expenditures will increase as the number of pensions increase and the administrative, supervisory, and sanitary services of the insurance expand.

It is yet too early to form any conclusions regarding the operation of the Italian compulsory invalidity and old-age insurance. From the report it becomes evident merely that the insurance is being administered prudently and economically.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Contract of Permanent Employment in Lieu of Damages

IS A contract for life employment made on agreement to waive action for damages for injury valid? This question is answered in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of Arkansas in the case of Gerard B. Lambert Co. *v.* Fleming, 275 S. W. 912. The question is not novel, and no citations were made, the court simply saying that, "It is established by adjudged cases that a contract of this character is enforceable." Like other contracts, it must be based on consideration, "but the release from an antecedent liability affords such consideration."

D. P. Fleming was employed by the company named in its lumbering operations, and received severe personal injuries on account of the negligence of fellow servants. The woods foreman and the general manager of the company made a written contract with Fleming to the effect that he should receive life employment as a night watchman at a salary of $20 a month and board if he would forego any action for damages. This contract was carried out for a few years, the rate of pay being increased, until his discharge in January, 1921, found by the jury to be without just cause. Damages for the discharge were asked in the amount of $10,000, but the jury allowed but $720, this being almost exactly the amount of pay that Fleming would have received if employment had continued under the original contract up to the time of the verdict. There was an erroneous instruction by the court below that he should be allowed damages in the amount of his prospective earnings during life, but the supreme court, conceding that this charge was at fault, found the fault cured by the judgment which was limited to earnings to date. This amount might have been reduced if the employer had shown that Fleming could have secured other employment, but no such evidence was introduced.

For the reasons given the judgment of the lower court in Fleming's favor was affirmed.

Current Rates of Wages on Public Works, Oklahoma

SECTIONS 7255 and 7257 of the Compiled Oklahoma Statutes of 1921 fix an 8-hour day for persons employed by or on behalf of the State, and require that not less than the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid for such work. The penalties are severe—a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more

than six months for each violation, each day constituting a separate offense. A company known as the General Construction Co. had contracted to build certain bridges, under State contracts. The commissioner of labor complained that the employers were paying only $3.20 a day to laborers, and asserted that the current rate in the locality where the work complained of was being done was $3.60. The company undertook to ward off prosecution by an injunction, claiming that the statute in question was unconstitutional, depriving the plaintiffs of their liberty and property without due process of law; also that the statute set up no ascertainable standard of guilt inasmuch as it could not be determined with certainty what sum constitutes "a current wage in any locality," the term "locality" being "fatally vague and uncertain." An interlocutory injunction had been granted on a hearing before three United States judges, accepting the allegations of the bill as true. (General Construction Co. *v.* Connally, 3 Fed. (2d) 666; see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1925, p. 199.) The case was then taken to the Supreme Court by the commissioner of labor of the State and other officials associated with him. It was there found that the nature of the evidence was such that it was impossible to decide the meaning of the term "current wages," the commissioner's investigations showing a range of from $3 to $4.05, while the construction company paid its laborers from $2.30 to $6.50 per day, all but six men receiving $3.60 or above. Pointing out the necessity that a penal statute which creates a new offense be "sufficiently explicit to inform those who are subject to it what conduct on their part will render them liable to its penalties," the court said that a statute which is in its terms "so vague that men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application violates the first essential of due process of law."

The statute in question was found to involve "a double uncertainty, fatal to its validity as a criminal statute," because the phrase "current rate of wages" indicated no specific or definite sum but varying minimum, maximum and intermediate amounts depending upon the class and kind of work done, the efficiency of the workmen, and other circumstances. The current rate of wages would mean simply from a minimum to a maximum including all between, without saying which of the different rates was to be applicable. Secondly, the word "locality" was so lacking in accuracy as to be "equally satisfied by areas measured by rods or by miles." Cases were cited in which the terms "locality," "neighborhood," "vicinity," etc., were construed, but in a criminal law the requirement for exactness was not met by the use of any of these words. The result of attempting to apply such language would be to leave the determination of the violation, "incurring severe and cumulative penalties," to the "probably varying impressions of juries" and an interpretation that could not be foreseen by a potential offender. "The constitutional guaranty of due process can not be allowed to rest upon a support so equivocal." The statute was therefore held not to be enforceable and the injunctive decree was affirmed. (Connally *v.* General Construction Co., 46 Sup. Ct. 126.)

State Regulation of Railroads—Engine-Cab Curtains

THE ever-recurring question as to the correlative powers of the States and Congress in regard to railroad regulations was again before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in a recent case. (Chicago & N. W. R. Co. *v.* Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, 205 N. W. 932.) Chapter 139 of the Acts of 1923 requires railroad companies in the State to have their locomotive engine cabs equipped with curtains during the winter months. These curtains are to be so attached as to prevent cold or drafts that might bring discomfort to the enginemen, and are to be installed "in such manner as may be required and according to plans approved by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin." It is also made the duty of the commission to enforce the provisions of the act.

In accordance with the foregoing the commission received proposed plans from several railroads, but on consideration "concluded that an efficient enforcement and administration of the law required the promulgation of a general order rather than the specific approval of individual plans and specifications submitted by the railroad companies." Hearings were accordingly held on due notice, and an order was subsequently issued. Specifications varied for the northern and southern sections of the State, also for switch engines and for locomotives used in transportation service. The company named above and others brought actions challenging the reasonableness and validity of the order and also the jurisdiction of the commission. Attention was called to the fact that the boiler inspection act and amendments and the safety appliance act and amendments had been passed by Congress, requiring the equipment of locomotives with "safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto." It was claimed that this expressed the intention of Congress to assume complete control of the subject matter of locomotives, the amendment of 1911 covering the entire locomotive and tender, so that the State had no power to add to the requirements of Congress.

It was recognized that the power of Congress is paramount in its field of regulating interstate commerce; but the acts in question were, as declared, "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads," while the State law was immediately directed to the protection of the health and comfort of the employees. These subjects "afford two distinct fields of legislation." The effect on health and comfort resulting from the Federal enactment was but incidental, while the State law was confined to this point.

> The power of Congress to promote safety in the prosecution of interstate commerce is one subject of legislation. The power of the State to promote the health and welfare of its citizens is quite another. By the exercise of the first power, the States do not lose the second, and the legislation of each jurisdiction will stand unless they be repugnant to each other.

On this view of complementary rather than conflicting regulations, the validity of the order of the State commission and that of the statute on which it was based was upheld.

HOUSING

Home-Financing Activities of Building and Loan Associations

THE January, 1926, issue of the American Building Association News (Cincinnati) contains (pp. 8, 9) the following data as to homes financed by the building and loan associations of this country during the past three years:

NUMBER OF HOMES FINANCED, AMOUNT SPENT THEREFOR, AND PERSONS HOUSED BY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1923–1925

Year	Number of homes financed	Amount expended	Estimated number of persons housed [1]
1923	360,000	$1,206,000,000	1,800,000
1924	425,000	1,460,000,000	2,125,000
1925	[2] 510,000	[2] 1,760,000,000	2,550,000
Total	1,295,000	4,426,000,000	6,475,000

[1] Evidently computed on the basis of 5 persons per house financed.
[2] Estimated.

These statistics are of interest in that generally building and loan funds go to finance moderately priced working-class homes, a type of dwelling for which funds have been greatly needed but hard to obtain. The article states that 92 per cent of all money invested in building and loan associations is used to finance the construction of dwellings.

Increase in Rents of English Working-Class Dwellings, 1914 to 1925

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for December, 1925 (p. 423), contains a brief discussion of the average increase in rents since the beginning of the war period. In general, it is pointed out, the term "rent," as applied to working-class dwellings, includes the rental, the rates or local taxes, and the water charges, all of which are paid by the tenant to the landlord. This combined sum is known as the gross rent, while the net rent is the amount paid for the dwelling less these other charges. Increases in rent since the breaking out of the war have been strictly regulated by law. Figures collected by the Labor Department show that for towns in England and Wales outside of the London area the total permitted increases in rent under these restrictive acts average a little over 50 per cent of the gross rent of 1914. In London the total permitted increase averages about 45 per cent, and in Scotland about 57 per cent of the pre-war gross rent.

On the basis of the foregoing figures it is calculated that the average permissible increase in urban working-class rents in Great Britain is a little over 4[illegible] per cent of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not been put into force in all cases, but special inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being collected indicate that at the beginning of December, 1925, they were operative to the extent of about 97 per cent, and that the actual increase in the gross rents of urban working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, averages about 48 per cent.

WELFARE WORK

Fresh-Air Work for French Children [1]

AT THE Fifth National Congress on Family Allowances,[2] June 8 to 10, 1925, at Rouen, M. Dupont, the director of the Family Textile Fund of Lille, reported on the fresh-air activities of various French family-allowance funds.[3]

He recalled that in 1922 at the national convention of compensation funds, held at Grenoble, vacation colonies were recommended as a form of employers' welfare work. At the meeting of the same organization at Nantes the next year a vacation house was inaugurated at Gesvres and the delegates to the congress visited the marine hospital at Pen Bron.

The question of fresh-air work is now, M. Dupont declared, prominently before the hygiene services of the funds with affiliated members having large labor forces, and even the less important funds have become more or less interested in the matter. A certain number of the funds have begun to make these fresh-air placements and several are doing outstanding work along this line.

Work of the Various Funds

THE family-allowance funds of Lyon have intrusted their fresh-air work, vacation colonies, and all matters concerning child health under the family-allowance system to a central committee for child hygiene. The fresh-air service has been in operation since 1921, taking the form of placements in colonies, which the committee prefers to family placements. The committee also decidedly prefers colonies over which it has complete charge, for example, Sylva-Belle (Var) and Varey in l'Ain. Undoubtedly, the complete control of these health stations by the committee facilitates the correct reporting on cures and the precise statistical presentation of the results of these fresh-air activities.

Colonies of this character are, however, a great financial burden and few of the funds are in a position at the present time to assume such responsibility. Also the majority of the funds having adherents with large or even average labor forces would be obliged to maintain two or three health stations, one in the country, one in the mountains, and possibly another at the seashore, in order that the debilitated children might be sent where they would be most benefited. All the family-allowance funds, including those of Lyon, avail themselves of existing organizations and institutions doing fresh-air work in various parts of France and thus help to continue and sometimes to renew the vigor of such institutions. In this connection the central committee on family allowances acts as a valuable liaison.[4] In

[1] Vme Congrès National des Allocations Familiales Rouen-Le Havre, June 8–10, 1925. Compte Rendu. Lille, 1925, pp. 109–112.
[2] Grants made to workers on account of their family responsibilities.
[3] See "Extension of the family wage system in France and Belgium," by Mary T. Waggaman, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1923, pp. 1–17.
[4] It was organized in 1920 for study and propaganda in connection with the work of the French compensation funds.

having recourse to the various colonies of Rhone, Isère, l'Ardèche, Loire, and Saone-et-Loire, the central committee of the Lyon funds has been able to extend fresh-air benefits for a period ranging from two to five months to from 800 to 1,000 children per annum.

In a four-year period no serious accident has occurred and no bad epidemic has prevailed among the children placed by the committee in these colonies.

The fund of the Parisian region makes three kinds of placements: (1) Educative; (2) medical, in which the child's health is the only consideration; (3) in vacation colonies. This fund has no works of this character under its own supervision but utilizes existing organizations, boarding children in schools near Paris, where their parents may visit them, or at some distance from Paris, where special climates are recommended. The fund also places children on farms and in public sanitoriums and preventoriums. In 1924 the fund sent about 1,000 children away for their health, for periods ranging from one month to three months according to the children's special needs.

Since 1922 the Building Fund of Paris has placed children at the seashore, the country, and the mountains, reserving beds in a number of localities. It realizes that it is essential that these young people should be sent where the doctors order them to go. During the last year 958 children were sent on vacations averaging 45 days each. The fund has strict control over the institution to which the children go for their outings. The vacationists are taken to and from the summer homes or sanatoriums by a nurse who visits the institutions on each journey. The children confide to her their views and impressions.

The Regional Fund of Working Family Institutions of Nantes has, as already indicated, a vacation house at Gesvres, at which 139 boys and 160 girls have been given an outing for about three months.

The Family Textile Fund of Lille sent a group of little girls for the whole winter season of 1922–23 to Bidart (Basses Pyrenees) and during July and August, 1923, 109 children were sent on a vacation. This fund has established contacts with the departmental hygienic service and has made collective placements in vacation colonies at Camiers, Zuy de Coote, and Mesnil. In connection with the placement of younger children in families the fund has gotten in touch with the mayors of various communes in central France. The fund also makes reservations for children during the vacation months at the marine hospital of Pen Bron and sends nurses with them.

In 1924 this fund placed 500 children in various colonies for at least a month and found the results so satisfactory that it decided to make the necessary appropriation to expand its vacation work to include fresh-air benefits for 1,000 children in the mountains, in the country, or at the seashore, as the doctor may advise.

The Family Association of the Upper Rhine has planned to make provision for sending 100 children to the country, the mountains, or the seashore for four weeks on an average, preferably in the period from June to September. This fund is also in favor of collective placements in collaboration with already established agencies, hoping by this method to avoid duplication of work.

An association known as "The Friends of Childhood" is being financed by the Vienne fund, which in this way gives approximately

200 children a sojourn for a month and a half in the midst of woods 500 meters above sea level.

The family allowance fund of the districts of Nimes, Uzes, and Le Vigan also avails itself of the agencies of the region and thus places children on farms and also in large groups at the seashore and mountains.

The fund of the Troyenne region instructs its social workers to suggest to families that they give their children fresh-air cures, calling the parents' attention to the various colonies, and if the opportunity presents itself persuading them to make the first move in the matter.

The Federation of Metallurgical Syndicates of Champagne seems rather to prefer individual placements. Its member establishments are scattered and for the most part have their own individual welfare activities. The manual workers of these plants do not live in congested quarters.

The Saint-Dizier fund upon request puts at the disposition of its member establishments possible centers for fresh-air cures, especially at the agricultural household colony of Saint-Loup-sur-Anjou sur le Plateau de Langres for young girls and at the preventorium of Talant near Dijon for debilitated children under 13 years of age. The Family Fund of Dijon also utilizes this latter institution.

The Central Secretariat of Rural Initiatives has established a rural vacation colony for the purpose of bringing about eventually a return to the land by fostering in children "a love of rustic liberty and country life."

The direction of the rural colonies is in the hands of the agricultural labor unions, the rural federations, and the agricultural mutuals having a social character. The first experience along this line in the summer of 1924 "seems to have been very happy and conclusive and has permitted the determination of the future conditions of this form of mutual social aid which will certainly redound to the honor of the agricultural organizations."

Results of this Work

THE following is a résumé of the findings regarding the experience of the funds in connection with their fresh-air activities:

All the funds financing such activities with the exception of the funds of the Lyonnaise region prefer to leave to existing agencies the responsibility of organizing the fresh-air placements while the funds themselves appropriate for these agencies and make them better able to meet present needs. According to the Fund of the Region of Paris, this method is much less expensive.

Placements in families are usually cheaper than in institutions and diminish in expense the farther these placements are from large cities and towns.

The admission of children to the fresh-air benefits of the funds is usually on condition that they are on the list of those who are receiving family allowances. In the majority of cases the hygiene services select the children to be benefited, and the particular locality to which a child is to be sent is determined after a medical examination.

Among the physical and social advantages resulting from the fresh-air work of the funds are arrested maladies and lesions, notably

tubercular symptoms, rapid or gradual permanent cures, increased weight, and powers of resistance to the diseases of childhood, more friendly relations between the workers' families and the hygiene services of the funds, and the cultivation in the children of a taste for the beauties of nature and for a healthy and regular life.

The principal value of family placement is to acquaint the child, if his environment has been unfortunate, with the right kind of home life. One of the outstanding defects of such placement, however, is insufficient supervision. The merits of collective placement are "disciplined organization" providing medical surveillance, physical culture, selected activities to occupy and interest the children, with a view to their intellectual and moral training. On the other hand, collective placements have the atmosphere of a school, which is unattractive when the children's occupations are not well chosen.

The Paris Regional Fund holds that after a child has lived in a family all the year, where he is spoiled, it is beneficial for him to be disciplined in a vacation colony or institution where the occupation games and walks are subject to rule with the purpose of instructing him in various things concerning nature and life. If a child, however, has been in boarding school all the year, he profits more from the freedom of family life.

It was found that there are a number of very interesting vacation colonies. The announcement was made that the survey was to be continued by the central committee on family allowances.

Other Vacation Work

AFTER M. Dupont's address Commandant Fabre, the director general of the vacation camps of the Touring Club of France, gave a brief talk on the work of his organization, which in four years had benefited 2,000 in its own camps and many other youths in camps formed and directed through its inspiration. The camps of Commandant Fabre's organization are located in forests or in the mountains or by the sea. Attractive employments are combined with a liberal discipline and a somewhat "romantic" mode of existence. Not only do the boys have sun and water baths, life in the open air, camping and touring after the most up-to-date methods under the direction of the most expert masters, but they are taught the principles of physical fitness in order that they may embody them in their lives. The campers acquire the need for activity which will be a future safeguard against the evils of idleness.

The boys are given medical examinations from time to time, which disclose important and sometimes surprising gains in height, weight, breathing capacity, resistance to changes in temperature and to fatigue, and above all in health.

Speaking for his organization, Commandant Fabre declared:

> We wish to do still more. The struggle for life each day becomes sharper, and success comes only to those who are best equipped. We endeavor, therefore, to develop among our campers intellectual and manual skill, ingenuity, and savoir faire, a sense of system, a spirit of preparation. We study their aptitudes. The matter of industrial placements interests us to a great degree as do also the new methods of education. * * * But a strong man with solid practical training would be dangerous if he had not a high moral worth and that is why we concentrate on moral training more than on any other kind of training.

COOPERATION

Postal Employees' Credit Unions

LEGISLATION authorizing the formation and incorporation of credit unions is of comparatively recent development in the United States. Up to 1921, only 11 States [1] had passed such laws, and only in North Carolina, Massachusetts, and New York had credit-union development attained any importance. Since that year, however, State after State has enacted credit union legislation until, according to latest reports,[2] 24 have now taken such action and action is pending in another State.

No data are as yet available as to the credit-union movement throughout the country, though it is intended that this phase of cooperation shall be included in a study of the cooperative movement now planned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics are at hand, however, covering the not inconsiderable progress made by the credit unions of the postal employees.

A considerable credit-union or "loan-fund" movement has grown up in the postal service in the past three years. The advantages of such organizations to the postal employees have been recognized by the Post Office Department, and their development is being actively fostered by the National Service Relations Council of the department.

The first postal credit union was organized in Brockton, Mass., in January, 1923. This society began in a very modest way, with eight members who subscribed for 10 shares of stock. At the end of two years it had 115 members, who owned nearly 700 shares of stock. The reports of the post-office director of service relations [3] state that "the same success has attended the development" of the other postal credit societies which were later organized.

On October 1, 1925, there were in operation 36 postal credit unions or "loan-fund" associations and 8 others were in process of organization. The report of the director of service relations made in November, 1925, in his bulletin No. 3, predicts a total of 50 by the end of 1925. The 32 from which reports were received had a combined membership of 7,320, paid-in share capital amounting to $250,209, and deposits of $7,734. These societies had granted 6,522 loans amounting to $590,919. Loans outstanding at the end of September numbered 4,311 and amounted to $257,702.

"The postal credit union," according to the director of service relations, "has long since passed the experimental stage * * *."

[1] Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. (Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 314, pp. 20, 21.)
[2] The Bridge (Boston), December, 1925.
[3] Post Office Department. Office of Postmaster General. Director of service relations. Bulletins No. 1 (Dec. 26, 1924), No. 2 (May 15, 1925), and No. 3 (Nov. 19, 1925). (Mimeographed.)

The loans made "all have been for provident purposes and necessarily would have been made elsewhere and in all probability at much higher rates of interest had not the postal credit union been available."

International Cooperative Trade, 1923 and 1924

THE International Cooperative Bulletin (London) for November, 1925, contains (pp. 338, 339) the following statistics showing the value of goods purchased from abroad by the cooperative movement of various countries and of this the value of goods obtained from cooperative sources in 1923 and 1924.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRADE, 1923 AND 1924

[£ at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Country	Total foreign purchases made by cooperative movement		Amount purchased from cooperative sources	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Cooperative movement of—				
England	£23,195,200	£30,012,304	£8,209,893	£10,004,247
Scotland	1,932,272	2,631,953	1,658,377	1,942,770
Germany	[1] 114,593	2,242,928		118,601
Switzerland	1,071,618	1,141,564	135,017	63,520
Czechoslovakia	674,380	1,181,777	12,054	6,556
Sweden	286,267	1,021,196	4,442	12,115
Finland	865,066	940,516	12,305	14,186
Austria		595,773		
France	429,241	425,100		170
Latvia	155,614	206,858	112	
Poland	18,089	84,327	719	33,292
Belgium	46,854	83,853	1,131	4,062
Netherlands	65,679	80,086		
Norway	[1] 198,195	[1] 51,951	[1] 519	
Total	29,053,068	40,700,186	10,034,569	12,199,519

[1] One quarter only.

Cooperation Within the French Printing Industry

AN ARTICLE in the International Labor Review (Geneva) for November, 1925 (pp. 650–667), by Charles Maraux, describes an interesting method of internal organization in the composing rooms of French printing shops. This is the "commandite," which, in the French printing industry, means an association of workers carrying out their work in the employer's shop but on their own responsibility.

The commandite arose mainly as the result of grievances against the makers-up ("clickers," as they are called in France) who frequently acted as subcontractors and in this capacity exploited their fellow workers. The abuses finally became "scandalous," and as a remedy the commandite idea appeared.

The first commandite was established in 1853, and its success encouraged other printers to measures too advanced to receive general sanction, with the result of a temporary check to the spread of the

idea. By 1899, however, 34 daily newspapers were being composed under the commandite system. The introduction of the linotype necessitated some modification of the commandite method, although "groups working collectively still exist on a number of papers." "The present writer is convinced, however, that the partial eclipse of the commandite on newspaper work is only temporary."

The field in which the commandite is strongest at present is in the State printing works. Several private printing offices also employ the system on composition work. The number of workers in the commandite in the various offices is as follows:

	Compositors in commandite
National Printing Office	180
Printer to the Senate	10
Printer to the Chamber of Deputies	60
Printer to the municipal council	30
Private firms (3)	140

The report states that the commandite deals with the employer through its delegate, and is collectively responsible for the execution of the work intrusted to it. The work is paid for by the employer in a lump sum, which is divided among the men by one of three methods: (1) Under one system, division is on a pro-rata basis, each member's share of the money being in proportion to his own output. The disadvantage of this method, according to the writer, is that although the commandite is really a workers' productive association, payment on the basis of output alone creates among the members a spirit of competition and makes them very sensitive to any injustice, real or fancied, in the distribution of the work. Such a system requires very delicate handling "if the distribution of good and bad copy and the fixing of higher rates for special work are to be combined with unassailable impartiality and escape the suspicion of favoritism." (2) Under the so-called "equalizing" commandite, each member's share of the money is proportioned to the time worked, the pay per hour being the same regardless of output or kind of work done. (3) In the "mixed" commandite, the member's share depends on number of hours worked, but hourly output is also taken into account in the case of members whose hourly output is below normal. "For these less-productive workers, the number of hours actually worked is reduced to standard hours, the latter being calculated by dividing each worker's total output by what is considered the normal hourly output."

In practice there are no pro rata commandites, only the equalizing and mixed associations having survived.

As an instance of how the commandite actually works, that in the National Printing Office, which has been in existence for 25 years and to which the writer has belonged since 1907, is described in detail. The National Printing Office does the printing work of the Government offices as well as works of science and art for which the type is not available in ordinary printing works. The office employs 140 officials and some 1,300 workers.

The experiment in cooperative performance of work in this office began on May 1, 1900, with a membership of 60, which had increased

to 88 eight years later, and to 160 in 1909; about half of the compositors (180 of 376) now belong to the commandite.

The members choose from themselves a managing committee (including one delegate, three deputy delegates, an accountant, and an assistant accountant) and a supervising committee of three selected as far as possible from different workshops. Only four of these nine spend their full time on technical work, supervision, or accounts; the others work as usual, giving only about an hour a week to committee work. Makers-up and their helpers are elected by vote of the members.

The technical delegate represents the organization in its dealings with the management, receives the work, assigns the jobs to the makers-up (who in turn are responsible for its proper execution), reports derelictions from duty of any member, proposes transfers of workers where desirable, and sees to the delivery of the completed job.

The accountant has charge of the financial end of the transactions, and represents the commandite in negotiations as to price, within the scales actually in force. His accounts are audited by the supervising committee, which also has general supervision over the members, the carrying out of the rules, and any matters of discipline.

Members must be trade-unionists in good standing, and close relations between union and commandite are maintained.

We must now show how the equalizing commandite in the National Printing Office differs from other commandites of the same type. In the first place the principle of equal remuneration per hour of work is strictly applied: No work is paid at a higher hourly rate than the rest. Further, the commandite has introduced a new notion in its definition of the "sustained effort" which each member must exert.

At the outset the founders of the commandite laid down the principle that it should be open to all, strong or weak, young or old, regardless of differences in efficiency, on condition that each member accepts the rule of working normally, steadily, and to the best of his ability.

Starting from this principle, the commandite of the National Printing Office does not impose on its members a minimum of output, fixed for all at the same level, but it obliges each of them to maintain his own standard of output in that kind of work which is best suited to his capacity. The sole purpose of this control of individual output is to make known to all and to each member in particular whether he has achieved the continuous effort which he has undertaken to exert. In other words, the minimum compulsory output—the "stint"—in the National Printing Office is individualized. Each member is bound not to allow any falling off in his own average, which is the measure of his normal output. This might be called a "moral stint," involving as it does no complaint against the worker except for slackness or unwillingness, but providing him on completion with a share of the pay depending only on the hours worked.

The reader will probably be surprised and perhaps skeptical on reading an account of such a system. But it is not a mere figment of the imagination. The description is simply that of a system which has been continuously in practice for 25 years in a group which has grown steadily by voluntary adhesions until there are now in this great State establishment 180 workers working cooperatively and paid as a group on the basis of the current rates, with no preferential treatment. * * *

The commandite * * * eliminates useless and unproductive machinery. It permits the reduction, almost the extinction, of supervisors, as in its own interest and on its own responsibility it carries out the necessary supervision itself. Moreover, it insures a better distribution of work and a rational use of technical capacities varying in kind and in degree to the benefit of its members and with a guaranty of economy for the employer.

The commandite formula is sufficiently elastic to allow any group of workers in a workshop to undertake any job that can be priced and to carry it out efficiently.

Cooperative work, substituting the organized group for the isolated individual, escapes the legitimate prejudice of workers against piecework, which has such disadvantages that employers and workers alike tend to reject it as not offering the necessary guaranties of fairness in rates of payment and quality of output. At the same time, cooperative work does away with the flagrant inequalities of wages for individual work which result from various causes, such as favoritism, the arbitrary character of price scales, the sacrifice of the self-respect, and personality of certain workers.

The commandite recognized by the head of the undertaking discusses and settles with him, through representatives chosen by and from its own members, the conditions of delivery and payment. The leaders who take charge of the work are also chosen by the members among themselves for their ability and character. The authority of these delegates is not uncontrolled, and when their term of office is over they resume their work among the other members. * * *

In the undertaking and in the relations with the employer the commandite creates an atmosphere of confidence and good faith. These relations become easier and are not left to the mercy of the caprice of an irresponsible and thoughtless subordinate. Grounds for difference do not, of course, disappear, but they are more serious, less trivial, and conferences to settle them carry more weight and have better results.

To restore the worker's self-respect and the moral value of labor—here is the purpose of this advocacy of the system of cooperative labor associations in the workshop of the common employer. The commandite has an educative force. For restraint it substitutes the habit of duty. It develops the critical sense of the workers as to the best use to be made of varying capacities and develops by self-supervision their fitness to supervise their own work. The improvement of the lot of the worker thus marches hand in hand with the development of his individual conscience, with the increasing participation of his disciplined will in the service of the common task.

The commandite teaches the workers to fit themselves more fully to administer their own particular share—that is, the practical carrying out of the work. It does not claim to transform society as a whole. But it does better than that: It prepares its members to assume their full share of responsibility in any society, whether that of to-day or that of to-morrow.

Cooperation in Foreign Countries

Canada

THE Canadian Cooperator (Brantford, Ont.) contains data on the 1924 operations of 14 consumers' societies and one marketing association, the United Grain Growers (Ltd.), affiliated with the Cooperative Union of Canada. The years during which the consumers' societies have been in operation range from 1 to 21 (average 7.3), and the number of members from 18 to 2,659 (average per society, 503). Following are some of the 1924 data given:

	Consumers' societies	Marketing association
Number of members	7,047	35,671
Share capital	$336,439	$2,857,985
Loan capital	180,469	----------
Reserve fund	94,856	1,203,017
Sales for year	2,675,852	[1] 1,804,744
Net saving on year's business	212,493	[1] 552,433
Amount returned in dividends on purchases	183,906	----------

The miners of Nova Scotia were in 1925 involved in a long strike which lasted from March 6 to August 7, a strike which strained their resources to the utmost. In this strike their cooperative society was

[1] Retail sales only.

of untold assistance. It is stated by the Cooperative League[2] to be the largest society on the American Continent. Since the strike it has gained 372 new members, and during the first three months after the strike ended it had sales of $332,938, on which the directors declared a 7 per cent patronage dividend.

Czechoslovakia[3]

THE Central Union of Czechoslovak Cooperative Societies had in affiliation at the end of 1924, 1,289 societies distributed, according to type of society, as follows:

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP, AND BUSINESS OF SOCIETIES AFFILIATED WITH CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATIVE UNION, 1924

[Koruna, at par=20.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Type of society	Number of societies	Membership	Amount of business
			Korune
Consumers' societies	368	422,424	846,059,697
Productive and worker's societies	247	12,492	174,467,968
Workingmen's homes	194	17,429	7,439,838
Building and housing societies	230	16,481	----------
Credit societies	18	6,072	----------
Agricultural and leasing societies	232	12,235	11,130,768
Total	1,289	[1] 487,223	[2] 1,041,098,271

[1] As given in the report; items add to 487,133.
[2] As given in the report; items add to 1,039,098,271.

These societies employ a total of 9,520 workers, their share capital and reserves amount to 115,086,083 korune, members' savings deposited with them to 134,650,887 korune, and the net surplus on the year's business to 3,982,041 korune. As compared with 1923, the number of societies showed a decrease of 56, due to amalgamations between societies, and the membership a decrease of 40,000, owing to the fact that since 1922 nonpurchasing members have been omitted from the membership figures.

The business done by the wholesale society increased from 440,000,000 korune in 1923 to 540,000,000 in 1924. It has share capital of 16,448,014 korune and reserves of 15,074,010 korune. It employs 879 workers.

Great Britain

Consumers' Societies

THE following figures, taken from a summary from the 1925 report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, show the operations of consumers' societies in Great Britain during 1924. For comparative purposes, totals for 1923 are also given.

[2] News release of Dec. 2, 1925.
[3] International Cooperative Bulletin (London), December, 1925, pp. 375, 376.

OPERATIONS OF REGISTERED COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1924

[£ at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Type of society	Societies reporting	Number of members	Share capital	Deposits	Amount of business	Value of productions	Amount returned in dividend on purchases
General supply	1,287	4,620,878	£80,003,692	£3,979,188	£175,124,464	£29,498,300	£13,597,198
Coal supply	39	22,269	71,888		293,786		14,499
Refreshment	44	12,055	271,365		604,318		11
Miscellaneous	33	7,593	196,779	433	539,034	2,460	1,740
Total: 1924	1,403	4,662,795	80,543,724	3,979,621	176,561,602	29,500,760	13,613,448
1923	1,413	4,531,641	75,843,647	3,682,342	166,309,253	28,170,529	11,423,507
Wholesale: 1924	6	2,629	7,234,247	24,401,394	90,273,421	32,238,837	800,540
1923	5	2,247	6,800,446	18,818,744	83,527,728	28,264,425	195,341

Housing Societies

The December, 1925, issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) contains (pp. 423, 424) data as to the activities of housing societies in Great Britain. These societies correspond to the cooperative housing societies of the United States and should not be confused with the building societies which are like our building and loan associations and do no actual construction work, but simply assist members with funds.[4]

The following table shows the standing of these societies from 1919 to 1924:

STATUS OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1919 TO 1924

[£ at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Item	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Number of societies	144	246	264	245	232	238
Number of members	9,044	11,021	12,573	12,746	12,795	14,704
Capital:						
Shares	£528,457	£615,369	£705,887	£727,649	£719,689	£713,027
Loans	3,372,883	5,580,331	6,861,666	7,387,703	7,096,735	7,066,474
Reserves [1]	46,823	29,085	64,421	76,315	129,164	194,706
Total	3,948,163	6,224,785	7,631,974	8,191,667	7,945,588	7,974,207
Rents received	263,723	336,715	434,469	469,804	500,985	477,545
Profit before deduction of interest on shares	10,583	[2] 5,710	[2] 11,467	59,273	55,792	65,586

[1] Aggregate of profit and loss balances. [2] Loss.

Of the 14,704 members, nearly 5,000 were reported to be tenants in houses of the cooperative societies. The aggregate cost value of land and buildings owned by the societies at the end of 1924 was £7,697,146.

[4] For data as to these societies see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1926, pp. 212, 213.

Marketing Societies

A recent official report [5] on cooperative marketing in England and Wales reviews the general cooperative situation among the farmers. The report refers to the difficulties of inducing the farmers of that country to cooperate. The relative lack of progress in England and Wales the report attributes to "a striking dearth of that responsible and comprehensive information which is necessary to enable the present position of the movement to be appreciated and understood and to serve as a basis for future effort and enterprise." In order to supply to some extent the needed information the methods of successful organizations are examined in the study as well as some of the more important factors making for success or failure in the various branches of marketing.

Failure to appreciate the cooperative principles is "perhaps the most striking characteristic of cooperative trading in agricultural produce" in that country. Lack of loyalty and the "difficulty of getting producers to bind themselves in any way or even to recognize anything in the nature of a moral obligation" are also cited. "Producers insist on maintaining their rights as individuals to sell their produce in the market which at the moment appears to offer the best price." The farmers do not support their cooperative societies "because they are not convinced that they will be successful, while the societies can not be successful unless they are fully supported."

Evidently the cooperative marketing contracts which are increasingly in use in the United States are not in favor in England. Mention is made of agreements, resembling contracts, in the dairy industry, but only 17 of 63 societies have them and "the remarkable fact emerges that few of those societies which have adopted contracts actually enforce them."

The following figures, taken from the report, show the operations of the marketing organizations handling various farm commodities. As is indicated by the table, some of the societies market certain commodities in the course of a general trading business, others handle only or mainly the special line mentioned. Figures for business done relate only to the volume of sales in the particular line mentioned. Thus, of 43 societies marketing eggs and poultry, 20 societies have this as their principal or sole function, while the other 23 societies also market other farm products. The value of the egg and poultry business done by all these societies in 1923–24 amounted to £349,262.

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[5] Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Cooperative marketing of agricultural produce in England and Wales—A survey of the present position. London, 1925.

OPERATIONS OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1923–24

[£ at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Commodity, or type of society	Number of societies handling	Number handling these commodities solely or mainly	Number of societies to which figures relate	Number of members	Share capital	Business in commodities named
Dairy products	63	63	53	5,649	[1] £161,899	[2] £1,262,959
Eggs and poultry	43	20	43	20,311	[3] 24,880	[4] 349,262
Fruit and vegetables	18	18	18	4,548	83,104	301,932
Livestock	27	13	22	7,552	178,313	[5] 1,457,081
Wool	13	3	3	858	3,690	
Slaughter houses	11	6	6	854	24,089	[6] 415,270
Bacon factories	6	6	6	4,207	88,974	694,826
Total	181	129	151	43,979	[7] 564,949	[8] 4,481,330

[1] 60 societies. [3] 20 societies. [5] 25 societies. [7] 135 societies.
[2] 59 societies. [4] 42 societies. [6] 11 societies. [8] 161 societies.

The report remarks that, in the light of the above figures, "it can hardly be said that cooperative marketing has passed beyond the experimental stage or can be regarded as a serious factor in market distribution." There are a few areas where cooperative marketing has found conditions peculiarly favorable to its growth, but "none where it can be said that cooperative organization is the characteristic form of the marketing of its produce."

Italy

THE December, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) states (pp. 361–365) that the "progressive invasion" of the cooperative movement of Italy by the Fascists, which has resulted in the destruction of thousands of societies and the absorption into the Fascist so-called cooperative scheme of thousands of others, has culminated in their seizure of the national cooperative body, the Italian Cooperative Union.

In 1920 the union had in affiliation more than 8,000 cooperative societies. Due to the destructive activities of the Fascists these had by the middle of 1925 been reduced to 1,000, and the remaining societies "are now disposed of by the simple process of seizing and dissolving the union itself."

This action has been vigorously protested against by the International Cooperative Alliance and by the national cooperative bodies of several countries, and similar protest is expected to be made by the movement in other countries.

Latvia [6]

AT THE end of 1924 there were in affiliation with the Latvian Central Union, "Konsums," 382 cooperative societies, distributed according to type of society as follows (for the sake of comparison similar figures for 1922 are given):

	1922	1924
Consumers' societies	183	229
Agricultural societies	84	90
Credit societies	20	24
Creameries	13	35
Other societies	----	4
Total	300	382

These societies had an approximate membership of 80,000.

In 1924, the purchasing department of the union had sales of 11,799,301 lats,[7] while the marketing department handled agricultural produce, bacon, etc., valued at 5,798,384 lats. Ten branch organizations had a combined business of 6,403,577 lats.

Russia

THE development of the three branches of cooperation in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on January 1, 1925, is shown (pp. 381–385) in the December, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London), as follows:

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA, JANUARY 1, 1925

[Gold ruble=51.46 cents]

Branch of movement	Number of cooperative unions	Number of local societies	Membership	Amount of business, 1924
				Gold rubles
Consumers'	253	24,609	7,255,000	2,050,000,000
Agricultural	403	45,600	4,000,000	619,000,000
Workers' productive	259	11,000	400,000	196,000,000

[6] International Cooperative Bulletin (London), August, 1925, pp. 243–245.
[7] Lat at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Growth of Vocational Education Work

THE ninth annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education shows a rapid increase in vocational training of various kinds since 1917. The money for such training comes from three sources, the Federal Government, State funds, and local funds. The Federal Government appropriates for each State a certain sum, proportioned to its population, with the proviso that either from State or local funds, or both, an amount must be given equal to whatever portion of the Federal grant is claimed. At first a number of the States claimed only a small proportion of the Federal appropriation available for their use, but at the present time it is practically all called for, and the amount raised from State and local funds for vocational training is much larger than is required by the terms of the law. Thus for each dollar of the Federal appropriation expended in the year ended June 30, 1924, the amount spent from State and local sources was $2.90, and for 1925 it was $2.73. The increase in Federally aided reimbursement units is even more striking, the number having grown from 1,741 in 1918 to 7,430 in 1925. A "reimbursement unit" is defined as being either:

(*a*) An administrative unit, as in the case of a stated school, regardless of the number of individual reimbursement items reported to that school; or

(*b*) An obviously independent course, or group of courses, geographically separated from other groups, as in the case of classes located in individual industrial plants.

A comparison of the distribution of these reimbursement units at the end of the two fiscal years, 1917–18 and 1924–25, gives the following figures:

Number of reimbursement units in—	1917–18	1924–25
Agricultural schools	609	3,819
Trade and industrial schools	809	1,894
Home economics schools	323	1,717
Total	1,741	7,430

This shows the most rapid rate of increase in the units in agricultural schools, with home economics schools coming next, and trade and industrial schools, with an increase of 134 per cent during the period covered, lagging far behind. The number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses in these schools increased from 101,139 males and 63,047 females in 1918 to 361,139 males and 298,231 females in 1925.

It has sometimes been a matter of complaint among the negroes of the Southern States that although they are mainly engaged in agriculture, the school system has given them very little opportunity

to learn modern methods of farming. The report shows that an effort is being made to overcome this difficulty.

There has been a gradual improvement in the agricultural education situation in the negro schools. Probably the greatest handicap retarding this improvement has been the lack of suitable buildings and the short school term, which make it difficult to employ teachers on a 12-month basis. At present there are 3,000 rural Rosenwald school buildings, as well as 700 county training schools, which are being utilized as institutions in which desirable vocational work in agriculture may be organized.

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of all-day schools for negroes, the total being 264 as compared with 226 last year, or an increase of 12 per cent. The all-day school enrollments show a 4 per cent increase.

The number of unit-course schools increased from 15 to 39 and the enrollments in these schools from 324 to 559. Part-time schools increased from 12 to 25, and the enrollments in these schools show a slight decrease. Evening schools increased from 99 to 118, whereas the enrollments show a slight decrease. The total increase in all types of vocational agricultural schools for negroes was 21 per cent, and there is also a small increase in enrollment.

LABOR AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Second Congress of Belgian Family-Allowance Funds [1]

AT THE second congress of Belgian family-allowance funds, which met in Brussels November 3, 1925, the committee for study of family allowances reported that the combined personnel of the 773 establishments affiliated with 12 industrial compensation funds (one created since last year's congress) [2] was 152,603, and that the sums distributed by these various funds since their foundation up to dates ranging from June 30 to October 1, 1925, aggregated approximately 28,000,000 francs.[3] If the industries which accord family allowances but are not affiliated with funds are included, the total personnel under the family-allowance system is estimated in the committee's report at from 300,000 to 350,000 workers and the disbursements at 60,000,000 francs. These figures do not include family-allowance statistics for the public administration. The congress was informed that a new industrial compensation fund of the central region was in process of formation and that two agricultural funds have made their appearance within the last year.

The secretary of the committee for the study of family allowances declared that despite the grave industrial depression in Belgium in the last months, no firm affiliated with the 12 compensation funds above cited had discontinued the practice of paying family allowances. Indeed, the majority of the funds have made "important progress" in the face of adverse conditions.

The following résumé of the resolutions of the congress indicates the attitude of the delegates on several important matters:

In view of progressive development of the family-allowance systems inaugurated by industry and of the economic benefits of this system, which brings employers and employees in closer touch and is favorable to production and the relief of the country, the congress desires to see industry continue energetically its undertakings along this line.

In view of the essential child-hygiene activities carried on by the supplementary services of the family-allowance funds and of the importance of the work which the collective organization of employers is capable of doing in this field, the congress urges the funds to organize a scientific campaign against children's diseases by expanding and perfecting these supplementary services.

In view of the creation of family-allowance funds for agricultural workers in certain sections, the congress desires to see similar action taken in other parts of the country, with due regard, however, to the experience of the pioneer funds.

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[1] Comité Central Industriel de Belgique. Bulletin, Brussels, Nov. 11, 1925, p. 850; Nov. 18, 1925, pp. 886-892; and Nov. 25, 1925, pp. 910-913.

[2] Compensation fund for family allowances of the National Federation of the Textile Industry, with 145 affiliated firms having a combined personnel of 15,500.

[3] Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

Trade-Union Organizations in the Netherlands, 1924 [1]

THE membership of the Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (*Nederlandsch verbond van vakvereenigingen*), the largest central organization of trade-unions of that country, increased from 179,929 on January 1, 1924, to 184,154 on January 1, 1925. New accessions to the federation were the teachers' union with 7,420 members and the dairy workers' union with 366 members. The federation suffered a loss of 525 members by the withdrawal of the foremen's and draftsmen's unions. Of the unions affiliated to the federation the following experienced the largest increases in membership: Commercial and office employees (1,402), agricultural workers (1,410), and textile workers (1,631).

When the federation was established, on January 1, 1906, only 11 unions with 18,960 members affiliated with it. The federation was strongest on January 1, 1920, when the unions affiliated with it numbered 30 and their total membership was 247,704. Since that date the membership of the federation has decreased from year to year until January 1, 1924, when it stood at 179,929. In the present membership are included 10,858 women, as against 7,769 in the preceding year. This heavy increase in the female membership was due to the affiliation of the teachers' union, which had 3,010 female members. The unions affiliated with the federation have 2,519 juvenile members, and if they are included the total membership of the federation on January 1, 1925, was 186,673, or 49.56 per cent of all the organized workers in the Netherlands.

The following statement shows the membership of all trade-union organizations of the Netherlands on January 1, 1925:

	Members	Per cent of total
Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (independent)	186,673	49.56
Federation of Roman Catholic Trade-Unions	94,138	24.99
Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (Protestant)	50,687	13.45
Netherlands General Trade-Union Federation (neutral)	23,605	6.27
National Workers' Secretariat (Communist)	14,050	3.73
Unions not affiliated with a central organization	7,539	2.00
Total	376,692	100.00

The Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions is the only central organization of organized workers in the Netherlands able to show an increase in membership since 1924. The unions affiliated with it had revenues totaling 5,884,404.74 florins [2] during the year ending December 31, 1925. Their expenditures amounted to 3,180,672.97 florins and their net resources to 7,634,292.53 florins.

[1] Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. Gewerkschafts-Zeitung. Berlin, Nov. 14, 1925, p. 669.
[2] Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, July to September, 1925

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 363 labor disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts occurred in this country during the third quarter of 1925. As in some instances the reports do not reach the bureau until some time after the strikes occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was perhaps somewhat larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to many of these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following table should therefore be regarded as preliminary, and not accepted as final.

The following table shows the number of disputes beginning in the third quarter of 1924 and 1925, by months:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1924 AND 1925

Year	July	August	September	Month not stated	Total
1924	89	81	71	36	277
1925	103	121	105	34	363

By far the most important strike during the quarter was that of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania. The suspension began September 1 and involved about 148,000 workers from 828 mines which are operated by 135 companies controlling 272 collieries, and is still in progress. The principal demands of the miners were (1) for a two-year contract, with complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, districts 1, 7, and 9; (2) that the contract wage scale be increased 10 per cent and that all day men be granted an increase of $1 per day. In presenting the union demands to the operators in a conference, held at Atlantic City, between representatives of the operators and the miners, the president of the United Mine Workers made a special plea for the "check-off," which he held was embodied in the demand for a "complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, districts 1, 7, and 9." A more detailed account of this strike will probably appear in a later issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Certain building-construction work for contractors in some of the larger cities was hampered to some extent during the quarter by so-called jurisdictional disputes between the two rival organizations known as the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada and the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America,

each union claiming jurisdiction of the plasterers work. Through the efforts of the president of the American Federation of Labor and others in conference at Atlantic City in October, harmonious relations were finally established.

Other strikes beginning in the third quarter were relatively unimportant as regards the number of strikers involved. Mention should perhaps be made of the strike of textile workers in Pittsfield, Mass., beginning August 15 and continuing until the end of the month, because of a 10 per cent wage reduction, which, it was finally agreed, should be settled by arbitration.

The data in the following tables relate to the 363 disputes reported to have occurred in the three months under consideration:

STATES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE DISPUTES WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

State	Number of disputes beginning in—					State	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	July	August	September	Month not stated	Total		July	August	September	Month not stated	Total
Arkansas			1	1	2	New Jersey	9	7	7	1	24
California	2	2	1		5	New York	32	31	21	8	92
Connecticut	3	6	5	1	15	North Carolina	1	2			3
District of Columbia	1		1		2	Ohio	3	6	7	5	21
Florida	2	1		1	4	Oklahoma			2		2
Illinois	9	8	11	2	30	Pennsylvania	10	24	13	3	50
Indiana	5	2	2	2	11	Rhode Island	1	1			2
Iowa	1	1	3		5	Texas	1		1	1	3
Kansas	3	2		1	6	Washington		1	2		3
Louisiana	1		1		2	West Virginia	1	2	3		6
Maine		1	1		2	Wisconsin	1		1	1	3
Massachusetts	13	13	15	6	47	8 other States	1	4	3		8
Michigan	2	3	1	1	7	Interstate		1			1
Minnesota		2			2						
Missouri	1		2		3	Total	103	121	105	34	363
Nebraska		1	1		2						

Of these 363 strikes, 309 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 37 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 16 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. The 1 interstate strike which took place occurred east of the Mississippi River. About 85 per cent of the strikes in the third quarter of 1925 occurred in the populous geographic section roughly defined as east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

It may be observed also that 73 per cent of the strikes recorded for this period occurred in the six States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio, in the order named. As to cities, New York City led with 78 strikes, followed by Chicago with 25, Philadelphia and Boston with 8 each, New Haven and Paterson with 6 each, Cleveland and Lynn with 5 each, and Indianapolis, Newark, and Des Moines with 4 each.

As to sex of workers involved, the distribution of the strikes was as follows: Males only were involved in 253 strikes, females only in 5, both males and females in 100; in 5 strikes, the sex of the workers affected was not reported.

The industries in which two or more disputes occurred are shown in the following table. About 64 per cent of them occurred in the building trades, clothing, coal mining, and textile industries.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	July	August	September	Month not stated	Total
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers	1	1	1	1	4
Bakers	1	3	4	1	9
Barbers			2	1	3
Brick and tile workers	2	2			4
Building trades	31	33	16	11	91
Teamsters and chauffeurs	6	4	4		14
Clerks and salesmen		1	1		2
Clothing	23	20	19	9	71
Food workers	1	1			2
Furniture workers	4	3	5	2	14
Glass workers		1	4		5
Hotel and restaurant employees		1	1		2
Leather workers	1		1		2
Light, heat, and power	2	1			3
Longshoremen			2	1	3
Lumber and timber workers		1	2		3
Metal trades	7	3	7		17
Miners, coal	6	15	10	5	36
Miners, ore	1	1		1	3
Motion picture and theater employees	3	2	11		16
Printing and publishing		2	2		4
Rubber workers	1	1			2
Stone workers	1	2	1		4
Street railway employees	1	1	2		4
Textile workers	8	18	6	1	33
Miscellaneous	3	4	4	1	12
Total	103	121	105	34	363

In 276 disputes the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 47 disputes they were not so connected; in 5 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 3 disputes the workers were organized after the strike began; and in 32 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 253 disputes only one employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 20 disputes, two employers; in 5 disputes, three employers; in 5 disputes, four employers; in 4 disputes, five employers; in 25 disputes, more than five employers; and in 51 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 280 disputes for which the number of persons involved was reported, there were 207,440 employees directly involved, or an average of 741 employees per dispute. In 12 disputes in which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 169,700, thus leaving 37,740 involved in the remaining 268 disputes, or an average of 141 each. By months the figures are as follows: July, 13,093 persons in 81 disputes, average 162, of whom 10,593 were in 79 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 134; August, 26,202 persons in 101 disputes, average 259, of whom 16,602 were in 96 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 173; September, 161,492 persons in 85 disputes, average 1,900, of whom 8,892 were in 81 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 110. In

13 disputes, involving 6,653 persons, the month in which the strikes began was not reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of the disputes so far as reported. In at least 36 per cent of them the question of wages entered more or less prominently.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total
	July	August	September	Month not stated	
Increase of wages	15	12	24	4	55
Decrease of wages	8	15	8		31
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	1	3	5		9
Decrease of wages and increase of hours			1		1
Increase of wages and increase of hours	1				1
Wages, not otherwise specified	7	2	3	2	14
Increase of hours	1	3	2		6
Decrease of hours	1				1
Wages, hours, and conditions		2	2		4
Recognition and hours			1		1
Recognition of union	6	6	8	3	23
Recognition and wages	4	2	4	1	11
Recognition, wages, and hours	1	1			2
General conditions	4	9	2		15
Conditions and wages	1	2	2		5
Discharge of employees	3	8	3		14
Employment of nonunion men	7	9	2	1	19
Objectionable persons hired	5	5	3	2	15
Discharge of foreman demanded		1			1
Open or closed shop	2	4	4	3	13
Unfair products		2	1		3
In regard to agreement	6	3	1	2	12
New agreement	7	2	9	2	20
Sympathy	3	6	4	1	14
Jurisdiction	5	14	5	3	27
Miscellaneous	7	7	3	2	19
Not reported	8	3	8	8	27
Total	103	121	105	34	363

It is often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 226 disputes during the quarter.

The following table shows the number of disputes ending in the third quarter, by months:

DISPUTES ENDING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924 AND 1925, BY MONTHS

Year	Number of disputes ending in—				Total
	July	August	September	Month not stated	
1924	83	62	55	8	208
1925	48	98	80		226

The following table shows the results of disputes ending in the third quarter of 1925:

RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Result	Number of disputes ending in—			Total
	July	August	September	
In favor of employers	12	36	22	70
In favor of employees	24	25	32	81
Compromised	2	14	13	29
Employees returned pending arbitration	2	11	1	14
Not reported	8	12	12	32
Total	48	98	80	226

The next table gives the duration of disputes ending in the third quarter of 1925, by classified periods of duration:

CLASSIFIED DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Classified duration	Number of disputes ending in—			Total
	July	August	September	
1 day or less	4	12	7	23
2 days	4	8	3	15
3 days	3	8	4	15
4 days	2	3	4	9
5 to 7 days	5	14	13	32
8 to 14 days	10	15	12	37
15 to 21 days	6	15	9	30
22 to 29 days	3	6	12	21
30 to 90 days		8	1	9
Over 90 days			1	1
Not reported	11	9	14	34
Total	48	98	80	226

The number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the third quarter for the 192 for which duration was reported was approximately 2,250. The average duration of these disputes was 12 days. The average duration of disputes lasting less than 90 days was 11 days. By months the record is as follows: July, 356 days lost, average 10 days each; August, 1,045 days lost, average 12 days each; September, 849 days lost, average 13 days each.

Of the 226 disputes ending during the quarter, duration was reported for 192, and of this number, the number of employees directly involved was reported for 172 disputes, aggregating 37,699 employees, an average of 219 employees per dispute.

The number of employees directly involved was reported for 185 disputes, aggregating 44,327 employees, an average of 240 employees per dispute.

Settlement of Wool-Textile Industry Dispute in England [1]

ON May 31, 1925, the agreement between the employers and unions in the wool-textile industry expired, and both sides wished to make changes in the current wage rates. The employees asked for an increase of 5 per cent on the basic rates, while the employers demanded a 5 per cent reduction. Neither side was successful in convincing the other, and in July the employers announced that the cut would be made. Thereupon the employees decided to stop work in mills where the reduction was enforced, while continuing to work in those which maintained the old rate. The great majority of the workers thus became idle, although a limited number of mills continued to run, paying the old rates. In August the Minister of Labor called the two sides into conference, and it was agreed that a court of inquiry should be set up whose decision should be accepted by all parties, work meanwhile being carried on at the old rates. An interesting feature of the agreement was that the sessions of the court of inquiry were to be secret. On November 11, 1925, the court issued its recommendations, which were to be embodied in an agreement running until January 1, 1927. The main points of the decision were that wage rates were to remain unchanged, that an effort should be made to simplify the methods of fixing wages, that steps should be taken to minimize blind-alley employment for juveniles in the woolen industry, and that piecework should be encouraged.

The question of the proposed change in wages is treated as follows:

> We have carefully considered the detailed evidence and contentions of the parties. That the industry is depressed at the present time is not really in dispute. It is, however, a matter of contention between the parties as to whether that depression is only a passing phase or is likely to persist, but further experience is necessary before any definite conclusions can be arrived at as to the developments of foreign competition in Europe and the Far East. In our view the evidence before us is insufficient to justify a general reduction in wages; on the other hand a case has not been established for a general increase in wages, which are at present above, and in some cases considerably above, their pre-war level after allowing for the increase in the cost of living.

End of Strike in Bombay Cotton Mills

ON December 1, 1925, dispatches from Bombay told of the end of the cotton strike, which had proved one of the most complete and stubbornly fought strikes in the whole history of the Indian textile industry. It began in September, following a cut in wages which the owners declared to be unavoidable but which the workers believed to be unnecessary and unfair. There was no question on either side that the industry was in a depressed condition, but there was disagreement as to the causes to which this was due and the measures which should be taken for improving conditions. The mill owners' view is set forth concisely in the Bombay Labor Gazette for October, 1925:

> Mill owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad have for over six months complained of a severe and unprecedented depression in the cotton-mill industry of this

[1] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, December, 1925, p. 422.

Presidency, which they attributed to (1) high prices ruling for raw cotton; (2) increased costs of production due principally to the high standard of wages paid to workpeople, and generally to increased prices of coal and stores and heavier interest charges; (3) Japanese competition; (4) the maintenance of an excise duty of 3½ per cent on cotton manufactures; and (5) unprecedented accumulations of cloth and yarn due to the demand for cloth not keeping pace with production.

The mill owners believed that the situation might be relieved either by Governmental action in abolishing, or at least suspending for the remainder of the year, the excise duty, or by a reduction in wage payments, secured either by a direct cut or by working short time. The Government did not see its way clear to remove or suspend the excise duty, saying that such action could not properly be taken in the middle of a fiscal year, and that the industry was not in such a critical state as to justify abolishing the duty at once. As soon as financial conditions permitted it should be done away with, but no immediate action was possible. The mill owners therefore published a notice that from September 1 what was known as the "dear-food allowance" would be reduced to an extent which amounted to a cut of about 11½ per cent on the total wages of the mill hands. If conditions in the industry should improve, they promised, they would seriously consider restoring the amount thus cut. The workers, however, were not willing to accept this.

The work people refused to agree to any reduction in their wages. They stated (1) that they obtained the increases granted to them on their pre-war wages in the shape of dearness allowances as the result of several hard and bitter struggles during which they lost very heavily owing to loss of wages for the periods for which they were on strike; (2) that the wages received by them were insufficient to provide them with a decent standard of living; and (3) that the mill owners ought to hold an inquiry with a view to effecting a decrease in the costs of production [by] retrenchments in other directions. Labor leaders, after consulting the work people, offered to meet the mill owners halfway by agreeing to follow the example of Lancashire and to work shorter hours with a view to lessening the evils of overproduction.

The strike began about the middle of September, when the first wages reduced by the cut were paid, and proved unexpectedly complete. The Bombay mills employed, in round numbers, 154,000 workers. Writing under date of September 28, the United States vice consul at Bombay said that according to current newspaper reports only one cotton mill was still in operation, employing about 2,150 workers. In October the All-India Trade Union Bulletin stated that although the owners kept the mills open throughout the month and admitted as many workers as were willing to come in, "the highest strength they could secure after a month's efforts was not more than 3,500 out of 154,000 operatives." There was an exodus of unemployed workers, all who were able to do so going back to their own villages. It was estimated that before the end of October over 30,000 workers had left Bombay.

Textile strikes in India are usually not of long duration, and it was confidently expected that after a short time the workers would return, but they held out resolutely. There was no disorder or violence, but as the weeks passed on distress became extreme. The scanty funds of the unions were supplemented by contributions from other unions and from the general public, and to a considerable extent this aid was used in returning workers who could not pay

their own fares to their native villages, so that the mill population of Bombay was steadily diminishing.

The leaders twice appealed to the governor, urging intervention on the ground that the cut in wages, besides inflicting great hardship on the workers, was quite inadequate to restore prosperity to the textile industry; that what was needed was an inquiry into the whole system of agency management with a view to improving efficiency and cutting out abuses; that such an inquiry might properly be made by a committee of experts; and that pending the findings of such a committee the wage cut should be withdrawn. The governor, however, found himself unable to take any steps in the matter, and the strike went on.

The end came with very little preliminary discussion. On December 1 it was announced that the excise duty would be suspended, and immediately the mill owners' association took steps to restore wages to the old level. A dispatch from Bombay, given in the Manchester Guardian, December 2, 1925, states that the news of the suspension of the duty was received with relief and satisfaction.

The consequent decision of the mill owners' association to restore the former rate of wages is regarded as the practical end of the strike, which has dragged on for more than 10 weeks, and which, in view of the abortive conference between men and owners on November 28, seemed likely to continue indefinitely failing some such assistance to the industry as has now been given.

Strikes in Uruguay, 1920 to 1924[1]

THE General Statistical Office of Uruguay has issued the following figures on strikes in that country during the five-year period 1920 to 1924:

	Number of strikes	Number of strikers
1920	193	16, 303
1921	146	2, 958
1922	35	5, 819
1923	114	1, 117
1924	22	858

[1] Uruguay. Dirección General da Estadística. Síntesis Estadística, August, 1925. Montevideo, 1925, p. 16.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in December, 1925

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 18 labor disputes during December, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 9,348 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On January 1, 1926, there were 46 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 18 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 64.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1925

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1925		
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Me.	Lockout	Textile industry	Installation of multiple-loom system.	Pending	Dec. 1		600	3,100
Cline Upholstering Co., Boston, Mass.	Strike	Upholstering	Closed shop	Adjusted. Returned; no change in conditions.	Nov. 5	Nov. 27	11	470
Commonwealth Upholstery Co., Boston, Mass.	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 23	9	
Archer Upholstery Co., Boston, Mass.	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	
Cemeteries, Chicago, Ill	do	Grave digging	Asked 8-hour day; $6 per day.	Adjusted. Returned; demands not allowed.	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	200	
Dwight Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Mass.	Controversy	Textile industry	Changes in loom operation	Pending	Nov. 24		68	1,135
Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Jacquard plush weaving.	(1)	do	Nov. 30		25	
Texas Steel Co., Fort Worth, Tex	do	Steel work	Wage cut of 14 per cent; violation of agreement.	do	Oct. 15		100	
Binkley Coal Co., Clinton, Ind	Threatened strike.	Mining	Discharge of mine committee.	Adjusted. Agree to reemploy mine committee.	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	1,000	30
Little Flower Church, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building trades	Nonunion hod carriers	Adjusted. All union crafts employed	Nov. 25	Dec. 7	50	
Milford Shirt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Strike	Shirt making	Asked union recognition	Adjusted. Returned; open shop continued.	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	65	5
Builders Exchange, Syracuse, Ithaca, and Buffalo, N. Y.	Controversy	Carpenter trade	Asked $1.25 per hour—12½ cents increase.	Pending	(1)		260	500
Awning manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Awning industry	Organization and collective bargaining.	Unable to adjust. Employers refused to confer.	Nov. 17		40	
Comar Oil Co. (seven leases), Tonkawa, Okla.	Controversy	Oil industry	Alleged discrimination	Pending	Dec. 13		500	
Neptune Co., Boston, Mass	Strike	Raincoat industry	Proposed cut of 10 cents in labor on one style of raincoat.	Adjusted. Wages decided by arbitration.	Dec. 1	Dec. 9	15	
Dwight Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Mass.	Controversy	Textile industry	Working conditions	Pending	(1)		86	830
Irwin & Leighton, contractors, Atlantic City, N. J.	Strike	Building	New agreement and jurisdiction.	Adjusted. Each craft given accustomed work.	(1)	Dec. 10	150	30
Beaumont Construction Co., Atlantic City, N. J.	do	do	do	do	(1)	do	50	10
Total							3,238	6,110

[1] Not reported.

New Industrial Arbitration Legislation in Queensland [1]

IN OCTOBER, 1925, a law went into effect in Queensland substituting for the existing court of industrial arbitration a new body to be known as the Board of Trade and Arbitration, which takes over all the powers of the former court and exercises some additional functions. The board is to consist of a president, who at the time of his appointment must be a judge of the supreme court and who is to continue to hold and exercise this office, and two lay members. The president is to be appointed for such term of years as the governor in council may fix; the lay members are appointed for seven-year terms and may be reappointed once. President and lay members alike must retire on reaching the age of 70. The board possesses both judicial and administrative functions. On the judicial side little change is made, the board merely succeeding to the powers of the former court. The administrative functions, which are new, are thus set forth:

(1) The administrative functions of the board of trade and arbitration shall be—

(*a*) To acquire and disseminate knowledge on all matters connected with industrial occupations, with a view to improve the industrial relationships between employers and workers and combat the evils of unemployment;

(*b*) To collect and publish information relating to or affecting industrial conditions;

(*c*) To propound schemes for welfare work and report to the governor in council on all matters relating to such work and to the insurance of employees against loss or injury caused by unemployment, sickness, accident, or industrial diseases;

(*d*) To report on any matter referred to it as to the prices of commodities or services and as to whether or not monopolies or trade rings exist for the purpose of unfairly keeping up the prices of commodities;

To administer the provisions of "the profiteering prevention act of 1920" and for that purpose all references to the commissioner of prices in that act or in any other act shall be deemed to be references to the board of trade and arbitration and to each member thereof;

(*e*) To investigate and report on the existence of sweating or unfair competition in an industry;

(*f*) To report upon the productivity of industries, the number of employees in any industry, and the effect or probable effect of the regulation of the conditions of any industry upon such productivity;

(*g*) To consider and report upon the industrial efficiency of the community, the organization of the labor market and opportunities of employment and all questions relating to unemployment;

(*h*) To collect and publish from time to time statistics of vital, social, and industrial matters and on labor, employment, and unemployment in specific industries, and on other prescribed matters;

(*i*) To encourage and assist in the establishment in different industries of mutual welfare committees and industrial councils and of subsidiary shop committees for individual enterprises;

(*j*) To encourage and assist schemes for mutual cooperation between employers and employees;

(*k*) To encourage and assist in the establishment of hostels for women workers and workmen's clubs and libraries;

(*l*) To report and advise on schemes for the better housing of the people;

(*m*) To consider and report upon any other matter referred to it by the minister.

[1] Queensland Industrial Gazette, Brisbane, November 24, 1925, pp. 870-872.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for November, 1925

By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician United States Bureau of Immigration

A TOTAL of 41,502 aliens (26,642 immigrant and 14,860 nonimmigrant) were admitted and 18,470 (6,555 emigrant and 11,915 nonemigrant) departed in November, 1925. Compared with the number admitted and departed during the previous month there was a decrease of 6,610 and 2,468, respectively.

In the same month (November) 1,951 aliens were debarred from entering the United States, but only 184, or less than 10 per cent of the total, were rejected at the seaports, the remaining 1,767 having been turned back at the land border stations. Aliens deported from the United States this month on warrant proceedings number 835, a decrease from the previous month of October, when 909 aliens were returned to the countries whence they came.

Arrivals and departures, by classes, during the five months from July to November, 1925, are shown in Table 1. The permanent classes of aliens admitted and departed are shown in Table 2 by country of residence and in Table 3 by race or people, sex, and age. The number of aliens admitted under the immigration act of 1924 is shown in Table 4 by country or area of birth and in Table 5 by classes.

In November, 1925, Canada sent the largest number of the immigrant aliens (8,494); Germany sent 5,242; Irish Free State, 2,079; Mexico, 1,667; Sweden, 1,234; and Scotland, 1,125. Less than 900 each came from any of the other countries. Italy, with 2,063 in November, still leads in receiving most of the emigrants, over 40 per cent of this class of departures being Italians returning to their native land.

As to the occupation of the immigrant aliens admitted in November, 903 were of the professional class; 5,121 were skilled; 3,827, laborers; 3,303, servants; 2,803, miscellaneous; and 10,685 had no occupation, the latter including women and children. Of the 6,555 emigrants departed this month, 57 per cent, or 3,726, were laborers.

During November, 12,686 aliens came in as natives of nonquota countries and 6,836 as returning residents. Those coming temporarily for business or pleasure numbered 3,162, and 1,498 were passing through the United States on their way elsewhere. The number charged to the quota was 15,518. Government officials, ministers, and professors, and their wives and children, students, etc., comprised the remaining 1,779 aliens admitted under the act of 1924.

In the five months July to November, 1925, a total of 65,461 aliens of the class charged to the quota was admitted, or about 40 per cent of the annual quota of 164,667.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering [2]	Outward					Aliens deported after landing [3]
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived [1]	Total		Aliens deported			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
July	18,590	14,177	32,767	26,326	59,093	2,000	8,784	17,715	26,499	66,136	92,635	919
August	22,421	17,052	39,473	49,922	89,395	1,774	7,539	12,978	20,517	37,185	57,702	940
September	26,721	23,081	49,802	68,500	118,302	1,429	7,200	12,485	19,685	24,369	44,054	855
October	28,635	19,427	48,112	35,413	83,525	1,965	7,674	13,264	20,938	24,227	45,165	909
November	26,642	14,860	41,502	23,118	64,620	1,951	6,555	11,915	18,470	18,039	36,509	835
Total	123,059	88,597	211,656	203,279	414,935	9,119	37,752	68,357	106,109	169,956	276,065	4,458

[1] Revised monthly figures.
[2] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[3] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925
Albania	3	67	13	177
Austria	144	511	25	218
Belgium	61	331	20	222
Bulgaria	21	83	2	36
Czechoslovakia	284	1,508	99	924
Danzig, Free City of	12	105	----	1
Denmark	328	1,010	43	303
Esthonia	18	57	2	7
Finland	44	212	24	189
France, including Corsica	428	1,994	50	481
Germany	5,242	19,982	181	1,649
Great Britain and northern Ireland:				
England	870	4,442	359	2,501
Northern Ireland	20	148	22	150
Scotland	1,125	5,182	86	766
Wales	84	500	2	18
Greece	134	456	388	2,945
Hungary	98	394	48	392
Irish Free State	2,079	11,509	52	454
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	843	3,559	2,063	9,753
Latvia	41	163	3	25
Lithuania	30	368	8	208
Luxemburg	14	60	----	3
Netherlands	151	750	23	200
Norway	703	2,429	181	816
Poland	752	2,730	175	1,666
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	68	257	482	1,687
Rumania	101	482	80	715
Russia	154	712	9	65
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	36	185	380	1,343
Sweden	1,234	3,593	44	432
Switzerland	239	880	22	205
Turkey in Europe	31	118	1	19
Yugoslavia	83	490	188	1,256
Other Europe	14	101	14	30
Total, Europe	15,489	65,368	5,089	29,856
Armenia	2	4	2	21
China	134	865	396	1,432
India	2	54	12	62
Japan	49	288	75	516
Palestine	10	112	10	102

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925
Persia	1	20	7	22
Syria	32	179	8	171
Turkey in Asia	----	1	9	76
Other Asia	9	48	5	32
Total, Asia	239	1,571	524	2,434
Canada	8,494	40,078	124	998
Newfoundland	164	1,021	20	132
Mexico	1,667	10,893	232	1,354
Cuba	119	1,017	148	847
Other West Indies	75	495	174	914
Central America	84	722	40	276
Brazil	50	372	12	89
Other South America	157	1,023	136	558
Other America	1	4	----	1
Total, America	10,811	55,625	886	5,169
Egypt	23	123	2	23
Other Africa	29	120	5	41
Australia	39	166	28	146
New Zealand	8	73	20	72
Other Pacific Islands	4	13	1	11
Total, others	103	495	56	293
Grand total, all countries	26,642	123,059	6,555	37,752

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925
African (black)	64	415	90	488
Armenian	98	358	4	50
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	249	1,151	44	453
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	57	221	135	818
Chinese	93	657	382	1,363
Croatian and Slovenian	55	337	43	350
Cuban	54	665	96	568
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	9	26	40	253
Dutch and Flemish	291	1,331	48	463
East Indian	1	25	4	32
English	3,968	19,626	524	3,397
Finnish	80	313	28	202
French	2,030	10,142	64	552
German	6,134	23,456	216	2,017
Greek	156	564	372	2,969
Hebrew	1,057	4,201	24	207
Irish	3,602	18,886	99	715
Italian (north)	160	586	178	1,726
Italian (south)	750	3,362	1,900	8,021
Japanese	42	266	76	510
Korean	1	12	2	15
Lithuanian	24	200	9	220
Magyar	108	467	62	511
Mexican	1,611	10,632	237	1,334
Pacific Islander	----	2	----	1
Polish	213	1,197	163	1,581
Portuguese	71	317	488	1,720
Rumanian	33	142	74	628
Russian	86	447	47	319
Ruthenian (Russniak)	42	212	3	38
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,507	8,079	280	1,677
Scotch	2,491	11,592	126	1,012
Slovak	60	313	57	511
Spanish	59	343	420	1,601
Spanish American	181	1,315	121	613
Syrian	37	202	12	197

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP—Continued

Race or People	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925
Turkish	5	53	19	114
Welsh	119	581	3	51
West Indian (except Cuban)	25	179	48	260
Other peoples	19	186	17	195
Total	26,642	123,059	6,555	37,752
Males	13,615	63,196	5,184	26,674
Females	13,027	59,863	1,371	11,078
Under 16 years	4,530	20,963	223	1,825
16 to 44 years	19,442	89,834	5,006	28,044
45 years and over	2,670	12,262	1,326	7,883

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during November, 1925	Grand total, July to November, 1925
		July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925		
Albania	100	50	1	254	49	50	304
Andorra	100	1	1	2	----	1	3
Austria	785	390	97	725	129	226	1,115
Belgium	[1] 512	219	50	847	134	184	1,066
Bulgaria	100	52	17	73	5	22	125
Czechoslovakia	3,073	1,474	296	1,410	275	571	2,884
Danzig, Free City of	228	101	18	19	6	24	120
Denmark	[1] 2,789	1,086	355	1,050	195	550	2,136
Esthonia	124	60	19	40	5	24	100
Finland	471	200	51	755	96	147	955
France	[1] 3,954	1,689	377	3,203	474	851	4,892
Germany	51,227	20,062	5,269	5,776	1,054	6,323	25,838
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England	[1] 34,007	5,246	1,115	12,704	1,879	2,994	17,950
Northern Ireland		365	70	195	20	90	560
Scotland		5,548	1,206	4,328	509	1,715	9,876
Wales		534	102	513	49	151	1,047
Greece	100	54	17	1,241	346	363	1,295
Hungary	473	252	74	747	141	215	999
Iceland	100	21	3	16	4	7	37
Irish Free State	28,567	12,518	2,284	3,045	375	2,659	15,563
Italy	[1] 3,845	1,803	372	11,562	2,731	3,103	13,365
Latvia	142	74	14	125	21	35	199
Liechtenstein	100	4	1	----	----	1	4
Lithuania	344	174	25	323	54	79	497
Luxemburg	100	38	10	60	10	20	98
Monaco	100	1	----	6	1	1	7
Netherlands	[1] 1,648	660	138	1,151	189	327	1,811
Norway	6,453	2,531	730	1,487	369	1,099	4,018
Poland	5,982	2,634	687	2,292	470	1,157	4,926
Portugal	[1] 503	208	50	1,013	196	246	1,221
Rumania	603	263	51	676	160	211	939
Russia	[1] 2,248	852	217	1,408	256	473	2,260
San Marino	100	2	----	1	----	----	3
Spain	[1] 131	87	10	2,268	408	418	2,355
Sweden	9,561	3,873	1,297	1,945	310	1,607	5,818
Switzerland	2,081	794	225	1,211	164	389	2,005
Turkey in Europe	[1] 100	66	15	488	124	139	554

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during November, 1925	Grand total, July to November, 1925
		July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925		
Yugoslavia	671	262	52	1,029	191	243	1,291
Other Europe	(1)	97	13	66	7	20	163
Total, Europe	[1] 161,422	64,345	15,329	64,054	11,406	26,735	128,399
Afghanistan	100			1	1	1	1
Arabia	100	5	3	2		3	7
Armenia	124	33	6	74	13	19	107
Bhutan	100						
China	100	83	13	2,865	627	640	2,948
India	100	56	8	258	38	46	314
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	16	2	9	2	4	25
Japan	100	10		2,343	472	472	2,353
Muscat	100			1			1
Nepal	100						
Palestine	100	46	3	122	20	23	168
Persia	100	59	16	45	5	21	104
Siam	100			8			8
Syria	100	53	7	442	94	101	495
Turkey in Asia	(1)	8	5	144	24	29	152
Other Asia	(1)	101	23	104	15	38	205
Total, Asia	1,424	470	86	6,418	1,311	1,397	6,888
Cameroon (British)	100						
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	56	7	71	12	19	127
Ethiopia	100	1		1	1	1	2
Liberia	100	2		9	1	1	11
Morocco	100	4	1	9	1	2	13
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa	100	59	10	134	19	29	193
South West Africa	100	1	1	1		1	2
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100						
Other Africa	(1)	15	1	56	21	22	71
Total, Africa	1,200	138	20	281	55	75	419
Australia	121	72	16	1,431	212	228	1,503
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	47	4	497	78	82	544
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100						
Yap	100			1			1
Other Pacific	(1)	4		68	5	5	72
Total, Pacific	621	123	20	1,997	295	315	2,120
Canada				40,715	8,246	8,246	40,715
Newfoundland				1,857	316	316	1,857
Mexico				18,397	2,800	2,800	18,397
Cuba				5,053	619	619	5,053
Dominican Republic				435	55	55	435
Haiti				115	16	16	115
British West Indies	(1)	297	52	2,146	170	222	2,443
Dutch West Indies	(1)	9	3	64	6	9	73
French West Indies	(1)	9	2	24	10	12	33
British Honduras	(1)	25		51	8	8	76
Canal Zone				8	2	2	8
Other Central America				1,501	214	214	1,501

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during November, 1925	Grand total, July to November, 1925
		July to November, 1925	November, 1925	July to November, 1925	November, 1925		
Brazil				539	125	125	539
British Guiana	[1]	37	4	77	9	13	114
Dutch Guiana	[1]	2		6			8
French Guiana	[1]						
Other South America				2,353	293	293	2,353
Greenland	[1]			4			4
Miquelon and St. Pierre	[1]	6	2	19	5	7	25
Total, America		385	63	73,364	12,894	12,957	73,749
Grand total, all countries	164,667	65,461	15,518	146,114	25,961	41,479	[2] 211,575

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

[2] Does not include 79 Chinese aliens admitted under court decision, and 2 aliens who arrived prior to July 1, 1924, and were admitted during the current year.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING NOVEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1925, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in table 8 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by months, ports of entry, race or people, countries of last or States of intended future permanent residence, and occupations]

Class	November, 1925	July to November, 1925
Nonimmigrants under section 3		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees	286	1,618
Temporary visitors for—		
Business	1,355	6,690
Pleasure	1,807	11,721
In continuous passage through the United States	1,498	7,497
To carry on trade under existing treaty	29	177
Total	4,975	27,703
Nonquota immigrants under section 4		
Wives of United States citizens	[1] 684	[1] 2,859
Children of United States citizens	[1] 412	[1] 1,750
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad	6,836	40,329
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	12,686	70,923
Their wives	[1] 90	[1] 378
Their children	[1] 26	[1] 71
Ministers of religious denominations	59	320
Wives of ministers	[1] 27	[1] 118
Children of ministers	[1] 39	[1] 220
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	5	105
Wives of professors	[1] 2	[1] 27
Children of professors	[1] 6	[1] 14
Students	114	1,297
Total	20,986	118,411
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota)	15,518	65,461
Grand total admitted under the act	41,479	211,575

[1] Wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.

Restriction of Immigration, 1920 to 1925: A Selected Bibliography

Compiled by AILEEN ELEANOR MACGEORGE[1]

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[1] Prepared in connection with the course given by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

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A discussion of some of the disagreeable results of the 3 per cent law

WARD, R. D. C.
Recent developments in immigration.
Scientific Monthly, December, 1923, pp. 527–534.
Gives suggestions for new legislation.

WELLIVER, J. C.
World migrations and American immigration.
Review of Reviews, August, 1923, pp. 193–199.

WHEN LIBERTY TURNS HER BACK.
Outlook, August 17, 1921, pp. 601–604.
Points out the defects in the law and urges a "follow-up" system for all immigrants who are admitted.

Restriction Law of 1924

Text of Law

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.
American Journal of International Law, October, 1924, Vol. 18, sup., pp. 208–227.

TEXT OF IMMIGRATION BILL AS ENACTED INTO LAW.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, June 7, 1924, pp. 2779–2783.

UNITED STATES. *Congress.*
An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States and for other purposes. Public No. 139, 68th Cong.; approved May 26, 1924.
Same text in United States Statutes at Large, 68th Cong., Vol. 43, pt. 1, pp. 153–169.

Discussion of Law

Books and Documents

MITCHELL, *Mrs.* R. C.
New quota law in the United States.
(*In* National Conference of Social Work. Proceedings, 1924, pp. 594–598.)
A discussion of the law of 1924.

TREVOR, J. B.
Analysis of the American immigration act of 1924.
International Conciliation, September, 1924, No. 202, pp. 375–446.

UNITED STATES. *Congress. House. Committee of Conference.*
Immigration of aliens. Conference report to accompany H. R. 7995. (H. Rpt. No. 688, 68th Cong., 1st sess.)
One of the reports on the immigration act of 1924.

—— —— —— —— Immigration of aliens into the United States. Conference report to accompany H. R. 7995. (H. Rpt. No. 716, 68th Cong., 1st sess.)
The final conference report on the immigration act of 1924.

—— —— —— *Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.*
Europe as an immigrant-exporting continent and the United States as an immigrant-receiving nation. Hearings before committee . . . March 8, 1924. Washington, 1924.
Statement of Dr. H. H. Laughlin. Presents his own ideas and an examination of previous researches.

—— —— —— —— Restriction of immigration. Report to accompany H. R. 6540. (H. Rpt. No. 176 (2 parts), 68th Cong., 1st sess.)
Part II is the minority report. H. R. 6540 was later superseded by H. R. 7995, which became the law of 1924.

—— —— —— —— Restriction of immigration. Report to accompany H. R. 7995. (H. Rpt. No. 350 (2 parts), 68th Cong., 1st sess.)
One of the reports on the immigration act of 1924 before it became a law. Part II is the minority report.

—— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Immigration.*
Regulations to govern the enforcement of the immigration act of 1924. (General Order No. 30, 1924.)

Articles in Periodicals

ADMITTANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN OF "NON-QUOTA" IMMIGRANTS.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1924, pp. 239, 240.
Shows what is meant by "non-quota" immigrants. Gives a summary of the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Soloman Gottlieb, a Jewish rabbi.

AMERICA'S HAND AGAINST ITALY.
Literary Digest, May 3, 1924, p. 23.

BREMER, E. T.
How the immigration law works.
Survey, January 15, 1925, pp. 441–444.

END OF THE MELTING POT THEORY.
Literary Digest, June 7, 1924, pp. 14, 15.
American newspapers' comment on the law.

FAIRCHILD, H. P.
Immigration law of 1924.
Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1924, pp. 653–665.
Traces the history of our immigration policy ending with the law of 1924.

GARIS, R. L.
America's immigration policy.
North American Review, September, 1924, pp. 63–77.

—— How the new immigration law works.
Scribner's, August, 1924, pp. 183–188.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL.
Immigration, a pressing problem.
Printer's Ink, April, 1924, pp. 17, 18.
The interrelation of consuming power, production, and wages.

HINMAN, G. W.
National origins; our new immigration formula.
Review of Reviews, September, 1924, pp. 304–309.

JOHNSON, ALBERT.
Immigration, a legislative point of view.
Nation's Business, July, 1923, pp. 26–28.
A defense of the 2 per cent idea by the chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

LATIN AMERICAN VIEWS OF OUR IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.
Literary Digest, May 10, 1924, p. 20.

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION.
Literary Digest, May 17, 1924, pp. 17–20.

OUR NEW NORDIC IMMIGRATION POLICY.
Literary Digest, May 10, 1924, pp. 12, 13.
Comments both pro and con on the law of 1924.

PARKER, A. W.
Quota provisions of the immigration act of 1924.
American Journal of International Law, October, 1924, pp. 737–754.

ROBERTSON, D. A.
New immigration law and the colleges.
Educational Record, October, 1924, pp. 230–236.

STEWART, ETHELBERT.
New immigration quotas and immigration intakes.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1924, pp. 1–11.

SULLIVAN, MARK.
Congress and the alien restriction law.
World's Work, February, 1924, pp. 436–442.
How the measure for further restriction originated and its course and standing at Washington.

TO CUT OUR IMMIGRATION IN HALF.
Literary Digest, February 2, 1924, pp. 14, 15.

WARD, R. D. C.
Higher mental and physical standards for immigrants.
Scientific Monthly, November, 1924, pp. 533–547.

—— Our new immigration policy.
Foreign Affairs, September 15, 1924, pp. 99–111.

Immigration and Labor

Books and Documents

EDGE, W. E.
Will immigration injure our industry or our labor?
(*In* National Association of Manufacturers. Proceedings, 1920, pp. 177–190.)

HOURWICH, I. A.
Immigration and Labor: Economic aspects of European immigration to the United States. (2d ed. rev.) New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1922.

UNITED STATES. *Congress. House. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.*
Immigration and labor. Hearings before committee . . . on H. R. 7826 and H. R. 11730, January 3–5, 22, and 24, 1923. Washington, 1923.

Articles in Periodicals

ALEXANDER, M. W.
Selective immigration and the needs of American industries.
(*In* Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, January, 1924, pp. 638–651.)

AMERICA AND IMMIGRATION.
American Federationist, August, 1923, pp. 657–659.

AMERICA SHORT 4,000,000 WORKERS.
Literary Digest, April 24, 1920, pp. 12, 13.

BRINLEY, C. C.
Shall we let down the bars. Immigration, emigration, and the labor shortage.
Industrial Management, April, 1923, pp. 247–249.

CARVER, T. N.
The present economic revolution.
Monitor, 1924, Vol. 10, pp. 155–159.

COLLINS, J. H.
Who will do our dirty work now?
Saturday Evening Post, September 6, 1924, pp. 6+.

CRY FOR MORE IMMIGRATION.
Literary Digest, November 18, 1922, pp. 18, 19.

DAVIS, J. J.
American immigration.
American Federationist, April, 1924, pp. 289–294.

—— Our labor shortage and immigration. How shall we solve the perplexing problems of quality and quantity.
Industrial Management, June, 1923, pp. 321–323.

—— Selective immigration.
Forum, September, 1923, pp. 1857–1865.

DO WE NEED MORE IMMIGRANTS FOR LABORERS?
Congressional Digest, July, 1923, pp. 306, 307.
Extracts from letters and speeches by prominent persons.

DUPONT, T. C.
Does America want immigration or emigration?
Current Opinion, August, 1920, pp. 176–180.

EDGERTON, J. E.
Immigration and industry.
Forum, September, 1923, pp. 1866–1870.
Discusses the problem from the point of view of the industrialist and manufacturer.

EMERY, J. A.
Constructive immigration policy.
American Industries, January, 1923, pp. 9, 10.

FILENE, E. A.
Immigration, progress, and prosperity.
Saturday Evening Post, July 28, 1923, pp. 8+.

FROST, STANLEY, AND DEBOGORY, NATALIE.
But look at their hands.
Collier's, May 7, 1921, pp. 13, 14+.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL.
America must not be overwhelmed.
American Federationist, April, 1924, pp. 313–317.

—— America wants no wide open immigration.
American Federationist, August, 1923, pp. 657–659.

—— Immigration, Utilize first what we have.
American Federationist, June, 1923, pp. 489–493.

HAYNES, G. E.
Negro laborer and the immigrant.
Survey, May 14, 1921, pp. 209, 210.

HOYEM, OLIVER.
Immigration and America's safety.
American Federationist, November, 1922, pp. 818–827.
The attitude of organized labor toward the immigration problem.

IS RESTRICTION OF LABOR A HANDICAP TO INDUSTRY?
Congressional Digest, July, 1923, pp. 308, 309.
Made up of extracts from speeches and magazine articles.

KLINE, BURTON.
Shall the immigration bars be lowered?
Review of Reviews, June, 1923, pp. 618–620.

LAUCK, W. J.
Industrial significance of immigration.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1921, pp. 185–190.

MACHINERY TO REPLACE IMMIGRANTS.
Literary Digest, May 5, 1923, pp. 26, 27.

NEW TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.
Current History Magazine, July, 1920, pp. 704–706.

OPENING GUNS IN THE IMMIGRATION FIGHT.
Literary Digest, May 5, 1923, pp. 9–11.
A synopsis of Judge Gary's ideas on immigration and some of the comments which he aroused.

OUR IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.
American Industries, February, 1923 (whole issue).

URGES A FLEXIBLE QUOTA LAW.
American Industries, April, 1924, pp. 27–32.

USES OF LABOR SHORTAGE.
New Republic, February 14, 1923, pp. 310, 311.

WANDMAYER, A. C.
Sources of our immigration.
American Industries, July, 1923, pp. 34+.

WRIGHT, C. M.
Rigid exclusion and safety.
American Federationist, February, 1924, pp. 144–146.

Immigration Statistics [2]

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF ALIENS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1910 TO 1920.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1921, pp. 220–222.

BARR, W. H.
Constructive immigration policy.
Current History Magazine, March, 1921, pp. 405–408.

DAVIS, J. J.
A century of immigration.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1924, pp. 1–19.
Taken from the 11th annual report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

HUSBAND, W. W.
Statistics of immigration.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1922, to date.
These statistics are carried in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, month by month. Yearly figures are also given in the October issues each year.

IMMIGRATION QUOTA FOR 1924.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1923, p. 247.

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF ALIENS, JANUARY, 1913, TO JULY, 1920.
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1920, pp. 216–218.

[2] Under this title are grouped only the articles which are almost entirely statistical, though there are under the other topics many articles which contain statistics.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of State labor bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

California.—Changes in volume of employment, page 128.

Connecticut.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 125.

Illinois.—Average weekly earnings of workers in various industries, page 94; placement work of public employment offices, page 126; changes in volume of employment, page 130; and operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 189.

Beginning with the December, 1925, number of the Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor, the State Bureau of Industrial Accident and Labor Research will publish monthly in that organ current data on industrial accidents to minors under 18 years of age.[1] The information will be secured from the industrial accident reports made to the State industrial commission for the preceding calendar month. Tables will be presented showing the following items:

> The number of children reported injured in industrial accidents, classified by age periods, sex, and length of time lost (i. e., whether the time lost was six or more working-days or less than six days); the extent of disability, also classified into age periods and sex; the industries in which accidents to minors occurred, by age periods; and the causes of accidents as related to extent of disability—again by age periods. If in the future further information is found to be advisable, it will be added.

Although the workmen's compensation law of Illinois requires no reports on accidents which are not compensable, numerous injuries which occasion little or no loss of time are reported. There are, however, many serious industrial accidents to children under 16 years of age which are noncompensable and consequently nonreportable because these injured minors were employed in violation of the law at the time they were injured. The records, therefore, of industrial accidents to children in Illinois are incomplete, as the files of the State industrial commission do not include information regarding minors injured in the course of illegal employment upon whose accidents "employers have not chosen to report."

Iowa.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 126; and changes in volume of employment in the State, page 132.

Louisiana.—According to a letter received from the Louisiana Commissioner of Labor and Industry, a survey of industry in Louisiana outside of the city of New Orleans has just been completed by the department of labor and industry of that State. A similar survey

[1] Illinois. Department of Labor. The Labor Bulletin, Chicago, December, 1925, p. 84.

of New Orleans will be begun at once. It is planned to publish the results of these investigations not later than May 1, 1926. The report will include a roster of all the factories and repair establishments in Louisiana, showing location, kind of industry, number of employees, etc.

In the course of this State survey the head of the department of labor and industry or one of his agents visited and inspected 34 of the 39 shrimp and oyster canneries and 11 of the 14 vegetable canning plants. The department hopes to cover the remaining establishments before the report is closed. The canneries already inspected employ 2,841 persons, distributed as follows: Oyster canneries, 983 men, 876 women, and 276 minors within the legal age limit; vegetable canneries, 310 men, 385 women, and 11 minors "of age limit." It is estimated that the labor forces in the canneries not yet inspected would raise this total to more than 3,000.

The commissioner points out that it is next to impossible for the Louisiana Department of Labor and Industry with a few agents to keep in close touch with conditions in remote localities, which in many cases have no railway communication and which can only be reached by a company-owned boat through a private waterway. The department, however, the commissioner reports, "has done all possible to eliminate violations and [to] better conditions."

Maryland.—Changes in volume of employment in the State, page 134.

Massachusetts.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 126; and changes in volume of employment, page 127.

New York.—Accidents in the woodworking industry, page 166.

Ohio.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 127.

Oklahoma.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 127; and changes in volume of employment in various industries in the State, page 136.

Pennsylvania.—Elevator, machinery, and transmission accidents in 1924, page 167.

Wisconsin.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 128; percentage of wages actually paid in cases of temporary disability, page 190; and healing period in permanent partial disability injuries, page 192.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Philadelphia Building Congress Recognizes Craftsmanship

IN THE first half of 1924 the Philadelphia Building Congress undertook a broad survey of construction activities and personnel in order to ascertain the employees who were doing notably satisfactory work, and the employers, architects, and engineers who encouraged the rendering of such service and promoted craft skill and pride. The survey was to occupy the remainder of the year, and in 1925 the committee would consider its findings and award certificates of fitness to those whose work was held to have deserved recognition. Public announcement of these awards was made at the first fall meeting of the congress, held on October 23, 1925, when 12 were given certificates as guildsmen, 8 as craftsmen, and 7, including both firms and individuals, as cooperating master craftsmen. The certificates, indorsed by the officers and proper committees of the congress, were, according to a statement by the congress, awarded under the following conditions:

Guildsmen.—To those engaged in the crafts, who have shown especial skill in developing the artistry or handicraft possibilities in their particular field of work, such as designing, laying off, modeling, carving, wrought work, and have given visible evidence of individuality—a certificate as guildsmen.

Craftsmen.—To those now designated by various names, such as mechanics, artisans, skilled workers, etc., who in any building craft have shown skill, ability, efficiency, willingness, and the desire to improve their own knowledge and technique as well as that of fellow workers, helpers, or apprentices—a certificate as a craftsman.

Builders and subcontractors.—To those who have satisfactorily either erected buildings or other structures or parts thereof, or installed equipment therein, and have encouraged pride of craft on the part of coworkers and have given individual recognition of it when deserved—a certificate as a cooperating master craftsman.

It is intended to award such certificates annually and to add certificates to junior and assistant craftsmen as suitable candidates are found. The purpose of the plan is "to encourage and to preserve in Philadelphia and its metropolitan area the true spirit of craftsmanship; to give recognition to those whose skill, patience, and toil have builded well in the community."

Work of National Labor Council of Brazil in 1924 [1]

THE Brazilian National Labor Council was created by a Federal decree of April 30, 1923, to serve as an advisory body to the Brazilian Government in matters relating to the organization of labor and social welfare.[2] In 1924 this body dealt chiefly with questions

[1] Brazil. Revista do Conselho Nacional do Trabalho, first year, No. 1, Río de Janeiro, July, 1925.
[2] For a more detailed account see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October, 1923 (p. 205), and January, 1926 (p. 57).

concerning social insurance, railwaymen's pension funds, cooperation, and the regulation of work in bakeries.

Among the duties of the general secretary of the council is the supervision of the enforcement of industrial accident insurance. Four of the seven companies authorized by the Government to carry on this business reported the number of insured workers in 1924 as 261,975. During the same year there were 70,145 accidents, of which 281 caused death, 1,187 permanent disability, and 68,677 temporary disability. The total amount of compensation paid to the injured workers by the companies was 9,408,988 milreis.[3]

Twenty-nine railwaymen's pension funds have been established in Brazil under the law described in the December, 1925, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 1–4). The contributions received by the funds in 1924 amounted to 11,766,324 milreis.

It is also the duty of the council to insure the enforcement of the laws relating to trades-unions, agricultural unions, and cooperative societies. In 1924 the council was requested to give its views on the administrative regulations for the application of a decree authorizing the executive to open a credit of 1,000,000 milreis to encourage the creation of cooperative societies by means of loans granted through the medium of the trades-unions.

Use of Machinery in Chinese Rice Mills

AN ACCOUNT is given in the Chinese Economic Bulletin (Peking), November 21, 1925, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, of the introduction of modern machinery in the rice mills located in the city of Nanking and in the surrounding country. The substitution of modern machinery for the foot-power polishing machines, each operated by one man, has revolutionized the industry, while the mills, especially in the country districts, which were insufficiently financed, have suspended operations because of their inability to purchase such machinery. In spite of the fact that physicians in western countries recommend unpolished rice for the vitamines it contains, no unpolished rice is used as a food in China.

Formerly there was a large number of employees in a rice mill, including accountants, salesmen, foremen, rice polishers, granary keepers, coolies, and apprentices, the most numerous of whom were the rice polishers. The rice was polished in a primitive contrivance run by foot and only a very limited quantity of polished rice could be turned out by a man in a day, while one or two men working on a modern rice-polishing machine can do the work of dozens of men who used to operate the foot-power polishing outfits.

Under the old methods the most important employees were the rice polishers and their foremen, the latter sometimes receiving as much as $20[4] a month in wages. At present the highest paid employee in a Nanking rice mill is the chief accountant, who receives from $11 to $12 per month, with board and lodging. The salesman receives from $8

[3] Gold milreis at par=54.62 cents; exchange rate varies.
[4] Mexican dollar equals approximately 50 cents in United States currency

to $9 per month, the junior clerks from $5 to $6, and the coolies, who are employed principally in the delivery of rice to the dealers or retailers, are paid about 9,000 cash a month.

Results of Industrial Census in Japan

A NOTE in Commerce Reports, December 14, 1925 (p. 626), states that according to the recent industrial census of Japan there were 4,245,619 workers in various kinds of industry in that country on December 31, 1924. In the manufacturing industries, 1,835,991 were employed in privately owned factories and 151,304 in Government factories, while 308,178 were employed in mines and 1,950,146 in other undertakings. There was a slight decrease in the numbers employed in both Government and private factories from the numbers employed in 1922, the last previous period for which figures are available. Of the total number of employees, 1,362,636, or 32 per cent, were women and girls.

Attitude of Palestine Railway Workers in re Freedom of Association

OFFICIAL recognition of the union of railway men in Palestine has been made dependent upon the presentation of a list of the members of the organization to the authorities, according to a report in Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) of December 21, 1925 (p. 22). The workers involved have refused to make such presentation.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Special bulletin No. 139: An analysis of three hundred accidents in woodworking factories with suggestions as to safe practice and suitable machine guards, by Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. [Albany?] 1925. 68 pp., illustrated.*

For data from this report see page 166 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special bulletin No. 5: Laws administered by the Department of Labor and Industry. Harrisburg, 1925. 156 pp.*

This bulletin is a revision of a pamphlet entitled "Labor Laws" issued by the Department of Labor and Industry in 1924. It contains all amendments and legislation relating to labor passed by the legislature of 1925. The subjects covered include factory inspection, workmen's compensation, employment, rehabilitation, and laws relating to the public health such as those regulating bakeries and the manufacture of mattresses and upholstered articles. The safety orders of the department are not included, but a list of publications on the various subjects is given.

—— —— *Special bulletin No. 6: Hernia as a compensable accident under the workmen's compensation act of Pennsylvania, by T. Henry Walnut. Harrisburg, 1925. 47 pp.*

This pamphlet, by the chairman of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board, discusses the problem of which it is said: "There is probably no question presented to industrial commissions or boards more perplexing and more belabored by discussion than that of hernia." The major part is taken up with the presentation of the medical views in general, including the personal opinions of physicians and the report of a special committee. This is followed by a discussion and conclusions presenting the legal definition and judicial application of the principles involved. The third portion presents illustrative cases falling both within and without the scope of the law, while an addendum contains the statutory provisions relative to hernia in 12 States.

—— —— *Special bulletin No. 7: Compilation of elevator, machinery, and transmission accidents for 1924, by Carl C. Beasor. Harrisburg, 1925. 100 pp.*

Certain data from this report are given on page 167 of the present number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Decisions (Vol. VIII) for the year 1923. Harrisburg, 1924. 288 pp.*

Contains the official reports of cases decided by the workmen's compensation board during the year 1923. A table of cases is given and a topical index, the subheadings enabling convenient reference to be made to the opinions reproduced.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Recent decisions of courts affecting enforcement of the immigration laws. Washington, December, 1925. 48 pp.*

—— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Trade promotion series No. 23: Rubber production in the Amazon valley, by William L. Schurz and others. Washington, 1925. viii, 369 pp.; illustrations, maps.*

This report is written mainly from the commercial point of view and deals with commercial and agricultural subjects, taking up the various phases of rubber production, by regions. Each geographical section, however, includes a discussion of labor—the types of laborers who work on rubber plantations, labor supply, sources of labor, quality of labor, housing and living conditions, etc.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 257: Review of safety and health conditions in the mines at Butte, by G. S. Rice and R. R. Sayers. Washington, 1925. vi, 29 pp., illustrated.*

A review of the accomplishments of mine operators in Butte, Mont., in improving mine conditions since the United States Bureau of Mines began its investigation of mining conditions in 1916. The findings and suggestions resulting from the bureau's investigations have been largely adopted by the companies, with the result, the report states, that the advance which has been made in the 10 years through the cooperation of Government and companies has been perhaps greater than that achieved by any other large mining district in the United States.

—— —— Bureau of Navigation. *Merchant marine statistics, 1925. (No. 2.) Washington, 1925. iv, 75 pp.*

Data on wages of American and foreign seamen, taken from this report, are given on page 93 of the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 393: Trade agreements, 1923 and 1924, compiled by Edson L. Whitney. Washington, 1925. iv, 128 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 396: Retail prices, 1890 to 1924. Washington, 1925. iv, 237 pp.; charts.*

Current retail price figures bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— Children's Bureau. *Bureau publication No. 147 (supplementary to No. 18): References on child labor and minors in industry, 1916–1924, compiled by Laura A. Thompson. Washington, 1925. vi, 153 pp.*

—— —— —— and U. S. Employment Service. *Children's Bureau publication No. 149 and Employment Service Publication A: Vocational guidance and junior placement. Washington, 1925. xii, 440 pp.*

Contains a discussion of school organization and curricula in relation to vocational guidance, and an account of vocational guidance and junior placement work in 12 cities.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 247: Sources of limestone, gypsum, and anhydrite for dusting coal mines to prevent explosions, by Oliver Bowles. Washington, 1925. vi, 70 pp.; maps.*

In addition to the account of the availability of dusting materials for coal mines, which gives the location of quarrying companies, railroad connections, and costs of material and of transportation, there is a brief summary of the causes of dust explosions in coal mines and their propagation and prevention.

—— —— —— *Fifteenth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Washington, 1925. v, 70 pp.*

The annual report of the director of the Bureau of Mines gives a historical review of the work of the bureau since its establishment in 1910, and a statement of the work of the year in the investigation of the effects of poisons such as tetraethyl lead and carbon monoxide gas, health conditions in mines and sanitary conditions in mining towns, and investigations of mine explosions and rock dusting in mines.

—— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Ninth annual report, 1925. Washington, 1925. xiii, 180 pp.*

Consists of three parts: Part I. General report of the work of the board; Part II. Special report of the different services; and Part III. Statistical report. Some data from this report are given on page 217 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Annual report of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year 1925. Washington, 1925. vi, 314 pp.*

The report includes a summary of the studies carried out during the year by the office of industrial hygiene and sanitation.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—[Department of the Treasury.] Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office. *Invalid and old age pensions: Statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1925. Melbourne, 1925. 12 pp.*

During the year the number of old-age pensioners showed a net gain of 4,462, and the number of invalid pensioners increased by 2,223. On June 30, 1925, the total number of aged and invalid pensioners was 162,356, the former forming nearly three-fourths (72 per cent) of this total. The amount expended for old-age and invalidity pensions during the year was £6,869,401 (pound at par=$4.8665), and the cost of administration was £94,486, or £1 7s. for each £100 paid in benefits. For each 10,000 of the general population there were 200 aged and 76 invalid pensioners.

—— —— —— *Maternity allowances: Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the 12 months ended June 30, 1925. Melbourne, 1925. 3 pp.*

During the year covered, 137,641 claims for maternity benefit were granted in the Commonwealth of Australia, and 455 were rejected. The amount paid in benefit was £688,205 (pound at par=$4.8665), and the cost of administration was £16,425, or £2 7s. 9d. for each £100 paid in benefits.

—— (QUEENSLAND)—Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Industrial and Provident Societies. *Fortieth report. Brisbane, 1925. 20 pp.*

During the year the friendly societies showed a net gain in membership and in total capital, with a slight decrease in sickness and mortality.

In 1923, the aggregate duration of sickness was 84,474 weeks, and an amount of £61,720 [pound at par=$4.8665] sick pay was distributed to 11,919 members, while during the year under review the aggregate duration of sickness was 82,941 weeks, and 10,586 members participated in the distribution of £58,622 sick pay.

The number of deaths recorded in 1924 was 446, involving an expenditure of £22,750 in funeral donations as compared with 484 deaths and £25,040 in 1923.

—— (TASMANIA).—Industrial Department. *Tenth annual report, for 1924–25, on factories, wages boards, shops, etc. Hobart, 1925. 24 pp.*

The report shows a slight falling off in numbers both of factories and of persons employed in factories in 1924 as compared with the previous year. At the end of June, 1925, there were 7,741 male and 2,113 female workers employed in factories.

In the fall of 1924 the department took over the control of immigration, and the report speaks of the favorable results obtained from the system of assisted passages by nomination. "By this method new settlers are nominated by relatives or friends already residents of the State, which insures that the new arrival is housed and properly cared for by the nominator until such time as the migrant secures employment and housing of his own." During the year covered, 155 nominated settlers arrived in the State, in addition to 14 assisted domestics and a number of selected settlers with capital.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1923–1924. Sofia, 1925.* [*Various paging.*]

The official statistical yearbook for the years 1923 and 1924 of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Of special interest to labor are the statistics on the industrial census, industrial accidents, prices, cost of living, and trade schools.

—— —— *Enquête sur la grande industrie et l'industrie encouragée dans le Royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1921. Livre II: Personnel ouvrier. Sofia, 1925. 258 pp.*

Volume two of a series of statistical tables giving the results of the industrial census taken in 1922 in Bulgaria. The present volume deals with the working staffs (salaried employees and manual workers) and shows the number employed

in the various industries, their age, nationality, religion, conjugal condition, degree of education, wages, hours of labor, length of time during which they have exercised their present occupation, etc.

CANADA (SASKATCHEWAN).—Bureau of Labor and Industries. *Fifth annual report for the 12 months ended April 30, 1925. Regina, 1925. 59 pp.*

Coal production in the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1924 was greater than in any preceding year, aggregating 480,966 tons, or 42,866 tons more than in 1923. Certain data concerning these coal mines, for 1924, are shown below:

Number of mines in operation	65
Number of tons produced	480,966
Number of miners underground (average)	329
Number of laborers above ground (average)	94
Number of nonfatal accidents	23
Number of fatal accidents	0
Electric coal cutting machines in operation	6
Mechanical box car loaders	9
Electric haulage motors, underground	2
Steam horsepower in use	1,680
Mines ventilated by centrifugal power	9
Mines ventilated by natural means	56
Mine car loaders, underground (Joys)	1

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Economic series No. 1: Report on cooperative marketing of agricultural produce in England and Wales—a survey of the present position. London, 1925. 195 pp., illustrated.*

Certain data from this report are given on page 214 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— *Economic series No. 2: Report of the committee on stabilization of agricultural prices. London, 1925. 106 pp., charts.*

A summary of the most important facts concerning the fluctuation of agricultural prices in Great Britain with special reference to their economic causes, their detrimental results, and the general principles which might be applied to prevent these evil consequences.

The committee claims that the harmful changes in prices would be to a great extent eliminated if cooperative marketing aimed "to supply agricultural markets according to their needs instead of (as at present) according to the amount of produce which the farmers have, at the moment, available for sale."

—— —— *Economic series No. 3: Economic resources of Canada in relation to Britain's food supplies, by Sir Henry Rew. London, 1925. 128 pp.*

Contains wages of farm workers in the prairie Provinces for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923.

—— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report for the year 1924. Part 3: Industrial and provident societies. London, 1925. ii, 184 pp.*

Returns for the year 1923 were received from 5,830 societies in Great Britain, with a membership of more than 5½ millions and assets approximating in value £187,000,000 [pound at par=$4.8665]; the corresponding figures for 1922 were 5,851, 5½ millions, and £177,000,000. The decrease in the number of returns furnished was due largely to the termination of a number of agricultural societies during the year.

—— —— *Report for the year 1924. Part 4: Trade-unions. London, 1925. ii, 58 pp.*

Contains data as to membership, funds, etc., principally for the year 1923.

INDIA.—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. *Large industrial establishments in India. Calcutta, 1925. xi, 92 pp.*

A directory of the large industrial concerns in India, showing number of employees.

ITALY.—Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali. *Basi finanziarie e prime esperienze della assicurazione obbligatoria per la invalidità e la vecchiaia. Rome, 1925. 44 pp.*

A report by the director general of the Italian National Social Insurance Fund on the results of compulsory invalidity and old-age insurance during the first four years after the coming in force of the law relating thereto. The contents of the report are summarized in an article in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (page 194).

—— (MILAN).—Ufficio Statistica. *Annuario storico-statistico, 1922 e 1923. I^a parte. Milan, 1925.* [*Various paging.*]

The first part of the historical-statistical yearbook of the city of Milan published by the municipal statistical office and covering the years 1922 and 1923. Of special interest to labor are the statistics on housing (workmen's dwellings, rents, construction of new dwellings), prices, and cost of living.

PERU.—Department of Treasury and Commerce. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical abstract of Peru, 1924. Lima, 1925. xi, 163 pp.; charts.*

This report contains statistical data on various subjects including wages and hours in sugar production, accidents on railways, and production in agriculture and mining. There were 9,651 persons employed in the mining industry in Peru in 1905, whereas in 1913 there were 19,515 and in 1922, 20,000 persons. Index numbers of wholesale prices are given for the 12-year period from 1913 to 1924 for the following groups of commodities: Foodstuffs, building materials, textiles, fuel, metals, etc.

Unofficial

ALDRIDGE, HENRY R. *The national housing manual: A guide to national housing policy and administration. London, National Housing and Town Planning Council, 1923. v, 526 pp.*

A manual including a history of the housing movement and of the development and administration of a national housing policy, made imperative by the effects of the war.

ANNUAIRE DE LÉGISLATION FRANÇAISE, PUBLIÉ PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE, CONTENANT LE TEXTE DES PRINCIPALES LOIS VOTÉES EN FRANCE EN 1923. *Quarante-troisième année. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1924. xii, 307 pp.*

This volume contains the texts of the principal laws passed in France during 1923.

BOUSCATEL, PIERRE. *L'assistance publique et l'assistance sociale en Alsace et Lorraine. Strasbourg, Librairie Istra, [1925?].* [*Various paging.*]

An account is given of the legislation which is actually in effect in the three Departments of Alsace and Lorraine in regard to public poor relief and assistance to large families, maternity care, and care of infants. The texts of the various laws are appended.

CASSAU, THEODOR. *The consumers' cooperative movement in Germany. Manchester, The Cooperative Union (Ltd.), 1925. xvi, 201 pp.* (*Translated from the German by J. F. Mills.*)

A very thorough and interesting study of the consumers' cooperative movement of Germany, giving an account of the historical development and business organization; statistics of sales, expenses, credit outstanding, etc.; a description of the central cooperative organizations (including the Cooperative Wholesale Society); and several chapters on such general subjects as trade-unions and cooperative societies and the consumers' societies and public opinion. The concluding chapter deals with certain ways in which the movement offers room for improvement and progress.

CLÉMENT, JEANNE. *Le mouvement d'orientation professionnelle. Aix-en-Provence, Imprimerie d'Éditions Paul Roubaud, 1924. 244 pp.*

A study of vocational guidance giving an account of the origin of the movement, and of its theoretical and practical aspects. Under the latter heading an account is given of what has been accomplished in various countries.

COLE, G. D. H. *A short history of the British working-class movement, 1789–1925. Vol. I, 1789–1848. London, The Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 192 pp.*

The author calls attention to the fact that while there are comprehensive studies of the trade-union movement, the cooperative movement, and of many single phases and periods of industrial and labor development, there exists no single work giving a "general survey of the growth of the working-class movement in all its leading aspects, political as well as industrial and cooperative." This study, of which a second volume is promised, is offered as an introductory survey of the kind described, with the premise that the field covered calls for much further research.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. *Studies in history, economics, and public law. Vol. CXX, whole number 266: Labor and nationalism in Ireland, by J. Dunsmore Clarkson. New York, 1925. 502 pp.*

The author's thesis is that, in the present day, labor has taken the place formerly occupied by democracy, the latter being now almost taken for granted, and that whereas in the middle of the nineteenth century the struggles and aspirations of Western Europe might be summed up as a striving for "democracy and nationalism," the slogan now is "labor and nationalism." From this standpoint the interrelation of the two forces is of great significance to all interested in progress, and Ireland offers an especially favorable field for the study. "Nowhere, perhaps, can the attempt at fusion of the forces of labor and nationalism be so readily observed as in Ireland within the lifetime of the present generation." The study, therefore, beginning with a brief review of the early position of labor in Ireland, is devoted mainly to the developments of recent years.

DEVINE, EDWARD T. *Coal: Economic problems of the mining, marketing, and consumption of anthracite and soft coal in the United States. Bloomington, Ill., American Review Service Press, 1925. 448 pp.*

The author was a member of the United States Coal Commission appointed in 1922, and in this book makes much use of the facts and figures brought out by the commission's researches. The scope of the book is indicated by the subtitle, and also by the main divisions of the contents, which are grouped as follows: Part I: The characters; Part II: The anthracite industry; Part III: The bituminous coal mining industry; Part IV: The transportation and marketing of coal; Part V: A national policy. The author holds the view that the best solution for the problems of the coal industry is to be found within the industry itself, in the cooperation of employers and workers to put the whole matter upon a basis of effective production and service, thereby making possible fair wages, fair conditions, fair profits, and fair prices to the public.

We come back, therefore, once more to the conclusion that the beginning of progress and reform lies in the emancipation and organization of the new and better spirit in the control and management of the industry as a whole. Democratic organization and operation; national integration without trustification; publicity; Federal supervision under a licensing system, to facilitate the elimination of bad practices; the transformation of the union into an agency for the mining of coal, but of course under conditions that are as good as or better than have been or can be secured by fighting—are the means of preventing interruptions to mining due to labor disputes.

DUBLIN, LOUIS I. *Health work pays. New York, 1925. 11 pp. (Reprinted from Survey Graphic, November, 1925.)*

DUBLIN, LOUIS I. *Statistical aspects of the problem of organic heart disease. New York, 1925. 15 pp. (Reprinted from New York State Journal of Medicine, November 1, 1925.)*

These two articles by Doctor Dublin ares ummarized on pages 163 and 165 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

LABOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (LONDON). *Studies in labor and capital No. 8: Steel, by J. T. Walton Newbold and others. London, The Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), [1925?]. 95 pp.*

A brief study of the growth of the steel industries, their war-time development, the tendencies since the war, their trade-union organizations, and the development of the competing French and German industries.

MACCURDY, RAHNO MABEL. *The history of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Los Angeles, 1925. v, 106 pp., illustrated.*

MASON, ALPHEUS T. *Organized labor and the law, with especial reference to the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1925. x, 265 pp.*

This volume is devoted particularly to "a consideration of the Federal antitrust acts in so far as they apply to organized labor, together with the cases which have arisen under these acts." The study is divided into three parts, Part I dealing with law and labor in England, Part II with common law and labor in the United States, and Part III with the Federal antitrust acts and labor.

The principal problem is the "controversial question as to whether or not the Sherman Act can be properly applied to organized labor." Inasmuch as the common law has been the chief criterion by which the rights of labor have been tested, the development of that law in England is traced from the Middle Ages to the enactment of the trade-union act of 1871 and the trade disputes act of 1906; special attention is given to the doctrine of criminal conspiracy and that of restraint of trade, on the ground that these are the basic doctrines with which the activities of labor organizations come into conflict.

A brief and concise consideration is given of the "legal justification for injunctions in labor disputes."

The vigorously contested point of the legislative intent of the Sherman Act is treated with a fullness that can hardly be regarded as less than conclusive. This act was early applied to distinctive activities of a labor organization, held to interfere with the movement of goods from one State to another and to foreign countries. The injunctive force of the nation's courts was thrown against the combination of railroad workers that led to the decision of a circuit court in the Debs case. When this came to the Supreme Court recourse to the Sherman Act was found unnecessary to reach a conclusion upholding the action of the circuit court, though carefully guarding against any implication of an implied dissent from the conclusions of the lower court as to the scope of the act. However, in the Danbury hatters case the antitrust feature, including the treble penalty clause, was held clearly applicable to a labor combination.

Following this was the agitation to secure modification of the statute, finally resulting in the Clayton Act of 1914, which "defines and confirms existing rights which otherwise might have been subject to encroachment" rather than greatly enlarging the rights of labor. Moreover it has shown itself of value as a guide to the courts in issuing injunctions in labor cases, particularly in regard to the issue of so-called blanket injunctions which are barred; there has also been a definite construction of the act as constitutional in its grant of jury trial "in all cases within the purview of this act," excepting cases relating to contempts committed in the presence of the court and those in which the United States is a party.

The concluding chapter takes up the question of the status of labor unions as parties to suits at law, basing the discussion on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Coronado case. It is inferred from the opinion that suability embraces also the right to initiate actions for damages and suits for injunctions.

MONTARNAL, H. *Les salaires, l'inflation et les changes. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1925. vi, 101 pp.*

The first section of this book deals with the movement of wages of workers and salaries of public and private employees in France, particularly in the region of Paris, since 1913. The second part discusses the influence of monetary inflation and the rate of exchange upon wages.

NEWBOLD, J. T. WALTON. *The railways, 1825–1925. London, The Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 112 pp.*

A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the railway as a means of transportation, with special reference to its influence upon the development of the modern form of capitalism. A chapter on "The railway men" traces the gradual improvement in working conditions after hard-fought battles by the railwaymen.

NILES & NILES. *Review of published statistics relative to cost of merchandise distribution, rates of merchandise turnover, and fluctuations in manufacturing employments in the United States, 1913–1923. New York, 60 Broadway, 1925. 43 pp.*

One of the interesting sections of the report, from the laboring man's point of view, is that containing compiled figures on the distribution of the consumer's dollar spent for different commodities. Similar figures for various commodities have been printed in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (February, 1925, pp. 81, 82, and July, 1925, pp. 47–53).

NOTZ, EMIL. *Die säkulare Entwicklung der Kaufkraft des Geldes. Für Basel in den Perioden 1800–1833 und 1892–1923 nebst internationalen Vergleichen dargestellt. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1925. viii, 283 pp.*

A monograph on the trend of the purchasing power of money in Basel during the last century. After describing various methods used by other economists for measuring the purchasing power of money, the author explains his own method and, with the aid of numerous tables and charts, shows the variations in the purchasing power of wages and salaries in Basel during the periods 1800 to 1833 and 1892 to 1923.

ODRY, JEANNE. *Application de la loi du 10 Juillet 1915 sur le salaire minimum des ouvrières à domicile. Paris, Imprimerie Dubois et Bauer, 1924. 100 pp.*

The French law of July 10, 1915, on minimum wages for home workers is analyzed, and an account is given of the extent of its application and the methods by which it is applied and enforced. There is also a discussion of the civil action which may be brought by workers, trade-unions, and associations, and of the part taken by the factory inspectors in its enforcement. In the final chapter there is a critical examination of the law, and amendments are suggested. The text of the law is appended and there is a bibliography.

ODUM, HOWARD W. *Sociology and social problems. Chicago, American Library Association, 1925. 32 pp.*

A reading course for men and women and young persons out of school who desire further knowledge on the subject of the publication.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPENSATION RATING AND INSPECTION BUREAU. Coal Mine Section. *Pennsylvania bituminous coal mine compensation rating schedule, 1926. Harrisburg, 1925. 74, ix pp.*

PIROU, GAËTAN. *Les doctrines économiques en France depuis 1870. Paris, Armand Colin, 1925. 204 pp.*

The course of various economic theories in France since 1870 and the views of the principal exponents of these theories are given by the author. The work is divided into three sections, taking up in turn the socialist doctrines, individualistic theories, and intermediate doctrines such as social radicalism, social catholicism, and economic nationalism. The first part of the book contains an account of the establishment of the Superior Labor Council, as well as a discussion of the philosophy underlying the cooperative movement.

REED, ELLERY F. *An analysis of the report of the Ohio Minimum Wage Commission. [Toledo?], Consumers' League of Ohio and the Ohio Council on Women in Industry, [1925]. 118 pp.*

This pamphlet reviews the brief report of 21 manuscript pages made by the Ohio Minimum Wage Commission in 1923. This was a legislative commission composed of three representatives of the State Senate and three of the House. Its report was submitted in the winter of 1924–25 but had not been printed at the time of the preparation of this analysis (summer of 1925). The writer of the pamphlet is the director of the Helen S. Trounstine Foundation. He presents his view of the insufficiency of the investigation, the unrepresentative quality of the commission members, and the one-sided nature of the report. Legal discussions, extracts, and abridgments of the reports of the minimum wage commissions of various States having minimum wage laws, the testimony of various employers in these States in favor of the laws, and other data favorable to legislation of the type under consideration make up the body of the study.

SACHS, HILDEGARD. *Psychologie und Berufsberatung. Die Bedeutung der systematischen Berufseignungspsychologie für die Verteilung der Arbeitskräfte im Wirtschaftsleben nebst einem Anhang über das Problem einer glücklicheren Eingliederung der Frauen in das Berufsleben. Langensalza, Julius Beltz, 1925. 184 pp.*

A monograph on the value of applied psychology in vocational guidance. The author, after explaining the problem, describes and criticizes the various methods by which psychology is employed in vocational guidance, and then discusses the importance, in the competition of the sexes in economic life, of scientific research into psychical sex diversities. The problem of a more efficient distribution of women into vocational life is discussed in an appendix.

SCHWARZ, SALOMON. *Der Arbeitslohn und die Lohnpolitik in Russland. Jena, Thüringer Verlagsanstalt und Druckerei, 1924. 120 pp.*

This is the first of a series of publications by the above author on labor conditions in the Soviet Republic. The present volume deals with the wage policy of the Soviet and the movement of wages in Russia.

TRACEY, HERBERT, ed. *The book of the labor party. 3 vols. London, Caxton Publishing Company (Ltd.), 1925. Illustrated.*

A number of writers have cooperated to produce this manual, which deals with the history of the Labor Party, and with its economic, social, financial, and international policies, giving, in addition, short biographies of 31 men and women prominent in the movement. Different aspects of the policies are treated by different writers. The book is a readable and valuable compendium of the views and plans of the Labor Party, as expressed by those who have played leading parts in its development.

UNITED TYPOTHETAE OF AMERICA. *Typothetae bulletin, Vol. XXII, Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Proceedings thirty-ninth annual convention, Chicago, Ill., October 19–23, 1925. Chicago, 1925.*

Among the outstanding subjects discussed at this important meeting were: Standardization of production in the printing industry, educational programs and problems from the printing viewpoint, and the marketing of printing.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF. *Publications in the social sciences, vol. 3, No. 1: A study of mobility of population in Seattle, by Andrew W. Lind. Seattle, October, 1925. 63 pp.*

A résumé of this monograph is published on page 1 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.